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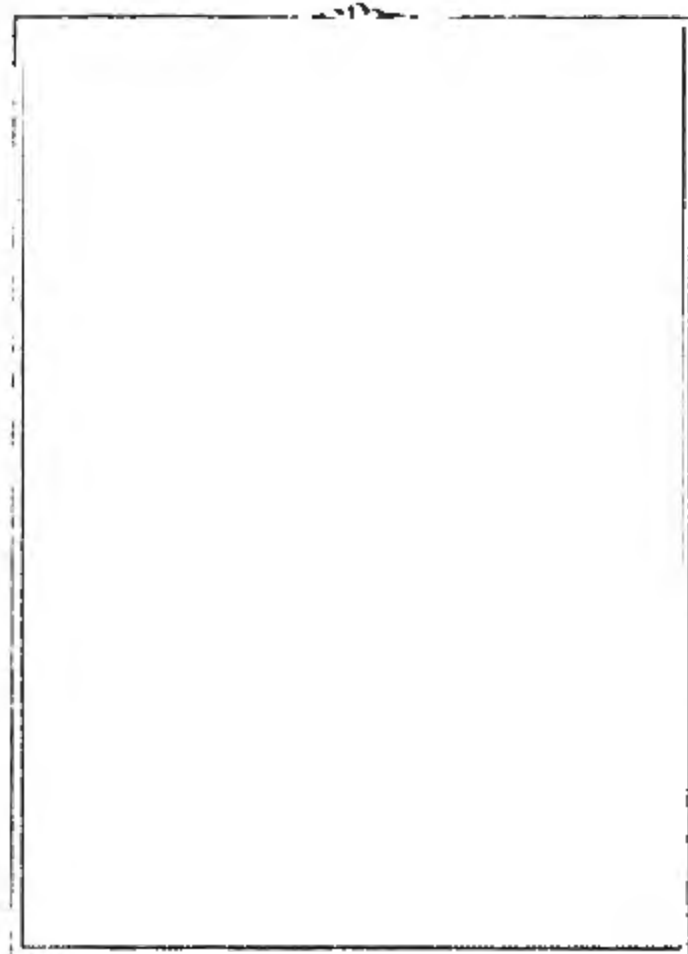
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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION,

1836.

VOLUME I.

FROM No. 1 TO No. 63 INCLUSIVE.

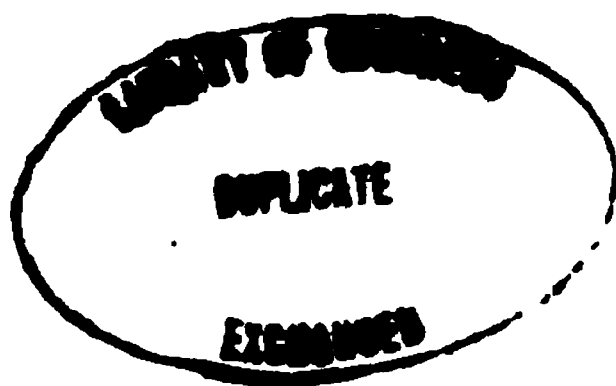
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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 1.

IN SENATE,

January 5, 1836.

Message from the Governor.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS;

You are entrusted with the legislative authority of the people of this State, at an auspicious period in their affairs. Whatever is essential to the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, is placed within their reach by the free principles of their government. In the dealings of a kind Providence with them, they are permitted at this time to enjoy, in a liberal measure, the blessings which contribute to individual comfort and public prosperity. To our admirable form of government, to the wisdom of past legislation, and especially to the favorable regards of the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, ought we, in humble gratitude to Him, to ascribe our happy condition.

Until within a few days, wherever we directed our view throughout this flourishing commonwealth, we saw only gratifying evidences of unexampled prosperity; but we have now to lament that a portion of our constituents have been recently visited by a severe calamity. A conflagration, unprecedented in the history of this continent, and rarely exceeded in the past ages of the world, has consumed many millions of property, and laid in ruins an extensive district of our commercial metropolis. Destructive as this calamity has been to the fortunes of individuals, and extensive as its influence may be upon the general prosperity of the State, let us not yield to the desponding belief that we shall not soon recover from its effects. Though the sufferers have lost their property,

[Senate No. 1.]

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they have not lost every thing. Their enterprising spirit and irrepressible energies still remain; their business relations are suspended, but not dissolved; their character as honorable merchants, and their capacity for business, fortunately are possessions beyond the reach of the devouring element. With these possessions, aided by the advantages which it is reasonable to expect will be liberally offered to them, they will soon resume their wonted pursuits under favorable auspices, and in a short time, it is believed, repair their losses.

Notwithstanding the disaster which has befallen this portion of your constituents, you enter on your legislative duties when the general condition of the State is unusually prosperous; but these duties are not, in my opinion, thereby rendered less responsible or less difficult to be performed. A high state of prosperity is not generally less fruitful than a season of adversity, in developments which deserve the attention of the Legislature. Many defects in existing laws and institutions are then disclosed, which it requires the profoundest wisdom to correct. Such a conjuncture as the present seems to be a peculiarly appropriate time for reviewing the course of past legislation, and making needful reforms; for looking forward, and preparing our systems for the future exigencies of the State. Relieved, as you are, from the labour of guarding against external dangers, or repressing civil commotions, your minds are left free to mark the progress, and consider the tendency of our present establishments; to check the operation of evil principles before they have produced their bitter fruits, and to give a right direction and efficient action to principles of an opposite character.

It is to be feared that the constitutional provisions relative to our judiciary system, will not permit it to be so expanded as to meet the public wants. The vast increase of business in our higher courts has demonstrated their inadequacy, under their present organization, to discharge the onerous duties devolved on them; and something must therefore be done for the public relief. If this relief cannot be obtained by the modification of the existing courts, or an enlargement of the system on the present basis, then your attention should be directed towards procuring an amendment of the Constitution. The importance of providing for a speedy administration of the laws, and the urgent demands for a system every way competent to this object, will, I trust, ensure some

decided action on this subject at the present session of the Legislature.

In a government like ours, which emanates from the people, where the entire administration in all its various branches is conducted for their benefit and subject to their constant supervision and control, and where the safety and the perpetuity of all its political institutions depend upon their virtue and intelligence, no other subject can be equal in importance to that of public instruction, and none should so earnestly engage the attention of the Legislature. Ignorance, with all the moral evils of which it is the prolific source, brings with it also numerous political evils, dangerous to the welfare of the State. It should be the anxious care of the Legislature to eradicate these evils by removing the causes of them. This can be done effectually only by diffusing instruction generally among the people. Although much remains here to be done in this respect, the past efforts of legislation upon the subject merit high commendation. Much has been already accomplished for the cause of popular education. A large fund has been dedicated to this object, and our common school system is established on right principles. But this is one of those subjects for which all cannot be done that is required, without a powerful co-operation on the part of the people in their individual capacity. The providing of funds for education, is an indispensable means for attaining the end; but it is not education. The wisest system that can be devised cannot be executed without human agency. The difficulty in the case arises, I fear, from the fact that the benefits of general education can only be fully appreciated by those who are educated themselves. Those parents who are so unfortunate as not to be properly educated, and those whose condition requires them to employ their time and their efforts to gain the means of subsistence, do not, in many instances, sufficiently value the importance of education: Yet it is for their children, in common with all others, that the common school system is designed; and until its blessings are made to reach them, it will not be what it ought to be. If parents generally were sensible of the inestimable advantages they were procuring for their children by educating them, I am sure the efforts and contributions which are required to give full efficiency to our present system, would not be withheld. If I have rightly apprehended the indications of public opinion on this subject, a more auspicious season is approaching.

At this time, a much larger number of individuals than heretofore, are exerting their energies and contributing their means to impress the public mind with the importance of making our system of popular instruction effective in diffusing its benefits to all the children in the State. I anticipate much good from the prevalence of the sentiment that the efforts of individuals must co-operate with the public authorities to ensure success to any system of general education.

The Press, that powerful engine in moving and controlling public opinion, is at this time, and much more so than formerly, directed to this subject, and it will undoubtedly have a salutary influence in advancing the cause of popular instruction.

The difficulty of supplying the district schools with competent teachers, has presented the greatest obstacle to the complete success of our system. A beginning has been made with a view to the removal of this obstacle. A separate department for the instruction of common school teachers has been established in one of the principal academies in each of the eight senate districts of the State, and public funds have been appropriated towards the support of these departments. That this measure cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial to the common schools, may be confidently anticipated.

The law of the last session of the Legislature authorizing the inhabitants of each school district to impose a very light tax upon themselves for the purpose of providing a district library, is a measure well calculated to aid the cause of public instruction. I have not the means of knowing to what extent the districts have acted under it, but I sincerely hope that they are generally disposed to avail themselves of its wholesome provisions, and to commence establishments from which it is reasonable to expect beneficial results. Although this matter is left at the option of the several districts, yet the usefulness of such libraries is sufficiently obvious to induce a belief that the law will have nearly the same effect as if it had been made obligatory on them to use the powers it confers.

Reports have been received for the year 1834, by the Superintendent of Common Schools, from all the towns and wards in the State. The number of school districts therein is ten thousand one

hundred and thirty-two, and the number of children five hundred and forty-three thousand and eighty-five, of whom five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and one have received instruction in the common schools. The public moneys distributed to these schools amount to three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty cents, including the one hundred thousand dollars derived from the income of the Common School Fund, and eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-two cents from local funds belonging to particular towns. The residue was raised by taxation on the property of the several towns and cities. A further sum of about four hundred and twenty thousand dollars was also paid by the inhabitants of the several districts. The aggregate amount of these sums, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty cents, (except a few thousand dollars expended in the city of New-York upon school-houses,) was paid for teachers' wages. The whole amount of expenditures on account of common schools in this State, for the year 1834, was at least one million three hundred thousand dollars.

Our academies and seminaries of learning are objects of great public interest, and worthy of the fostering care of government; particularly so in regard to their agency in supplying to some extent, the demand for common school teachers. There are many of high character and of extensive usefulness, that are not under the supervision of the Regents of the University, and consequently receive no aid from the Literature fund. I have not the means of ascertaining their number or their particular condition. There are sixty-eight academies subject to the visitation of the Regents, and all but five of them made reports to the Regents last year. The whole number of students receiving instruction in them at the date of these reports, was five thousand two hundred and ninety-six; the amount of tuition paid by them in 1834, was seventy-three thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars; and the real and personal property owned by these academies, including philosophical apparatus and libraries, amounted to five hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and seventy-dollars.

There are seven colleges in this State, including the two medical institutions. Hamilton and Geneva colleges have had to struggle with difficulties for want of a more liberal endowment. The plan of the University of the city of New-York, is, in many re-

spects, similar to that of the most extensive universities on the continent of Europe, and contains arrangements for imparting instruction on many other subjects than those usually embraced in the ordinary collegiate course. This institution is in its infancy, and many parts of its plan are not yet put in execution. It is, however, reasonable to hope that it will in due time fulfil the expectations of its founders. Columbia and Union college are both in a very flourishing condition.

Our penitentiaries continue to present very favorable results. The number of convicts in the Auburn prison is a very little larger than that of the last year. The number in the Mount-Pleasant prison has been very much reduced. On the thirtieth day of September last, it was forty-five less than on that day in the previous year, and the number received in 1835, from the counties that are required to send their convicts to this prison, was also forty-five less than was sent from the same counties in 1834. The whole number of convicts in both prisons on the first of December last, was one thousand four hundred and fifty-one.

The earnings and profits of the Auburn prison during the last fiscal year, exceed the expenses for general support and ordinary repairs, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents. Of this sum there have been expended on buildings and for machinery, in payment of fees to sheriffs for transporting convicts, under the act in relation to the State Prisons, passed at the last session, and for expenditures on a few other unusual objects, five thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and ten cents. The officers of the Auburn prison estimate the sheriff's fees, which by that law are to be paid from the earnings of the convicts, at more than seven thousand dollars, and they are apprehensive that this additional charge upon, and the diminution of, the income, which will result from that law, will make an appropriation from the treasury to some extent necessary to defray its expenses.

Creditable as this statement is to those who have managed this institution, the prison at Mount-Pleasant presents still more successful results. The moneys received for the earnings of the convicts in this establishment, including ten thousand dollars for work done for the State, for which payment has not been required, amount to eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-two cents, and the expenses for general support have

been only fifty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and six cents. It should be recollected that this prison defrays the expense of supporting the female convicts. After deducting the sum paid for this object, and for building materials, which together amount to five thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-nine cents, the surplus earnings of this prison for the past year are twenty-three thousand two hundred and seven dollars and seven cents.

When the old-contracs shall have expired, the new direction which the law of the last Legislature gives to the labor of the convicts, will undoubtedly cause a considerable reduction in the amount of their earnings. The officers of these prisons have, as by this law they are required to do, given their attention to the subject of introducing the manufacture of silk, but not much has yet been done towards effecting it. The expense attending the introduction of this kind of manufacture, will be so great that I fear it cannot be done in a manner to ensure its success, without an appropriation for this object from the treasury. In relation to the Auburn prison, such an appropriation will be indispensable. The officers of both prisons have, pursuant to the late law, begun to cultivate the mulberry and have already about fifteen hundred trees growing on the State property adjacent to the prisons.

With the exception of the varioloid, which prevailed among the prisoners at Mount-Pleasant for a short time last spring, the inmates of both prisons have enjoyed more than an usual degree of health, and have conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

I am fully persuaded that if better means were provided for punishing petty offenders in a proper manner, the number of crimes which are punishable by labor and confinement in the State Prisons, would be greatly diminished; and with a view to effect this desirable object, I have repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to the condition of our county jails. Referring you to the remarks in my former messages on this subject, I again present it as worthy of your favorable consideration.

In the course of the present year, the laws making most of the appropriations to the two institutions for instructing the deaf and dumb, will expire. The charter of the asylum located in the city of New-York, will also expire in 1837, and that of the Central Asylum in a few years thereafter. I presume that it will not be

within the views of the Legislature to withdraw the public patronage from this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, or to suffer these valuable institutions to go out of existence. They have both fulfilled public expectation. The New-York Institution is, in all respects, one of the best in the country. The approaching events to which I have alluded, render it necessary for you to give your attention to this subject at the present session. The policy of consolidating them, and making a single institution, adequate to the wants of the whole State, is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

With the fullest conviction that it is the duty of the government to give to the insane, and especially to the insane poor, for whom as yet comparatively little has been done, the benefit of a proper institution, I most earnestly call your attention to the subject. In my Annual Message of 1834, I presented my views of the strong claims which this forlorn class of our fellow beings have upon the Legislature for its assistance, and the great public and individual advantages which would result from a well regulated institution of this kind. To these views I refer you with an urgent request that you will not suffer this session to pass without satisfying a claim supported by so many and such powerful considerations.

It is now ten years since the discontinuance of the State tax. The General Fund then accumulated, with an inconsiderable income from other sources, besides paying two hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-nine cents for the support of the lateral canals, and many large appropriations for other objects, has sustained the ordinary expenses of the government far beyond the period anticipated when the State tax was discontinued. This fund is now not only exhausted, but the State at the end of the last fiscal year, was in debt to other funds for the current expenses of the treasury, four hundred and six thousand and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents.

In consequence of the recent amendment of the Constitution, the income from auction and salt duties, after July next, will be paid into the treasury of the State to the use of the General Fund. If this fund were relieved from the support of the lateral canals, the receipts of the present year, in the opinion of the Comptroller, would be nearly adequate to the ordinary expenses of the government. The amount required for those canals, increased as it will be

by the Chenango canal, will, I hope, be provided by some system of finance applicable to internal improvements generally; but if it should not be, I trust the ability of the treasury to meet these demands will not be supplied by the generally and justly condemned policy of borrowing money for that purpose, without, at the same time, providing a revenue sufficient ultimately to pay both the interest and principal of the debt.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund is one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-one cents. Its income during the last fiscal year, was one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars. This income exceeds the estimated amount about twenty-six thousand dollars, and is considerably larger than it will be in future years. It will not, however, fall in any year much short of one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The distribution to the common schools may therefore be permanently raised to one hundred and ten thousand dollars annually, as soon as an apportionment can be made under the census recently taken.

The Literature Fund is two hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents, and produced an income last year of fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

The Bank Fund at the close of the fiscal year, was four hundred and seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-nine cents; and the payment due on the first instant will add to it one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The great importance of internal improvements is conceded by all; and the claims of the several parts of the State to participate in them, so far as they afford capabilities and offer advantages, cannot in justice and fairness be contested. I have repeatedly expressed my anxious desire to have the State progress in the career which has been so honorable and advantageous to it. I have described the character of such works as, in my opinion, should be executed by the State, and directed the attention of your immediate predecessors to those particular undertakings which seem to be most earnestly desired by our constituents. For a full exposition of my views on all these points, I take the liberty to refer you to my previous communications to the Legislature. I have not been without apprehensions, and I still entertain them,

that internal improvements cannot be long prosecuted on an extensive scale unless sustained by a wise system of finance. No new work can be executed without using the public credit, and however high that credit is at this time, it cannot be liberally used and long upheld without some financial arrangement that will inspire confidence at home and abroad. If we look at the works undertaken in this State since the commencement of the Erie and Champlain canals, or at those in other States, as furnishing the means of an enlightened judgment, we ought not to conclude that any great enterprise of this kind now in contemplation will, at its completion, or within any short period thereafter, yield a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of its maintenance, and pay the interest on the debt contracted on its account; nor is it necessary, according to the views I have heretofore presented on this subject, that such a result should be anticipated from any proposed public work to warrant your favorable action upon it. But a work that does not produce such a result will impose a burden which must be sooner or later discharged. To suppose that your constituents require you to engage in the construction of any public work, and at the same time decline to bear that portion of the burden of it which fairly belongs to them, is not doing justice to their good sense and intelligence.

I have heretofore expressed, and I deem it appropriate now to repeat, my regret that we have departed from the wise system in relation to finance under which our first public works were commenced, to the evident detriment of the general cause of internal improvements. The improvident practice of borrowing money without providing available funds for paying the interest, has already been carried to a point beyond which it cannot be pushed without producing serious mischief. That this practice has not yet impaired our public credit, is to be ascribed to the fact that heretofore the treasury has been in a situation to meet the demand for the interest without relying, to any considerable extent, on loans for that purpose: But that can be done no longer. On a part of the debt already contracted for internal improvements, the interest can only be paid by new loans, unless you resort to taxes of some kind; and such will most certainly be the case in relation to any additional debt you may create. The surplus revenues of the Erie and Champlain canals cannot be applied to this object within nine years, and after the expiration of that period only to a limited amount, if at all, for several years thereafter.

These revenues are by the constitutional pledge, placed wholly beyond your reach until the year 1845, and all but the annual sum of three hundred thousand dollars is already appropriated during twelve years at least, for the enlargement of the Erie and Champlain canals.

This condition of things is not presented for the purpose of discouraging your efforts in the cause of internal improvement, but because it is a difficulty that inseparably belongs to the subject, and if not removed, will greatly impede our onward course.

The suggestion, that we are to discontinue this system, will not I confidently trust, be heard from any quarter. Yet very few, I should hope, would advocate the reckless policy of contracting a debt, even for such an object, and constantly and rapidly accumulating it by loans to pay the interest. I am sure our credit would ere long sink under such a policy. If at a period of unusual prosperity, with resources most abundant and unincumbered, with no demand for extraordinary expenditures on objects which can never be productive, the people are unwilling to submit to any burden whatever for the purpose of providing even for the interest on the debt they are creating for substantial and enduring improvements, conferring on themselves direct and incidental advantages, what good reason can be given to those who have capital to loan, to induce them to believe, that our successors will promptly pay not only what is properly left for them to pay, but also that which in justice and good faith should have been paid by us? Can we with propriety ask capitalists to put faith in our contracts on the ground that the people in some future age will do what we decline to do, burden their resources to pay the interest which in our time we suffered to accumulate on the debts we had contracted? Can we claim the continuance of public confidence on the assumption that a future generation will take better care of public credit than we are willing to do?

There is another point of view in which this policy appears to me to be extremely objectionable. It violates the great principle of justice in regard to future generations. I must not be understood to maintain the position that the people of the present day should furnish the means of reimbursing the loans that they may make for the purpose of internal improvements. These improvements will be left for the benefit of future ages, and I see no in-

justice in transmitting to them the obligation to contribute a fair proportion towards the expenses. But we also derive great and immediate benefits from such works; and a portion of these expenses should, therefore, be paid by us. If we borrow the money to defray them, and also borrow to pay the interest on the debt, we take the benefits without the burden. On the supposition that a public work does not for fifteen years produce an income more than sufficient to keep it in repair, the debt contracted for its construction will at the end of that period be doubled, if it be increased by loans to pay the interest. Those who at that time have the benefit of such an improvement, will take it encumbered with a debt amounting to twice the sum that it would cost them to make it for themselves. We should reflect, that if we prosecute public works with vigor, we shall not accomplish all that it is to be done. Each successive age will doubtless be an age of improvement in this respect, and the people of each will be required to contribute from their means to such objects. I fear we are not sufficiently conscious of the peculiar felicity of our own times, if we indulge in anticipations that those which are to succeed will, like the present, be wholly exempted from the foreign wars and domestic troubles which wither the energies and impair the resources of nations; that Providence will be as liberal in its bounties to our successors as it has been to us; and that our civil and political institutions will, at all times hereafter, exert the same benign influence as they do now upon the public welfare. We cannot reasonably expect that any future generation will be more willing or more able than we are to bear public burdens, and I can conceive of no reasons that can justify us in transferring to them any part of the share of such burdens that should be borne by us.

If you concur in these views, you will regard it as your duty to provide a certain revenue that will at least be sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt already created, for which no provision is now made, and also on any additional debt you may authorize to be contracted. This can be done by augmenting the receipts into the treasury, so as to leave a surplus, after paying the ordinary expenses of the government and other appropriations, fully equal to the amount that may be required to pay the deficit of interest on the public debt; or by an explicit and effective appropriation of the future surplus revenues of the Erie and Champlain canals. The occasion seems now to require you to determine the grave

question, whether the surplus revenues of these canals shall or shall not be appropriated to the support of other works of internal improvement. The Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, the Crooked lake and Chemung canals are all in full operation; and we have already drawn from the public treasury for their support, two hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-nine cents beyond the income received from them. The Chenango canal will much increase the amount required from the treasury for the support of the lateral canals. The treasury is entirely exhausted, and you are therefore required to provide for the support of these canals, and to pay the interest on the debt contracted on their account for the present year, more than one hundred thousand dollars. If you do not, and I trust that you will not, provide for the payment of this sum by a further loan, and thereby increase the existing debt without pledging a revenue sufficient to pay it, you will then have only the alternative of levying a tax of some description to raise a sufficient revenue for this purpose, or of borrowing on the specific pledge of the surplus revenue from the Erie and Champlain canals. If the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the surplus revenues from these canals, reserved by the law providing for the enlargement of the Erie canal, is left without such a pledge, there will be no certainty that it will be applied to pay the debt, which must, without taxation, be accumulated to support the other canals. It therefore seems to be necessary that you should determine, at this present session, the question of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Erie and Champlain canals to sustain and carry forward other works of internal improvement.

It is estimated by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, that the deficit in the revenues of the lateral canals will be one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents for the present year. The same state of things will exist in subsequent years, and the amount of the deficit will be increased with the increase of debt for new works. I am persuaded that the dictates of an enlightened policy will urge the establishment of a distinct system of finance applicable to this subject, whereby a fund will be provided adequate in amount at least to satisfy the demands for interest on the debts that are and may be created, and all other expenses, except the reimbursement of the principal borrowed for the construction of public works. I particularly recommend the adoption of such a system, because I

am convinced it will have a salutary influence on the general cause of internal improvement.

I have received a communication from the president of the board of directors of the New-York and Erie Rail-Road Company, together with other documents relative to the extensive and useful enterprise they have undertaken. As the principal documents have been heretofore printed, I presume they are in the possession of the members of the Legislature; and I have not therefore transmitted them with the accompanying letter of the president to which I refer you for information respecting the proceedings and views of this company. It appears by the communications I have received, that the subscriptions to the stock already obtained amount to two millions three hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred dollars; and that more than twenty-seven thousand dollars had been expended, principally for surveys, previous to the first of October last. Since that time, forty and a half miles have been put under contracts about fourteen per cent below the estimated expense, and the company entertain a confident opinion that the whole work will be executed and put in operation for six millions of dollars. The magnitude of the undertaking, the public benefits it will confer, and the deep interest felt by the inhabitants of the section of the State through which this extensive line of communication is to pass, will induce the company again to ask the aid of the Legislature. The mode and amount of the assistance which the State ought to contribute towards the accomplishment of this work, will deserve your mature consideration, uninfluenced by any other views than such as are inspired by a comprehensive regard for the public good.

The canals continue to increase in productiveness. The total amount of tolls collected on them during the year ending the thirtieth September, was one million four hundred eighty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and nine cents. The income from the tolls and all other sources of revenue during that year, was one million nine hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and twelve cents. The disbursements for repairs and collection of tolls for the same time, were five hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, and the entire expenses on all accounts, including the interest of the canal debts, amounted to eight hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixteen cents.

In January, 1833, the debt created for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, was a little more than seven millions, a part of which was reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government after July, 1837, and the residue after July, 1845. At that time the Commissioners of the Canal Fund began to purchase and cancel the stock of this debt. On the 30th of September last they had paid out for this purpose, nearly three millions of dollars, and yet had a surplus of the fund on hand amounting to three millions four hundred and six thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy-two cents. By the first day of July next, the surplus will be quite sufficient to extinguish that debt, which is now four millions three hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-five cents. If such should be the case, the income derived from auction and salt duties, will then be transferred by the recent amendment of the Constitution, from the Canal fund to the treasury for general purposes.

Pursuant to the directions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Canal Board has settled the plan for enlarging the Erie canal. According to this plan, the canal is to be made seven feet deep and seventy feet wide on the surface of the water. All improvements now required on the line of this canal, will be made with reference to its enlargement. Measures have already been taken to change the location of the aqueduct across the Genesee river at Rochester, and to construct the new one on this principle. When this canal is enlarged according to the proposed plan, it is presumed that boats carrying one hundred tons of freight will pass on it with facility. No very accurate estimate has yet been made of the expense of this work; but it will probably exceed twelve millions of dollars, including damages for individual property which must be taken for that purpose.

The amount of the appropriation for this work will not probably much exceed one million dollars annually; it will not therefore be completed in less than twelve years.

Notwithstanding the business has increased on the Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, Crooked Lake and Chemung canals, the tolls have not been sufficient to defray the expenses of collection and repairs, and pay the interest on the debts contracted for their construction. For the year ending on the 30th September, the deficiency in the revenue to meet these expenses, was forty-four thou-

and four hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, which has been paid out of the treasury.

Unforeseen difficulties have retarded the work on the line of the Chenango canal, and apprehensions are entertained that it will not be entirely completed during the next season. Great care has been taken to construct this work so as to give it permanence, and the expense of it will probably exceed the present appropriations which amount to one million eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars. No fund whatever, except the premium on the loans, has been provided for the payment of interest on this debt, that can be available till after July, 1845. The premium on the first loan of one million dollars has been already exhausted, and that which may be received on the loan of eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars, will not probably be sufficient to pay the interest on that portion of the debt for more than two years. You ought, therefore, to make provision for paying the interest on the million loan, and eventually on that of eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is not now anticipated that after the canal is completed and in full operation, the necessity of such a provision will be superseded.

Goods usually arrive through the Erie canal at Buffalo in the spring, destined for the country farther west, several days before the lower part of Lake Erie is clear of ice. This occasions delay in forwarding them on, and has a tendency to divert the trade to the west from our channels of communication. It is worthy of your consideration, whether the inconvenience and injury arising from this cause is not of sufficient magnitude to make it a measure of good policy to extend our present line of internal communication from Buffalo to some point on the shore of Lake Erie, where the lake would be likely to be free from ice as early in the spring as the navigation of the canal may be opened.

I have heretofore expressed my decided opinion against the policy of legislating on subjects that needlessly interfere with the ordinary pursuits of our fellow-citizens. These pursuits should be left wholly unembarrassed by any regulations whatsoever, except such as are obviously required to prevent abuses and promote some manifest public good. I recommend that you should entirely abstain from granting charter privileges, to be used in transacting such kinds of business as are prosecuted by individuals, and which can be conducted as well by them as by incorporated companies.

The association of capital for such objects with corporate privileges, subjects individuals engaged in the same or similar pursuits, to an unfair and injurious competition.

In regard to incorporations of a more general character, the public necessities and the public interest will indicate your duties, and beyond what these considerations demand, you will not, I presume, feel any inclination to multiply them.

In my last annual message, I communicated my views in relation to corporations which have a connection with, and an influence on, our currency, and so far as those views apply to the present condition of the State, I wish to be considered as presenting them again to the Legislature. You will be solicited to add an immense amount to the banking capital of the State, at the present session. Notices have been already published of intended applications for ninety-three new banks, with capitals, including the increase to those of the existing banks, to the amount of more than fifty-seven millions of dollars. It is said, and, I doubt not, generally believed, that the present banks are unable to afford the necessary accommodations which the increased and rapidly increasing commerce and business of the country demand. Before you undertake to supply this want of capital by legislation, you will doubtless satisfy yourselves of its actual extent, and investigate its real causes. If it shall be found, as I think it will, to arise, in a great measure, from a state of things that cannot probably long endure, and ought not to be upheld by you, so far, at least, you will be bound to withhold the proposed aid. There can be no mistake as to the fact, and it should not pass unnoticed, that an unregulated spirit of speculation has within the last year prevailed to an unprecedented extent. Our citizens, who have been influenced by this spirit, have not confined their operations to objects within our own State. They have made large investments in other sections of the Union. These operations have required something more than the use of our circulating credits. The amount of capital that has been thus transferred from this State to others, cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but it must be very great. These transactions, large as they have been, bear no comparison to the enormous speculations in stocks, and in real property within our own State.

The vacant lands in and about several of our cities and villa-
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ges, have risen, in many instances, several hundred per cent, and large quantities of them have been sold at prices which seem to me to have been produced more by the competition of speculation, than any real demand resulting from the increase of our population and actual prosperity. That the sudden rise in the price of these lands, is ascribed to the true cause, is evident from the conceded fact, that most of them have been purchased, not for the purpose of being occupied by the buyers, but to be again put in market, and sold at still higher prices. No estimate can be made of the amount of these transactions; but a conjecture may be formed as to the extent of the sales, from the fact that a single auctioneer in the city of New-York sold real estate during the year ending on the 30th September last, to the amount of more than twenty millions of dollars; and the character of these sales is indicated by the further fact that about eleven millions of this property was sold on the bid made by or for the owners. It is proper that I should remark, that the speculations in real property in this State, have not been confined to city and village lots, but have extended to farms and wild lands.

I presume it will not be denied that a very considerable portion of capital has been devoted to these speculations in land and stocks. I have deemed it necessary to allude to these transactions with a view to lay open the true causes of the alleged deficiency of capital to subserve the purposes of commerce, manufactures, and the other pursuits of the productive classes of our fellow-citizens, deeming it very important that these causes should be well considered before you attempt to apply a remedy—particularly such a remedy as is asked for—an unexampled extension of our credit system.

It cannot, I think, be denied that a large amount of capital has been sent out of the state to subserve the purposes of foreign speculations. This is undoubtedly one cause of the want of sufficient capital to transact our ordinary business. It is not less true, I apprehend, that the existing banks have, to some extent at least, lessened their ability to accommodate persons employed in regular business pursuits, by affording assistance to those who are embarked in these speculations. This is another cause of the present want of banking facilities. But the main cause of this want, which now presses so severely on our fellow-citizens, is less obvious, but not the less entitled to your consideration. The passion for specu-

lation prevails to an extent heretofore unknown, not only among capitalists, but among merchants and traders. The funds of these capitalists have been withdrawn to some extent from situations in which they afforded accommodations to business men, and they have consequently been obliged to press upon the banks to supply this deficiency in their means. Merchants and others, have abstracted from their business a portion of their capital, and devoted it to speculations in stocks and lands, and have then resorted to the banks for increased accommodations. To these causes I ascribe most of the embarrassment now felt for the want of sufficient bank facilities to conduct successfully our ordinary business concerns. The proposed remedy, judging from the applications, is to double the present number of banks, and nearly to treble the amount of banking capital. Before you apply this remedy, in whole or in part, you ought to be well satisfied that it will remove the difficulty, and that the use of it will not leave us in a worse condition than we are at present. If the passion for speculation has engrossed the pecuniary resources of the State to such an extent as to interfere with the strong claims that commerce and trade have upon them, is it not to be apprehended that it will appropriate to itself a large portion of any additional accommodations you may provide for these and other branches of business? If I rightly apprehend its character, it will not be likely to abate while it can find means for its gratification. I am well aware that this spirit of speculation cannot be restrained by direct legislation; but you should be careful to avoid encouraging or sustaining it even incidentally by any measures you may deem it expedient to adopt for the purpose of repairing the injuries it has done to the business concerns of the State.

I do not doubt that the increase of commerce and manufactures among us has rendered more bank accommodations desirable, and that this cause has had very considerable influence in producing the numerous applications about to be presented to you; but I cannot give my assent to the proposition which the advocates for Banks will urge as the rule for your action on this subject, that the increase of Banks should be in proportion to the increase of business. This proposition assumes that whatever be the situation of the country as to the quantity of actual capital, the agency of Banks is equally necessary, and the amount of accommodations required from them must be in proportion to its business transactions. It certainly cannot be true that a merchant or a manufacturer with

a large capital, requires the same accommodations from Banks as one doing an equal amount of business with little or no capital. What is true in relation to individuals, thus differently situated, must be true as to the whole community, at distinct periods, when circumstances have made a like difference in its condition. When Banks were first established in this State and for some time time thereafter, the amount of monied capital was small compared with the quantity of business that required the use of it. Banks were then chartered, not merely for performing the ordinary functions of such institutions—to furnish the public with a proper medium of circulation convertible into specie—safe places for deposits—facilities in transmitting funds from one place to another—and to loan money—but to concentrate the floating capital at home, invite its introduction from abroad, and place it in a situation where it could be used more efficiently for the purposes of trade. Since that period we have had a long course of prosperity, our wealth has rapidly increased, and capital has flowed in upon us from other countries. I cannot, therefore, adopt the conclusion, that there is at this day the same disproportion between the amount of monied capital and the quantity of business, that existed when the policy of the banking system was first adopted, and for some time thereafter. This conclusion would, in my judgment, be somewhat derogatory to the capacity of our citizens for business, and present their condition as much less prosperous than it is confidently believed to be. But if unfortunately this conclusion be correct—if we have not in fact the amount of capital that our apparent condition implies—if our gigantic business concerns are principally sustained and carried on by a system of credit, and this system is wholly dependant for its stability upon our banking institutions, you will act on this subject under a fearful responsibility. A material error on your part would probably lead to results fatal to our general prosperity. All measures which you may adopt, affecting the currency or public credit, should regard particular interests so far only as they are subservient to the general good: they should be such as not merely to afford accommodations and facilities in prosperous times, but to secure confidence in our monied institutions in the most trying season of adversity, and enable them to withstand the rude shocks of pressure and panic. It is true, that our present institutions have been severely tried, and they sustained themselves in a most alarming crisis; but, if their number had been much larger than it was, and credit and circulation proportionably extended, it is by no means certain that such would have been the result.

We have had too much and too recent experience of the sensitiveness of public credit and public confidence in monied affairs, not to have learned many useful lessons on this subject, and it is the part of wisdom to profit by them. We know how many and what slight causes affect them. The credit which sustains our paper currency rests on the belief that the Banks have the ability to redeem in specie their bills in circulation, whenever payments are demanded. On the other hand, the Banks must have confidence in the borrowers to make prompt payment, or they will withhold their usual accommodations, and a derangement in business will be the necessary consequence. Their ability as debtors depends on their security as creditors. In times of prosperity, there is a mutual confidence; there will then be a demand for large accommodations, and Banks will grant them to the full extent allowed by their charters. A change of times, or even what appears a capriciousness in public opinion, brings with it a mutual suspicion, and its concomitant evil, a pecuniary pressure. Over-trading at home and abroad; an unusual expansion of our credit system; over-issues of paper currency; extravagant speculations, and extensive gambling in stocks—speedily followed by re-actions; a derangement in our circulating medium; embarrassment in trade; and numerous bankruptcies, are the inevitable consequences. The impulse and accelerated movements given to our business in the first stages of this progress, are a very inadequate compensation for the many evils which attend its termination.

We do not want more banks to supply us with a paper currency, for we have enough of that already: more would not make it better, and might make it worse. It can scarcely be said we want an increase of them for places of deposit; for we have now all that are required for that purpose. New banks do not of themselves, in any case, create capital; and under our present circumstances, they would not, as I apprehend, be the means of introducing any considerable amount of foreign capital. I therefore consider the multiplication of them to be a measure of very questionable policy, in regard to the general and permanent welfare of the State.

After a due consideration of the views I have now presented, and those in my former messages, as well as others that your own reflections will suggest, adverse to the multiplication of banks, and a large increase of banking capital, if you should come to the con-

clusion that these objections are outweighed or overruled by arguments of a different character, and that the public interest requires you to give your sanction to any of the numerous applications for new banks, or the increase of the capital of those now chartered, I indulge the hope that the number will be very small. I cannot believe that you will give heed to any of these applications, so far as they are supported only by the expected advantages to be conferred on individuals in the distribution of the stock, or by the accommodations they may afford to carry on new speculations, and sustain the factitious state of things resulting from past transactions of this character. Nor will you look, I presume, with much more favor on those applications which are urged, not so much on the ground of a want of facilities to conduct the present business, as on account of the agency it is assumed such institutions will have in creating new business.

These considerations being laid aside, if the actual demands of business—I mean only such business as banking facilities are most appropriately designed to subserve—shall prevail with you to extend these accommodations, you will, I trust, be careful to dispense them only to places where these demands are most imperious.

I perceive, among the numerous applications of this nature to be presented to you, several from the banks in the city of New-York for an increase of their capital. In addition to the common and more general considerations which will apply with more or less force to all the applications for augmenting the amount of banking capital, a somewhat peculiar reason will be urged in favor of those emanating from these institutions. The branch of the United States Bank, in the city of New-York, will cease its operations as a bank, on the fourth of March next, and there will be due to it eight or nine millions of dollars. If the payment of this large sum should be immediately exacted, it would undoubtedly produce very considerable embarrassment. The banks in New-York are so extended that they will not be in a situation to afford such accommodations to the debtors of the Branch, as will counteract the effects of a sudden call on them for the payment of this large debt. If the evils which may ensue from this emergency are likely to be of such a character as to require any action from you to mitigate them, one, more suited to the circumstances of the case, would be preferable to the permanent increase of the capital of these institutions. If the Bank of the United

States should be disposed to do with the Branch in the city of New-York, what it has done in relation to most of its branches—transfer the debt; such banks as may unite together to purchase this debt, or such as should take any portion of it, might have their ability temporarily enlarged so as to enable them to do so, and gradually call it in, without withdrawing any considerable part of the accommodations which they now extend to their customers.

I am aware that a considerable increase of banking capital is contemplated by many as among the means of alleviating the distress resulting from the calamitous visitation which has recently befallen the city of New-York. It is due, alike to the numerous sufferers upon whom this visitation has fallen with severity, and to the citizens of the whole State, whose interests are more or less affected by it, that you should act promptly and efficiently in administering relief, and I do not doubt you will do it in the largest measure and most effectual way you can devise; but this is an event which I trust will produce only temporary embarrassments, and it should not therefore be permitted to change, in an essential manner, a general system of policy in relation to our currency. So far as I am made acquainted with the views of the inhabitants of that city, they mean to rely in this great and pressing emergency, mainly on their own resources,—resources which in themselves exceed those of almost any State in our confederacy. The real and personal property in the city of New-York, according to the valuation of last year, exceeds two hundred and eighteen millions of dollars; it is more than double what it was in 1825, and more than two-thirds of the amount of the valuation of all the taxable property of the whole State, including that city ten years ago. This immense wealth must give the city of New-York undoubted credit wherever and whenever she may choose to use it; yet if the objects to be attained by resorting to it in the present crisis, could be more effectually accomplished, or, in any respect, accelerated by adding to it the credit of the State, this should be done without hesitation. When the individual resources of a large number of our fellow-citizens are impaired by a sudden devastation, or exposed to imminent peril by a strangely adverse course of events, to such a degree as to threaten injurious consequences to the general welfare, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to put in requisition the resources of the State to sustain them. The great losses, which have fallen on the Insurance companies in that city, have suspended the operations of most of them,

and new incorporations of this description will probably be wanted. The public interest requires that their capitals should be large, their risks widely distributed, and their proceedings subjected to an occasional examination by persons to be selected by the Court of Chancery, or commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

The act passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the circulation of small bills, has begun to operate on the currency, and promises to produce all the beneficial results that were anticipated. This law was intended to effect a substitution of specie for the bills to be withdrawn from circulation. It was distinctly foreseen that, in the process of coming to this result, a public inconvenience would be felt before it could be completely effected, and that the specie required for this desirable purpose would be principally drawn from the banks. It was also foreseen that the banks would be curtailed in their profits, by being deprived of the privilege of furnishing the public with a medium of circulation composed almost entirely of their paper. If these effects had not been produced, the law would not have operated as it was expected; and yet these effects have, I believe, called forth some opposition to it. If the state of our currency required, as I am convinced it did, the application of such a measure to establish it on a firm basis, it is very unreasonable to complain of the inconvenience necessarily resulting from it. This inconvenience, so far as it is felt by the public, will soon pass away. The notion that the public will be subjected to a permanent embarrassment by the suppression of small bills, derives no support from reason or experience. The circulation of bank bills below the denomination of five dollars, has been, for a long time, prohibited in several of the States, and, as I believe, without any considerable inconvenience. There is no country in the world where such a circulation would be more desirable than in England, and none where more mature consideration has been given to its currency; and there it has been deemed wise to suppress the circulation of all bank paper below a note of five pounds, which is more than twenty-two dollars of our currency. As I do not anticipate that any proposition to repeal or modify this law will be favorably received by you, I do not consider it my duty to enlarge upon its merits on this occasion.

As somewhat connected with the currency and the business transactions of the State, I deem it to be my imperative duty to invite your attention to a practice, which, carried to the excess it

lately has been; is, in my opinion, very pernicious to the well-being of the State. Dealing in stocks, so far as it assumes the character of stockjobbing, is a species of gambling, and produces most of the evils, public and private, which usually result from the indulgence of that unfortunate propensity. If this kind of speculation has not been recently conducted in a manner altogether new, it certainly has been carried to an extent altogether unprecedented. Immense quantities of stock have been sold by those who had it not, under a contract to be fulfilled at some future period, and purchased by those who did not expect a delivery of it. The results of these transactions are adjusted without the delivery of the stock, and the loss and gain ascertained by its market value on the day stipulated for performing the contract. This is no more nor less than a wager upon the price of particular stocks on a specified future day. It is worse than wagers upon ordinary contingencies, because the event may be controlled by artifice and management, and the persons concerned are too strongly tempted to resort to them to subserve their interest. It is true, our present laws regard these transactions with disfavor. Such contracts are not only declared void, but the persons who have gained by them may be compelled to refund to the losing party or his representatives; yet they are constantly made, and in most instances faithfully executed. The extent to which this species of gambling has been lately carried, and its injurious effects upon many individuals who have embarked in it, have given it the character and consequences of a public evil; and your official situation imposes on you, in my opinion, the duty to suppress it. I recommend to you to lay this practice under a strong legal interdiction—an interdiction that shall be rendered effective by pains and penalties.

I am informed, that in some instances, companies incorporated by the authority of other States, have established offices in the city of New-York, at which deposits are received, and notes or bills discounted. This, in my opinion, is in contravention of the laws of this State. I invite your attention to the subject, and if there can be any reasonable doubt as to the adequacy of the existing laws to suppress this proceeding, I recommend that you should make such further provisions in relation to it as the case may require.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits, operates unfavorably, it is believed, on the savings banks. The inconveniences and hazards to
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which the publications required by that law will expose these institutions, have induced some of them to defer a compliance with it until the subject could be again brought before the Legislature, with a view to procure some modification of that part of it which relates to them. I have received a communication from the trustees of the Bank for Savings in the city of New-York, (which I herewith transmit to you,) showing what they apprehend would be the consequences to that institution, of making the publication required of them. The views therein presented, appear to be well worthy of your consideration; and I recommend a revision of this law, and such modification of it in relation to savings banks as will remove the injurious effects resulting from its present provisions.

I regret that the constant violation of the law to suppress the sale of lottery tickets in this State, requires me again to remind the Legislature that it is a duty imposed on them by the Constitution to suppress this traffic. The evils resulting from it, as well as the constitutional injunction, urge this subject upon your attention; and I hope some additional means will be devised to give complete efficiency to the existing law against this species of gambling.

The result of the enumeration of the people of this State, taken during the last year, will be soon presented to you by the Secretary of State. Although this result is not now accurately known, enough however is known to assure us that our population has greatly increased. The Constitution enjoins upon you, as a duty to be performed at this session, the reorganization of the senate districts, making them, in regard to the number of inhabitants contained in each, as nearly equal as may be. You are also required, by the same authority, to apportion, at this session, the members of assembly among the several counties of the State, according to their population.

The last Legislature directed the Secretary of State to prepare and submit to you, a plan for the geological survey of this State. His report will be laid before you at an early day. I am persuaded that a careful geological examination of this State will not only open new sources of wealth, and accelerate the development of those already known to exist, but, by these means, will greatly augment the productive industry of our citizens. In several of the States, surveys of this description have been already made, and in

others they are in progress. From the partial examinations which have been made of this State, there is reason to believe that it is at least equal to any other in the Union in the richness and variety of its resources.

The development of these resources would be more or less beneficial to the various interests of the State, but it would be more directly advantageous to that interest which I doubt not you will feel a peculiar desire to advance—the interest of agriculture—by ascertaining the mineralogical composition of soils in different sections of our territory, and thereby causing such an improvement in the mode of cultivating them, as will best reward the labours of husbandry. In addition to further discoveries in relation to salt springs, beds of gypsum, and quarries of marble and stone fitted for architectural purposes, it may be ascertained by a critical and scientific examination, that the coal formations discovered in the neighbouring districts of Pennsylvania, which have contributed so much to the wealth of that enterprising State, extend within our own boundaries. In the progress of these researches in a field greatly diversified in its geological character, and heretofore but imperfectly explored, science will doubtless receive acquisitions of no ordinary value. Under whatever aspect the subject is viewed, it deserves your attention; and I feel confident that such an undertaking would amply repay all the expense incurred in its execution.

The events of the past year, here and elsewhere, have continued to exhibit the importance of a well organized militia, both for the defence of public liberty and for the protection of private rights. During the recent disastrous fire in the city of New-York, its patriotic militia voluntarily placed themselves under the civil authorities, and rendered, as on many former occasions, the most essential services to their fellow-citizens.

A new edition of the act relating to the militia and public defence, including the amendments of the last session, has been published during the past year, and the principal part distributed, pursuant to the directions of the Legislature.

The provisions of the law passed at the last session, to secure a more faithful performance of duty, on the part of general officers and their staffs, have resulted, generally, in the beneficial consequences, which were anticipated. In several brigades,

owing to this and other causes, an increased degree of discipline and military knowledge has been exhibited, and the most commendable exertions have been made, not without success, to maintain the respectability and efficiency of the present system. Experience, however, constantly admonishes us of the inutility, if not of the impracticability, of attempting to sustain, in a proper manner, an organization suited to the exigencies of the country nearly half a century ago. The great change that has since taken place in its external relations and internal condition, has rendered the system then adopted unnecessarily burdensome. Satisfied of this fact, I have constantly indulged the hope that Congress would take measures to adapt the system to the present circumstances of the country. I have now the pleasure to state, that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War have recently presented such views to Congress on this subject, as warrant the belief that the desired modification will be effected at the present session of that body.

The annual report of the Adjutant-General, which will shortly be laid before the Legislature, exhibits the present numerical force of the militia of this State, at one hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and seventy-two.

At the request of the President of the United States, I submit to you the proposition to cede to the General Government the possessory right to so much of the land belonging to the State of New-York upon Staten-Island, and heretofore used for military purposes, as may be necessary to construct and maintain proper defences for the protection of the harbour of New-York. I recommend that you should authorize the sale to the United States of so much as they may desire to possess for the proposed object, and cede to them such a concurrent jurisdiction over it, as is usually granted in like cases.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, Heman J. Redfield was appointed a Canal Commissioner. After receiving the office, he resigned it, and I appointed John Bowman to fill the vacancy. This temporary appointment ceases at your present meeting. The important business before the Canal Commissioners and the Canal Board, requires that the vacancy should be immediately filled by you.

Having concluded my remarks on the subjects in which our constituents have an immediate and exclusive interest, my sense of duty will not permit me to abstain from presenting to you, at this time, some considerations arising from our federal relations.

This State is a member of a community of Republics, subject in many things to one general government, and bound together by political ties that must not be sundered. This relation gives us rights essential to our well-being, and imposes on us duties equally essential to the well-being of our sister States. As we value the immense advantages that spring from this Union, so we should cultivate the feelings and interests that give it strength, and abstain from all practices that tend to its dissolution. A few individuals in the middle and eastern States, acting on mistaken motives of moral and religious duty, or some less justifiable principle, and disregarding the obligations which they owe to their respective governments, have embarked in an enterprise for abolishing domestic slavery in the southern and southwestern States. Their proceedings have caused much mischief in those States, and have not been entirely harmless in their own. They have acquired too much importance, by the evils which have already resulted from them, and by the magnitude and number of those which are likely to follow if they are further persisted in, to justify me in passing them without notice. These proceedings have not only found no favor with a vast majority of our constituents, but they have been generally reprobated. The public indignation which they have awakened, has broken over the restraints of law, and led to dangerous tumults and commotions, which, I regret to say, were not in all instances suppressed without the interposition of the military power. If we consider the excitement which already exists among our fellow-citizens on this subject, and their increasing repugnance to the abolition cause, we have great reason to fear that further efforts to sustain it will be attended, even in our own State, with still more dangerous disturbances of the public peace.

In our commercial metropolis, the abolitionists have established one of their principal magazines, from which they have sent their missiles of annoyance into the slaveholding States. The impression produced in those States, that this proceeding was encouraged by a portion of the business men of the city of New-York, or at least was not sufficiently discountenanced by them, threatened injurious consequences to our commerce. A proposition was made

for an extensive voluntary association in the South, to suspend business intercourse with our citizens. A regard for the character of our State, for the public interest, for the preservation of peace among our citizens, as well as a due respect for the obligations created by our political institutions and relations, calls upon us to do what may be done, consistently with the great principles of civil liberty, to put an end to the evils which the abolitionists are bringing upon us and the whole country. With whatever disfavor we may view the institution of domestic slavery, we ought not to overlook the very formidable difficulties of abolishing it, or give countenance to any scheme for accomplishing this object, in violation of the solemn guarantees we are under not to interfere with this institution as it exists in other States.

Domestic slavery existed in almost every State when the Federal Union was formed. Its character was as well understood then as it is now. The men who founded the General Government had as much philanthropy, and as just an appreciation of moral and religious duty, and knew as well what was due to the cause of human rights as the present generation; yet so great did they regard the difficulties of abolishing slavery, and so disastrous to the public welfare would be, as they apprehended, any intermeddling with it in the respective States, except by the citizens and civil authorities thereof, that they delegated to Congress no power to act on this subject, further than to prohibit the importation of slaves after the year 1807; but they recognized the right of the several States to continue slavery, without interference, by obliging them to deliver up to each other all fugitive slaves. They left the right to abolish slavery where only it could be safely left—with the respective States wherein slavery existed.

The State of New-York had this right, and although the difficulties and dangers of exercising it, by reason of the small number of slaves in proportion to the whole population, were trivial compared with those which would attend the exercise of it in the southern States, where this number is proportionably large; yet slavery was not finally abolished here until 1827. We were left to come to this result in our own time and manner, without any molestation or interference from any other State. I am very sure that any intermeddling with us in this matter, by the citizens of other States, would not have accelerated our measures, and might have proved mischievous. Such services, if they had been ten-

dered, would have been rejected as useless, and regarded as an invasion of our rights.

If we view the labors of the abolitionists in the calm light of reason, undisturbed by any morbid sympathy and uninfluenced by the spirit of fanaticism—if we look at their object, connected as it must be with the means they are using to attain it—if we regard the utter improbability of their ever reaching the end by the use of these means, and the certain consequences which must result from pushing forward their efforts in the present direction, we must, I think, characterize their schemes as visionary and pernicious.

Their avowed object is to abolish slavery in the southern and southwestern States; and their means thus far have been confined to the organization of societies among us and to publications of various kinds on the subject of slavery, which are regarded throughout these States as libels on their citizens, and provocatives to insurrection among their slaves. So far as their proceedings are designed to operate upon this State, we may inquire what end or object they have in view. It cannot be to abolish slavery here, for it does not exist among us. Is it to convince the people of this State that slavery is an evil? Such is now the universal sentiment, and no man can be found among us who entertains a thought of returning to our former condition in this respect. If the abolitionists design to enlist our passions in their cause, such a course would be worse than useless, unless it had reference to some subsequent action. If it is expected in this manner to influence the action of Congress, then they are aiming at an usurpation of power. Legislation by Congress would be a violation of the Constitution by which that body exists, and to support which every member of it is bound by the solemn sanction of an oath. The powers of Congress cannot be enlarged so as to bring the subject of slavery within its cognizance, without the consent of the slaveholding States. The proceedings of the abolitionists have rendered their object in this respect absolutely unattainable. They have already excited such a feeling in all those States, that a proposition so to enlarge the powers of Congress, would be instantly rejected by each with indignation. If their operations here are to inflame the fanatical zeal of emissaries, and instigate them to go on missions to the slaveholding States, there to distribute abolition publications and promulgate abolition doctrines, their success in

this enterprize is foretold by the fate of the deluded men who have preceded them. The moment they pass the borders of those States, and begin their labors, they violate the laws of the jurisdiction they have invaded, and incur the penalty of death or other ignominious punishment. I can conceive no other object that the abolitionists can have in view, so far as they propose to operate here, but to embark the people of this State, under the sanction of the civil authority, or with its connivance, in a crusade against the slave-holding States, for the purpose of forcing abolition upon them by violence and bloodshed. If such a mad project as this could be contemplated for a single moment as a possible thing, every one must see that the first step towards its accomplishment, would be the end of our confederacy, and the beginning of a civil war.

So far, therefore, as it respects the people of this State, or any action that can emanate from them, I can discover no one good that has resulted, or can be reasonably expected to result, from the proceedings of the abolitionists; but the train of evils which must necessarily attend their onward movements, is in number and magnitude most appalling.

Those devastations which in the course of providence are sometimes permitted to visit populous and opulent cities, suddenly prostrating the monuments of art and sweeping away the vast accumulations of years of patient and well directed industry—great and severe as we now feel them to be—are small indeed compared with the ruin and desolation which would attend the subversion of our federal government, and the progress of a civil and a servile war, spreading its ravages through half the States of this confederacy. Such are the fatal issues to which, in the judgment of our southern brethren, the abolition efforts tend; and the recent indications of insurrectionary movements among the colored population of the slave-holding States, show that these fears are not entirely imaginary.

As all the schemes of the abolitionists are professedly prosecuted with particular reference to results to be produced in the slave-holding States, it is proper that we should inquire into the manner in which they design to bring about these results. Is it expected to operate on the slave population, and by their own immediate agency to effect their emancipation? This can only be done by

violence. The very first act in this scheme of abolition, which is carried on under the guise of religion, morality and love for mankind, would open with insurrection, massacre and a servile war in which, if the slaves triumph, their masters must be the victims. Throughout those States, such is generally believed to be the deliberate design of the abolitionists. That their measures tend to such disastrous results, cannot, I think, be denied; but that the authors of them clearly foresee these results, and recklessly push on to them willing to participate in such crimes, and to meet the fearful responsibility they would incur, I am not prepared to believe. So far as reason prevails among these deluded men, they will undoubtedly deny that this mode of effecting their object is embraced within their plan of operation. It is more charitable to presume that they mean to stop short of this bloody catastrophe; that they are willing to spread dire alarm among the white population of those States, with a view to make them feel that life, property and all human comforts are insecure where domestic slavery prevails, and by these means so to aggravate its evils that they will be led by the mere pressure of them to emancipate their slaves. Such a mode of attempting to effect this object, is characterized alike by folly and wickedness. To suppose that such means will conduce to such an end, betrays a lamentable ignorance of the universal laws of human action. If the slave owners ever concur in any plan for the abolition of slavery, it must arise from a better motive than fear. They will secure themselves from danger by acting on the objects from which it is apprehended—not by emancipation, but by multiplying safeguards, by increasing restraints, by preventing intercourse as far as practicable among the slave population, by withholding from them all moral and religious instruction, and by every conceivable means of making them harmless machines. To satisfy ourselves that such will be the consequences of exciting alarms, we have only to look at what they have already done and are preparing to do. Manumission is discouraged, and measures are about to be adopted to expel all free persons of colour from the slave-holding States. Instead of an increasing disposition to co-operate in any plan of emancipation, there is now exhibited a more fixed determination than heretofore to maintain the institution of slavery.

The great engine which the abolitionists profess to wield, and by the operations of which they hope to bring their object within

their reach, is free discussion. By the potency of abolition arguments, the slaveholders are to be instructed in their duty; to be taught lessons of humanity, of moral obligation and civil liberty; and to be induced to strip the bonds from their slaves, and receive them into social and political fellowship. After all that has been done to accomplish this end, it may not be unprofitable to look at the results. If we believe the concurring testimony of the citizens of the slaveholding States, not one convert has been made among them: On the contrary, their passions are aroused; a deep sense of indignation at unprovoked wrongs and a mischievous intermeddling with their domestic concerns, excites and agitates the entire mass of the white population. The abolitionists, and all their works, are loudly and universally denounced as seditious, incendiary and wicked; and the bonds of amity and concord which unite us to the people of the South, are threatened with severance because we tolerate within our borders these disturbers of their peace and violators of their laws. Such, we are assured, is the progress which the arguments of the abolitionists have made in bringing the slaveholders to a concurrence in their views.

When we consider the matter and manner of these appeals, and the character of the people to whom they are made, we ought not to be surprised that they have been indignantly rejected. In all that regards the civilities of life, in high intellectual cultivation and endowments, in moral conduct and character, in comprehension of the principles of civil and political liberty, in ability to give these principles a practical application, in love of country and devotion to its best interests, the people of the South have furnished as many eminent examples as any other section of the Union. When an attempt from any quarter, or under any pretence, is made to disparage them, if we forebore to vindicate their character, we might seem to be unmindful of what is due to them for the distinguished part they have acted in all the trials and conflicts through which our country has passed, from the earliest stages of the Revolution down to the present time. In all the views I have been able to take of the labors of the abolitionists, I have not discovered that they have produced a single benefit; but every step in their movements, thus far, has been attended with evil consequences. I will not undertake to describe the calamities which, in all probability, would result from their further progress, not only to the people of the several States, but to the whole human race,

so far as the cause of civil liberty is concerned, because I indulge the hope that they have already reached the last stage of their onward career. I willingly turn from this view of the subject, to direct your attention to what has been done, and what may be required, to prevent further evils from this cause.

The people of this State continue to cherish an unabated attachment to the federal compact. The many signal advantages they have derived from it, and the many they still look for, bind them to a course of fraternal conduct towards their sister States, and lay them under the highest and most sacred obligations to fulfil in good faith, and to the utmost extent of its requirements, all the duties it imposes on them, and to abstain from all practices incompatible with these duties, or contrary to the spirit of any of its provisions.

Acting upon these principles, our fellow-citizens very generally feel it to be their solemn duty, whatever they may think of slavery in the abstract, or in its actual condition in any section of the Union, to leave its treatment, as it was left in their case, entirely and forever to the people of the States in which it exists. These States are not only entitled to the exclusive control of the subject, but, as they are immediately affected by it, they, and they only, best understand the proper mode of treating it; and it requires but a small share of good feeling towards them, and of diffidence in ourselves, to satisfy us that the matter may be safely left to the wisdom and humanity of those to whom it exclusively belongs.

If this State could be brought to think that the advantages it derives from the federal constitution, are not a sufficient compensation for the restraints imposed by that instrument; if, for the sake of displaying a morbid and fanatical spirit of false philanthropy, even at the risk of encountering the danger and incurring the responsibility of an attempt to reform the institutions of other States, it should be willing to give up these advantages, honor and duty would require it, before entering on such an experiment, to call upon the other States to release it from the solemn engagements it contracted in becoming a member of the Union; but so long as the people of this State cling to the advantages which this compact secures to them; so long as they profess to regard it as the source of their highest earthly good, and the object of their most cherished aspirations, they will, I trust, ever regard it as due

alike to duty, to consistency, and to honor, to fulfil in its spirit every injunction it imposes, and to respect and observe with the utmost fidelity, all the great principles on which it is founded.

Under the influence of the foregoing considerations, and others of a kindred nature, our constituents have expressed their enlightened and deliberate judgment upon the subject under consideration. With an earnestness and unanimity never before witnessed among us, they have, without distinction of sect or party, in their primary assemblies, and in various other ways, expressed their attachment to the constitution of the federal government; their determination to maintain its guarantees; their disapprobation of the whole system of operations set on foot by the abolitionists; their affection for their brethren of the South; and their fixed purpose to do all that in them lies, consistently with law and justice, to render these sentiments effectual. It is not to be believed that these manifestations of public sentiment have been or will be disregarded by those who have engaged in, or given countenance to the abolition proceedings.

I am fully persuaded that the powerful energies of public opinion, as it has been called forth throughout the whole state, have already produced most salutary effects, in disabusing many persons who had inconsiderately concurred in the visionary schemes of the abolitionists.

When the very small number that still adhere to this cause, see that the immense majority of the people of this State, including certainly a proportionate amount of intelligence and worth, and embracing men of all sects in religion, and of all parties in politics, are utterly and irreconcilably opposed to them; and that their measures are regarded with the deepest repugnance by all who affectionately cherish the Union and harmony of the States; including among them philanthropists at least as enlightened and sincere as any of themselves; they will, it is confidently hoped, be induced to pause in their career, and to sacrifice on the altar of their common country, the opinions and motives which have hitherto prompted them to exertions regarded with so much abhorrence by so great a majority of their fellow-citizens.

When, to the just influence which may reasonably be anticipated from the sentiments of the people, so unitedly and powerfully

expressed, and rendered still more efficacious, as I think they might and should be, by the opinions and views of their assembled representatives, is added the overwhelming weight of the arguments addressed to the reason and the consciences of those who yet adhere to the abolition cause, it would be imputing to them a deplorable degree of mental blindness and fanatical delusion, not to expect a general abandonment of their wild schemes. All but those who are confirmed in fanaticism or reckless of consequences, it is believed, will be constrained by the decided and constantly increasing force of public opinion, to give up their dangerous attempts to act on the institutions of other States. Those who may not be thus reclaimed or controlled, will be too few in number and in influence, I am persuaded, to excite apprehension.

Relying on the influence of a sound and enlightened public opinion to restrain and control the misconduct of the citizens of a free government, especially when directed, as it has been in this case, with unexampled energy and unanimity to the particular evils under consideration, and perceiving that its operations have been thus far salutary, I entertain the best hopes that this remedy, of itself, will entirely remove these evils, or render them comparatively harmless. But if these reasonable expectations should, unhappily, be disappointed; if, in the face of numerous and striking exhibitions of public reprobation, elicited from our constituents by a just fear of the fatal issues in which the uncurbed efforts of the abolitionists may ultimately end, any considerable portion of these misguided men shall persist in pushing them forward to disastrous consequences, then a question, new to our confederacy, will necessarily arise, and must be met. It must then be determined how far the several States can provide, within the proper exercise of their constitutional powers, and how far in fulfilment of the obligations resulting from their federal relations, they ought to provide, by their own laws, for the trial and punishment by their own judicatories, of residents within their limits, guilty of acts therein, which are calculated and intended to excite insurrection and rebellion in a sister State. Without the power to pass such laws, the States would not possess all the necessary means for preserving their external relations of peace among themselves, and would be without the ability to fulfil in all instances, the sacred obligations which they owe to each other as members of the Federal Union. Such a power is the acknowledged attribute of sovereignty, and the

exercise of it is often necessary to prevent the embroiling of neighboring nations. The general government is at this time exercising that power to suppress such acts of the citizens of the United States, done within its jurisdiction, in relation to the belligerent authorities of Mexico and Texas, as are inconsistent with the relations of peace and amity we sustain towards those States. Such a power, therefore, belonged to the sovereignty of each of the States, before the formation of the Union, and as far as regards their relation to each other, it was not delegated to the general government. It still remains unimpaired, and the obligations to exercise it have acquired additional force from the nature and objects of the federal compact. I cannot doubt that the Legislature possesses the power to pass such penal laws as will have the effect of preventing the citizens of this State and residents within it, from availing themselves, with impunity, of the protection of its sovereignty and laws, while they are actually employed in exciting insurrection and sedition in a sister State, or engaged in treasonable enterprises, intended to be executed therein.

I have recently received from the Governor of the State of South Carolina, a copy of a report and resolutions, in relation to the proceedings of the abolitionists, adopted by the Legislature of that State ; and I herewith transmit them to you, in compliance with the request therein contained,

I have also received from the Governor of Alabama, a requisition to deliver up to that State, a person residing in the State of New-York, charged with the crime of distributing and publishing in the State of Alabama, a seditious paper designing and intending to incite the slave population of that State to insurrection and rebellion. The accused was not an actual fugitive from justice, and it did not appear that he had any other participation in the alleged crime than what arose from acts done within this State. I was, therefore, convinced that neither the constitution or laws of the United States, nor of this State, imposed on me the duty, or conferred the right, to surrender him, and I declined to do so. A difference of opinion between the chief executive officers of the two States, in relation to an official obligation, due to one from the other, is much to be regretted; and the friendly relations subsisting between them render it proper that I should communicate the fact to you, together with the views of the Governor of Alabama,

in support of the claim he has made on behalf of that State. I herewith transmit the documents and correspondence relative to this case.

In discharging the various and responsible duties, devolved on you as legislative guardians of this State, I shall give you my cheerful co-operation, in the confident hope that your labors will subserve the best interests and advance the general welfare of our constituents.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, January 5, 1836.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Governor's Message.

(NO. I.)

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tuscaloosa.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

Whereas it appears by the accompanying indictment, that Robert G. Williams is charged with wickedly and maliciously causing to be distributed and published, a seditious paper, in this State, maliciously designing and intending to incite the slave population thereof to insurrection and rebellion against their masters: And whereas the said Robert G. Williams has fled from justice, and is now going at large in the State of New-York:

Now by virtue of an act of Congress respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, I hereby demand of your Excellency, that the said Robert G. Williams, if to be found in the State over which you preside, be delivered up to the authorities of Alabama, to be tried for his said offence according to law. To which end, I have to request your Excellency to cause the said offender to be arrested and confined, until an agent can be despatched to conduct him to this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.
Done at the Capitol in the city of Tuscaloosa, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixtieth.

By the Governor,

JOHN GAYLE.

E. A. WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

(COPY OF INDICTMENT.)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA—TUSCALOOSA COUNTY.

Circuit Court, September Term in the Year of our Lord 1835.

The grand jurors for the State of Alabama, elected, empannelled, sworn, and charged to inquire for the body of Tuscaloosa county, upon their oath, present, that Robert G. Williams, late of said county, being a wicked, malicious, seditious and ill-disposed person, and being greatly disaffected to the laws and government of said State, and feloniously, wickedly, maliciously and seditiously contriving, devising, and intending to produce conspiracy, insurrection and rebellion among the slave population of said State, and to alienate and withdraw the affection, fidelity and allegiance of said slaves from their masters and owners, on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, at, in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wickedly, maliciously and seditiously did cause to be distributed, circulated and published, a seditious paper, called "The Emancipator;" in which paper is published according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"God commands, and all nature cries out, that *man* should not be held as *property*. The system of making men *property*, has plunged 2,250,000 of our fellow countrymen into the deepest physical and moral degradation, and they are every moment sinking deeper." In open violation to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, to the evil and pernicious example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Robert G. Williams, on the said tenth day of September in the year aforesaid, at, in the county aforesaid, wickedly, feloniously and seditiously did then and there distribute, circulate and publish, or cause to be distributed, circulated and published, a seditious paper called "The Emancipator;" tending to produce conspiracy and insurrection among the slaves and colored population of said county and State, in contempt of the laws of the land, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama.

P. MARTIN, *Attorney-General*
of the State of Alabama.

A true bill,

WILLIS BANKS, *Foreman of the Grand Jury.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
 Tuscaloosa County. }

I, John J. Samuel, clerk of the circuit court for said county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original indictment (now on file in my office,) found by the grand jury, at March term of said court, in the year 1835, against Robert G. Williams.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, at Tuscaloosa, the 7th [L. s.] day of November, A. D. 1835, and 60th year of American independence.

JOHN J. SAMUEL, *Clerk.*

I, Henry W. Collier, presiding judge of the circuit court of Tuscaloosa county, in the State of Alabama, do hereby certify, that John J. Samuel, who subscribed and sealed the foregoing attestation, is, and was at the date of the same, clerk of said court, and that his said attestation is in due form. Given under my hand and seal, at Tuscaloosa, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty-five.

HENRY W. COLLIER. [L. s.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—ALABAMA, {
 Tuscaloosa, 14th Nov. 1835. }

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you a demand, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, for Robert G. Williams, and a copy of an indictment recently found against him by the grand jury of Tuscaloosa county in this State, for attempting to produce insurrection and rebellion among our slave population, in the manner set forth in the indictment. It is admitted that the offender was not in the State when his crime was committed, and that he has not fled therefrom, according to the strict literal import of that term; but he has evaded the justice of our laws, and according to the interpretation which mature reflection has led me to place upon the Constitution, should be delivered up for trial to the authorities of this State.

My views, somewhat at length, are contained in a message which will be sent to the General Assembly, which convenes on Monday next, and I take the liberty to enclose a copy of so much of it as embraces this deeply exciting and interesting subject. Should your Excellency concur with me in opinion, I have to request that Williams be arrested, and confined until I can find an agent to conduct him to Alabama.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GAYLE.

His Excellency Gov. MARCY.

**EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR GAYLE'S MESSAGE
ACCOMPANYING THE REQUISITION.**

We are told that public sentiment in the North is decidedly in our favor, and that the large and numerous public meetings which have been called throughout the non-slave-holding States, demonstrate that the majority is too overwhelming to be resisted; that with these favorable indications before us, we should not agitate this subject in the South, and that it is our duty to rely for safety upon the force of public opinion in that quarter.

Our northern brethren deserve and will command, our gratitude, for the interest they have taken in our behalf; and there can be little doubt that the majority against the abolitionists is very large; but this reasoning is wholly erroneous and delusive. He who believes that fanaticism can be put down by public opinion, has a very imperfect knowledge of human nature, and must be deaf to the lessons and admonitions of history. So far from this being the case, the opposition of public opinion is the aliment, the food that feeds, nourishes and sustains this dark and fiendlike passion. Of this, no stronger proof could be offered than the success with which the efforts of these false philanthropists have been crowned, in opposition to the concentrated force of public opinion throughout the Northern States. Indeed they never acquired any considerable notoriety until this opposition commenced. Under its heaviest pressure, if the information we have received be correct, they have established 250 anti-slavery societies, and about thirty presses, from one of which they send forth weekly from twenty-five to fifty thousand incendiary pamphlets, and other similar publications. But a short while since, the whole population of the State of New-York seemed to be roused to a sense of the dangers threatened by the machinations of these societies. The largest public meetings which had ever been convened were speedily assembled, from which issued the most eloquent and burning condemnation of the abolitionists; and yet in the very face of these proceedings, imposing as they undoubtedly were, they have called a Convention of their associates from the several counties and districts in that State; and their leader, Tappan, and others, in numerous hand bills, have announced their firm and unshaken purpose of renewing with increased energy, their exertions in favor of immediate abolition. It is obvious therefore that we blindly and obstinately deceive ourselves if we entertain the belief that public opinion, unaided by the strong sanctions of the law, will have any other effect, than to strengthen the hands of this dangerous and insidious enemy. It has been improperly admitted by writers in the South, who have engaged in discussing this subject, that the constitution and laws of the United States, in regard to fugitives from justice, do not authorise a demand for the delivery of these incendiaries, to the States whose laws they have violated. This opinion has been embraced under the erroneous impression, that the rules of strict construction which with great propriety apply to certain parts of the constitution, must necessarily apply to all others. They do not

appear to have observed the obvious distinction between those provisions of this instrument which transfer powers to the General Government, and those which confirm and enlarge the rights of the States, as they existed previous to its formation. When the States achieved their independence, they had no rules to regulate their intercourse with each other, but such as could be derived from the law of nations. This law as laid down by Vattel in relation to offenders is, that a sovereign "ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of others, or to do them an injury; much less should he permit them audaciously to offend foreign powers. He ought to oblige the guilty to repair the damage, if that be possible—to inflict upon him exemplary punishment, or in short, according to the nature and circumstances attending it, to deliver him up to the offended State, there to receive justice." The rule as stated by this eminent author, was defective, as it left it too much in the power of the State applied to, to judge of the nature of the crime, for which an offender should be delivered up, and as no mode of prosecuting was specified, in making the demand, and no compulsory obligation imposed, to ensure a compliance with it when made. To remedy these defects, the constitution provides that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, and who shall *flee* from justice, and be found in another, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State, from which he *fled*, be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." It is contended that by this clause, unless a man actually *flee*, run away, or voluntarily go into another State, he cannot be demanded by the Governor of the State in which his crime was committed. The expression *flee*, is not as comprehensive as others that might have been employed; but as the great object of this provision was to secure the punishment of offenders, and thereby preserve the harmony of the States, according to all the known rules of construction, it should be taken in the sense in which it was used by the framers of the constitution. The word *flee* as it occurs in this clause is synonymous with the word *evade*. It would be trifling with the dignity and importance of the subject to confine this expression strictly to its literal meaning; for it would lead to the absurd conclusion, that if an offender leaves the State, by any means whatever, without his consent, he could not be demanded, or surrendered up to the justice of our laws. Suppose the case of a man guilty of murder here, who is conveyed by force to Georgia, and is tried and acquitted for supposed offences against the laws of that State. He chooses afterwards to reside in Georgia, and, according to the position assumed, cannot be demanded of the executive; for he did not *flee* from justice, if to *flee* is a voluntary act. This provision of the constitution should receive the most liberal construction, for the reason that it is in favor of the rights of the States, and because, without such construction, they will be deprived of the power of self-protection. It is undoubtedly true that the States of the Union, in all their reserved rights occupy to each other the relation of independent sovereignties, and any one of them has the right to demand redress

and satisfaction for injuries done by the others or by their citizens. But having expressly relinquished the power to enter into treaties, grant letters of marque and reprisal, &c., the only means to which resort can be had to secure the obligations which exist between independent States, we should, if we rely on the national code, be restricted simply to the privilege of preferring our complaints without the power of enforcing them.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, 8th Dec. 1835. }

SIR,

The requisition made on me by your Excellency for the arrest and delivery of Robert G. Williams, has been received, together with the documents and papers therewith transmitted; and I have given to the application the careful and mature consideration due to it on account of the high source from which it has emanated, and the very grave question which it presents for my determination. The crime imputed to Williams, is, "the wickedly and maliciously causing to be distributed and published a seditious paper in this State, [the State of Alabama,] maliciously designing and intending to incite the slave population thereof to insurrection and rebellion against their masters;" and it is alleged in the requisition, that he "has fled from justice, and is now going at large in the State of New-York."

The indictment charges Williams with having committed the crime in the county of Tuscaloosa, which is within the territorial limits of the State of Alabama; but in your letter to me, transmitted with the requisition, "it is admitted the offender was not in the State [of Alabama] when his crime was committed, and that he has not *fled* therefrom according to the strict literal import of that term." For any thing that appears to the contrary, and so I presume the fact to be, Williams, at the time he committed the offence, was and still is a citizen of the State of New-York, subject to its laws, and entitled to the rights that belong alike to all its citizens.

The right on your part to demand him, and the duty on my part to deliver him up, if they exist, are given and imposed by that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall *flee* from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he *fled*, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." Although it is conceded that Williams is not literally a fugitive from the State of Alabama, and nothing appears to show that he has ever been within its territory, yet, according to your construction of the clause of the Constitution above quoted, it is my duty to cause him to be delivered up on your requisition. Whether it be so or not, depends, as you conceive,

upon the meaning to be given to the word *flee* in that clause. I am favored with your exposition of that term, in that part of your message to the Legislature of Alabama, which accompanied the requisition. After the best consideration I have been able to give to your views, I am constrained to differ from you both as to your rule of construction applicable to this clause, and as to the effect of the clause construed by that rule.

In settling the proper principle of construing this clause, we ought not to be influenced by the peculiar character of the case under consideration. If your exposition be once admitted, the clause, as expounded by you, must be applied to all cases whatsoever which fall within its operation. If a State can pass laws on the subject of slavery, making the acts of the citizens of other States, done within their respective States, and while they are actual residents thereof, crimes against the State enacting such laws, and thereby acquire the right to have these citizens delivered to it for trial and punishment; the same State may pass laws on other subjects which will have the same effect, and establish the same right to demand the citizens of other States who may violate these laws, although they have never been within the limits of that State. The right to demand, and the obligation to deliver up, are co-extensive. In cases to which the constitutional right to demand attaches, there is not, and cannot be any right in the Executive on whom the requisition is made, to withhold the offender, whatever be the character of the act which is made a crime by the laws of the State demanding him. I have presented this view of the subject, not merely to exhibit the dangerous consequences that would be likely to result from adopting the construction you have given to this clause of the Constitution, and thence to deduce an argument against the presumption that the framers of that instrument intended to confer a right that in its exercise would produce such consequences; but I have considered the subject in this view principally for the purpose of showing that the obligation on the part of the States to deliver up their citizens in such cases as the one you have presented, is an essential diminution of the powers they would possess as independent sovereignties; and that the sound rule of construction, which you properly concede to be applicable to those parts of the Constitution which transfer power to the General Government, applies with equal force and pertinency to such parts of it as destroy or transfer any portion of the sovereignty of the States. If the fact that this clause of the Constitution confirms and enlarges the rights of the States, as they existed before the formation of the General Government, constitutes, as you contend, an argument in favor of giving it a liberal construction, is not this argument neutralized by the consideration that what it gives to the States in one respect, it takes away from them in another? If, by this clause, the right to demand fugitives is given to the States, in cases in which they had it not before the adoption of the Constitution, the correlative right to refuse, in such cases, to deliver up, which must then have existed in all the States, is also taken away by it. If your construction be correct, this clause has con-

ferred the power on each State to pass laws that have an extra-territorial operation, and to prescribe rules to which the citizens of all the other States must conform, or be subject to the criminal judicature of every State passing such laws. This is undoubtedly enlarging the rights of the States in one respect, but it is a serious diminution of their sovereignty in another. It is more than enlarging former rights; it is conferring new ones: It is giving to some of the municipal laws of each State, an extraordinary character—a character that renders them obligatory beyond the territory of the sovereign power which enacts them. It is subjecting the citizens of all the States to new duties, to be imposed on them by a power to which they owe no allegiance, and under the jurisdiction of which they have never placed themselves. It is creating new obligations to be performed by the respective governments of the States.

I have not been able to find the doctrine advanced by any writer on the law of nations, that it is the duty of a sovereign state to deliver its own citizens to a foreign power, to be punished for acts done by them while within the territories of their own sovereign. The passage you have quoted from Vattel, which speaks of delivering up the offender, I am persuaded does not apply to such a case, but to the common case of actual fugitives. The paragraph, preceding the one from which you have made the quotation, is as follows: "If the offended state keeps the guilty in his power, he may, without difficulty, punish him, and oblige him to make satisfaction. If the guilty escape and returns into his own country, justice may be demanded from his sovereign." This writer, not having specified a case like the one under consideration, but having mentioned the cases of ordinary fugitives, must, I think, be understood to refer to these as presenting occasions for delivering up offenders, or withholding them, "according to the nature of the case, or the circumstances attending it."

The demand made by one independent nation upon another to deliver up fugitives,—I mean fugitives in the literal sense of the word—is not, I believe, generally regarded as founded in a well established principle of right. The right to demand and the duty to surrender, are sometimes given by treaties; but where there are no treaty regulations, a compliance with such a demand is a matter of comity, and the fugitive is withheld or given up at the discretion of the power within whose jurisdiction he has taken refuge. The provincial government of the Canadas refuses to deliver up the citizens of New-York who have committed offences in their own State and fled into the British Provinces, unless the crime be such as by the laws of England is punishable with death or the infliction of corporeal punishment. Many crimes of an aggravated character are not thus punished by the British laws. I allude to what I conceive to be the Law of Nations, and to the practice of independent powers, so far as I am acquainted with it, for the purpose of showing that the provision of the Constitution relative to fugitives, is in fact a delegation of power, and should be construed by the same rule that is applicable to the other parts

of that instrument which delegate powers. I certainly do not wish to restrict the range of this power. Limited as I conceive it to be, it is in my judgment very salutary in its operation, and I shall very readily give my aid in carrying it to its full extent: but no consideration can induce me to push it beyond what I deem its constitutional boundary. I am therefore compelled by my sense of duty to apply to this clause of the Constitution, the ordinary and generally approved rule of construing that instrument—the rule which gives to the language used therein its ordinary import.

I perceive you are aware of the difficulties which would result from the exercise of this power, if carried by construction to the extent you propose to give it. You have fairly stated the embarrassments under which the prosecuting power would labour in its proceedings against persons brought from other and distant States within its proper jurisdiction, and there tried for acts done in those States. There are other difficulties and dangers incident to the exercise of this power, not brought into view by you, which deserve serious consideration. What occurs daily in the ordinary course of criminal proceedings, may take place in regard to persons transported to a distant jurisdiction for trial. It may happen that an innocent man will be accused, and if demanded he must be delivered up, should your exposition of the Constitution be sanctioned. Under these circumstances, his condition would be perilous indeed. Dragged from his home; far-removed from friends; borne down by the weight of imputed guilt; and unable probably to obtain the evidence by which he might vindicate his innocence; if appearances were against him, he could scarcely hope to escape unmerited condemnation.

The assumption of a similar power, and the application of it to the American colonists by their acknowledged sovereign to whom they owed full and perfect allegiance, was regarded by them as an act of revolting tyranny, and assigned in the Declaration of Independence, as one of the prominent causes that had dissolved the bands by which they were united to the British king and nation. This consideration renders it, to my mind, very improbable that the framers of the Constitution (almost all of whom were revolutionary patriots) intended to confer on each State the right to cause the citizens of all others to be transported out of their own State to be tried for acts done at home; and I cannot resort to a loose construction for the purpose of extracting such a power from that sacred instrument which emanated from their wisdom and experience.

It is a subject of serious regret to me, that I am obliged to differ from your Excellency as to the rule of construction; but if it were otherwise, I think the result of the application you have made to me would be the same. I am apprehensive, and I say it with all due respect, that any reasonable rule of liberal construction would not extend this provision relative to fugitives, so as to bring the case of Williams within its operation. If we could, by the force of liberal construction, and without unwarranted license, give to the word "*flee*" in this clause, the same meaning as the ordi-

nary import of the word "*evade*," as you propose, it would not, in my opinion, remove the difficulty that attends the present application. The meaning of the word "*evade*," as its etymology indicates, *is to go from*; and if it be assumed that "*flee*" is of equivalent import to the word "*evade*," and this word, or some of the expressions commonly used in defining it should be substituted for the terms "*flee*" and "*fled*" in this clause of the Constitution, such an alteration of its language would not so far extend its operation as to impose on the Executive of any State, the obligation to deliver up an offender in a case similar to the one you have presented to me. To satisfy the word "*evade*," if it were substituted for "*flee*," the offender must have done some act with a view to elude or escape from justice, and must have gone from the offended State, before he could be brought within the operation of the clause in question. It does not appear in this case that Williams has (and therefore the legal presumption is that he has not) done any act whatever to evade or in any manner to escape from justice, and it is conceded that he has not escaped or gone from the State of Alabama. The substitution then of the word "*evade*" for "*flee*," by a rule of liberal construction, does nothing to advance the purposes of this application, unless a rule of still more liberal construction is applied to the substituted word "*evade*," which would give it an import equivalent to the phrase *neglect, or refuse to surrender voluntarily*, and that part of the clause, which speaks of the "*State from which he fled*," is regarded as entirely nugatory in this case. Such a license in construing the Constitution would effectually destroy all the restraints and limitations it imposes, and make it the source of all power that might be desired to invade the rights and sovereignty of the States. By no view that I have taken of this clause of the Constitution, have I been able to discover that it imposes on me, as the Executive of the State of New-York, the obligation, or confers the right, to surrender Williams to the Executive authority of Alabama, and I must therefore respectfully decline to comply with the requisition in this case.

I ought not to close this communication without expressing to you my thanks for the very complimentary manner in which you have alluded to me personally in your late message; but in a much larger measure do you merit the grateful acknowledgements of the people of this State, for the justice you have done to the motives and conduct of a vast majority of them, in relation to the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists. Our citizens are generally aware of the mischief these proceedings are doing among our Southern brethren. Large and highly respectable public meetings in all parts of our State have already been assembled, and have expressed their sentiments upon the subject in the strongest terms of reprobation. In the proceedings of these meetings; in almost all our public journals; and in our social intercourse, the conduct of the abolitionists has been discountenanced, rebuked and condemned; the claims of the South to remain undisturbed in all their domestic relations, have been recognized in the most explicit

manner; the duty of respecting these claims has been strenuously urged, upon the broad ground of plighted faith and political justice; and the strongest appeals that eloquence, argument and patriotism could make, have been addressed to the few abolitionists among us, to induce them to intermit their labours of mischief, and abandon their worse than visionary projects. The feeling of almost the entire population here, is what the South could wish it to be. The powerful energy of public opinion has been brought to bear directly on this subject, and has exerted and is now exerting a benign influence in repressing the fanaticism that has arisen in this section of the Union. Many who without foreseeing or considering the pernicious results to which the schemes of the abolitionists would lead, and who had incautiously given countenance to them, are convinced of their errors, have renounced their unfortunate association with these fanatics, and now join in the general condemnation of the abolition movements. The present state of things here in relation to this subject, when viewed from your position, may not seem to justify this statement; but I am wholly deceived in my observations, if it be not as I present it to you. It is true, there are among us a few infatuated individuals, who, from strange and perverted views of moral and religious duties, or from a love of mere notoriety, have put forth and are continuing their efforts in despite of the strong and sweeping current of public opinion; but it is certainly a great error to take their show of organization, and their beastings, (made principally with a view to check desertion,) for indications of their growing strength, and thence conclude that public opinion, as it exists among us, and operating as it does directly on the subject, is entirely impotent to curb the mad course of this fanaticism. On this, I am sure, you may rely, that the people of New-York generally entertain the most friendly sentiments towards their brethren of the South. They know your rights, and will respect them. They know their duties to you, and will fulfil them. They appreciate the importance of the union of the States, and the unnumbered blessings that are suspended on it: They will perform in good faith the obligations it imposes, and if in peril, will put forth their mightiest efforts to sustain it.

Persuaded that these are the views and sentiments of almost the entire body of my fellow-citizens, I have a perfect confidence that their conduct in relation to this subject, and all others which affect the rights and interest of other States, will be such as to answer all reasonable expectations.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To His Excellency JOHN GAYLE,

Governor of Alabama.

(NO. II.)

**Communication from the President of the New-York and
Erie Rail-Road Company, to the Governor.**

**OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,
46 Wall-street.**

New-York, December 14, 1835.

SIR,

I have the honor, in behalf of the directors of the New-York and Erie Rail-Road Company, to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Executive authority of this State, sundry documents showing the situation of the enterprise in which they are engaged.

The interest which the progress of this work has excited in very extensive and important districts of the commonwealth,—the manifestations of public opinion exhibited by the common council of this city, and by the convention of the southern and middle counties at Owego,—the extent of the enterprise, embracing the whole territorial length of the State, coupled with the right reserved by law to take the work for the public use, at a comparatively early period after its successful completion shall have proved its value,—seem all to concur in rendering it proper that the Chief Magistrate should be kept apprised of the progress of an undertaking, affecting so deeply and permanently the general welfare.

The particular details in respect to the prosecution of the work, will be found in the first annual report made by the directors to the stockholders, a copy of which is herewith furnished. To the facts therein stated, the accuracy of which has been verified in nearly every instance by the personal examination of the directors, the attention of the Executive is respectfully requested. The board deem it necessary also to state, that the fifteen members of their body who reside in the city of New-Yore, have no private or personal interests whatever involved in the prosecution of this work, except so far as they may partake of the public prosperity of this city, and the expectation that the ultimate success of the enterprise may return to them, in common with all the stockholders, a revenue affording a fair and reasonable equivalent for the risk which they may encounter in embarking their funds in the undertaking.

A copy of the resolution passed by their board, pledging its members to abstain wholly from any pecuniary speculations in any of the counties traversed by the route, is herewith furnished.

A review of these documents, it is believed, will show that the directors have labored assiduously to ascertain, Whether this work is *feasible*? Whether it will be *useful*? And *at what expense* it can be constructed? The two first questions of its *feasibility* and *usefulness*, necessarily must be governed almost exclusively by the judgment of scientific and experienced engineers. Although the members of the board have satisfied themselves, by actual inspection of the route of the road, that the work presents no unusual or formidable difficulties, and that with a single exception its construction is singularly favored by the natural surface of the country, they have nevertheless deemed it their duty to obtain evidence from the most competent professional authority, of the ultimate utility of the work before entering on its construction. They have therefore submitted, during the present season, the whole plan of the road to the judgment of a board of engineers of the highest rank; and they are much gratified to be able now to lay before the Executive the conjoint report of those gentlemen, establishing decisively the value of the road, and proving that it will afford the means of constant and rapid transmission of persons and property, at rates of speed and in quantities much exceeding previous expectations.

As to *the expense* of the work, the board would remark, that the valuable experience acquired within this country during the last few years, has enabled rail-road engineers to calculate at this time with very considerable precision the cost of construction. Several instances might be adduced, if necessary, of public works in the neighboring States, (executed too under the direction of the distinguished engineers who have been called in consultation upon the plan of this road,) which have been constructed within the sums originally estimated.

The board have never had reason to doubt the accuracy of the surveys, or the safety of the estimates in respect to the New-York and Erie rail-road, submitted to the last Legislature; and nevertheless when they regarded the unexampled extent of the work, they could not but await with some anxiety the result of their first attempt to obtain contracts for its actual execution. They have, therefore, felt it their duty to use every means in their power to detect any errors which might exist in the previous estimates; and for the purpose of subjecting them to a severe test, a section unusually rugged in character and sequestered in position, presenting far more than the average rate of expense, was selected as the portion first to be constructed. The result of that experiment is exhibited in the report of the executive committee, presented to the board during the last month, showing that the graduation of 40½ miles of the road, estimated by Judge Wright at \$366,286, have been actually taken by responsible contractors for \$313,551, being \$52,735 or 14 per cent less than the estimate.

The board, therefore, have no hesitation in reporting to the Executive, that no reasonable doubt exists as to the ability of the company to complete the whole of the road from the tide water to the lake, with all requisite vehicles, for the amount stated in their

report; and that the sum will certainly not exceed, and probably will fall considerably short of, six millions of dollars. The sum of \$2,382,100 has been already subscribed to the stock of the company, and will enable them to complete an extensive and profitable division of the work; but they will be compelled, for the reasons set forth in their report, to delay the completion of the residue until the successful accomplishment of a portion shall demonstrate the value of the whole. It is obvious, however, that by this more tardy accomplishment of the work, the great public benefits to be afforded by its completion from the tide water to Lake Erie must be injuriously postponed, and that it therefore becomes the duty of the board to spare no efforts to obtain additional funds with the least practicable delay. They therefore deem it proper to communicate to the Executive authority of the State, their intention to apply to the next Legislature for the requisite aid to enable them to hasten the completion of the work. They purpose, however, in view of the heavy advances to which the public treasury will be subjected in order to improve the Erie canal, to ask only for a loan of *the public credit*, to be advanced in instalments not exceeding in the aggregate three millions of dollars, and only as fast as the company with their own means shall have previously completed continuous sections of the work, sufficiently extensive and valuable to afford the State a perfect security against any possible loss or inconvenience.

That such a measure of policy is supported by precedent, is abundantly manifested in the frequent instances referred to in the accompanying documents, in which the neighboring States have loaned their public credit to companies engaged in works of internal improvement within their territory, designed too for the very purpose of diverting from this State and its commercial metropolis the lucrative trade heretofore enjoyed with the Western States. The liberal and energetic course of legislation thus pursued by those enlightened communities, in fostering those rival works, would seem to render it more peculiarly proper and necessary that similar measures of protection should be speedily afforded to the citizens of our own State, by those who direct the public councils.

The importance of the New-York and Erie rail-road, in connecting the navigable waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie and the Allegany river, and thereby securing to the city of New-York the trade of the West, is fully set forth in the accompanying documents. The directors charged with the execution of a work so important, venture therefore to express the hope, that its auspicious commencement and hitherto successful progress may be regarded as a matter of public interest, properly falling within the retrospect annually submitted by the Executive to the representatives of the people; that the extensive avenue of trade and intercourse which it proposes to establish through the State, and with the rapidly increasing communities on our western borders, will be looked upon as an improvement calculated to augment the power, and elevate the character of the commonwealth; and that such

sufficient measures of assistance as may be deemed necessary to secure its speediest completion, and not inconsistent with the public interests, may be recommended to, the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES G. KING, *President*

N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.

To his Excellency WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Governor of the State of New-York.

(NO. III.)

Communication from the Bank of Savings in the city of
New-York, to the Governor.

*To his Excellency WILLIAM L. MARCY, Governor of the State of
New-York.*

We the trustees of "The Bank for Savings in the city of New-York," beg leave very respectfully to submit to you some observations in relation to an act passed in May last, relative to unclaimed bank dividends and deposits.

It directs that each of the banks in this State shall cause to be published a true statement of all deposits made in said bank, and of all dividends declared upon its stock, which shall have remained unclaimed by any person authorised to receive them for two years next preceding the publication. And that each of the Savings banks shall publish the name, residence, and occupation of every depositor who has not within two years withdrawn any of the money deposited, or of the interest accruing upon it.

This act has caused us great embarrassment. The high respect we entertain for the Legislature, and our sincere desire to comply with every regulation they may see fit to prescribe, prompted an immediate obedience to the law; but the consequences of such a compliance appeared so serious and injurious to the institution under our charge, that we have with much hesitation and diffidence ventured to postpone the publication directed, until the Legislature have an opportunity of reconsidering the subject.

It is our duty to give reasons for this conduct, which, with all possible respect we proceed to do.

With regard to the ordinary banks of discount and deposit, we believe the measure to be a wise one; but with regard to the Savings bank, it is unnecessary and prejudicial.

The Savings Bank has no capital stock, and of course no stockholders. The trustees have not, and are by the law forbidden to have, any interest direct or indirect in the bank. They voluntarily and gratuitously act as trustees for the depositors.

The object of an ordinary bank is to supply merchants and others with money or credit on reasonable terms, and to realize a profit to the proprietors.

The object of the Savings Bank is described in their act of in-

corporation to be "for the laudable purpose of encouraging in the community, habits of industry and economy, by receiving and vesting in good securities, such small sums of money as may be saved from the earnings of tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, minors, servants and others; thereby affording the twofold advantage of security and profit."

In execution of this design, the Savings Bank receive from the tradesmen, &c. small sums, which, if there was no such institution, could not be profitably employed or invested; but would probably be dissipated, and perhaps expended in vicious indulgences. Many of these small sums form collectively a large one, which is invested in stock, the interest of which enables the bank to pay interest on the deposits half-yearly, and this is immediately credited and added to the capital; so that the deposits form an accumulating fund. Most of these deposits are made with the intention of suffering them to remain and accumulate, until they amount to a sum sufficiently large to be used advantageously in some purchase or investment, or until sickness or accident shall compel the owners to resort to them for assistance. Hence it happens that in a very great number of instances, no drafts have been made within two years and more.

Since the establishment of the bank, sixteen years ago, more than forty-eight thousand accounts have been opened, of which about twenty-five thousand remain open at this time; and of the latter number, a great proportion, probably ten thousand, would require publication, if the law is to be literally complied with. The expense of this is one objection to the measure, though it is one of minor importance. Our principal objections to the publication required by the law are, that it is unnecessary, and that it would be prejudicial to the depositors.

To render these objections more intelligible, it is necessary to explain the mode in which business is done by the bank.

The depositors consist for the most part of poor and illiterate persons, many of them foreigners. They are required to leave their signatures, and a book is provided for that purpose, and an inspection of that book will shew that about one-third of them are unable to write their names; and that of the rest, numbers, for want of skill and practice, write them so badly, that it is impossible for the officers of the institution to know their signatures. Checks therefore are not used. A book, resembling a bank book, is given to each depositor, in which he is credited with each deposit, and with the interest when it becomes due. It is required whenever money is withdrawn, that this book should be produced, and the amount paid to the depositor is entered in it. So that this book always contains his whole account, both of debits and credits; and this being in his own possession, no advertisement is necessary to inform him of the amount he has in the Savings Bank.

But in the class to which most of the depositors belong, accidents often happen—their books are frequently lost, and frequently stolen. The finder or the thief comes to the bank with the book, and personating the owner, demands payment. With all

the precautions now taken this often occurs; and if those precautions were rendered unavailing, frauds of this kind would be extremely numerous. To prevent them, every depositor, when he makes his first deposit, is examined as to his profession, place of residence, &c.; his answers are recorded in a book called the Test Book: and when he again comes to demand payment, unless he is personally known to the accountant, he is again interrogated, and his answers compared with the Test Book, and thus his identity is established. Now if such publication is made as the law required, any person who gets possession of the book of another, may, with the assistance of the newspaper, enable himself to answer the questions put to him, and obtain the money. The losses occasioned by such frauds will not fall on the capital or stockholders, for there is no capital and no stockholder, they must fall on the honest depositors.

The accountant of the bank, who has superintended its concerns since its first establishment, and whose experience and skill entitled his opinion to great weight, in a report on this subject to the trustees, says, "Should this record (the Test Book) be published, it will, in my estimation, be the means in the hands of the vicious of the community of practising fraud on the institution, and on those who deposit their funds in it, to such an extent that I cannot conceive how the business of the bank can be conducted with such a degree of safety, as would justify a board of trustees composed of prudent and discreet men, to continue its operations at such imminent hazard, especially if a retrospective view be taken of the frequent attempts made, during the sixteen years of our experience, by fraudulent persons who have found or stolen the books of others, and have attempted to pass themselves at our counter as the proper owners of them; in which cases the record referred to, and which the statute calls on us to make public, has been our last resort, and has enabled us successfully to resist and detect the intended fraud. Of the number, say 25,000 accounts remaining open, I cannot say specifically how many may be in the state referred to by the law, on which no deposits or drafts may have been made within the term of two years; but I am certain that the class referred to, would form a very large proportion of the whole.

"The object of a vast number of depositors appears, from my observation, to be to look to the amount they deposit as a sum permanently invested for the necessities of a future day, and not to be encroached upon till the want of it is irresistible, and not to be met by the productive labor of the day.

"I have likewise reflected much on devising some other means of security against fraud, to enable the bank to comply with the statute, and still to discharge its duties with prudence and fidelity to the community; but have hitherto been unsuccessful, and am therefore driven to the conclusion that the publication required by the law would be injurious, if not destructive in its effects, and would frustrate the benevolent object of the Legislature in chartering the institution."

We respectfully solicit your Excellency to lay this communication before the Legislature; and if, as we flatter ourselves will be the case, you should think an amendment in the law expedient, we hope that you will be pleased to recommend that it be altered in such manner as the Legislature in their wisdom may think best calculated to obviate the inconveniences which we have pointed out.

Signed on behalf of the trustees.

New-York, October 28, 1835.

JOHN PINTARD, *President.*

ROBERT C. CORNELL, *Secretary.*

(NO. IV.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, Dec. 30, 1835. }

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions of both branches of the Legislature of South-Carolina, I beg leave to transmit you the enclosed report and resolutions, with a request that you will lay them before the Legislature of your State.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

REPORT

Of the Joint Committee of Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the Incendiary proceedings of the Abolitionists in the Non-Slaveholding States.

Mr. Hamilton of the Senate, from the committee of federal relations, submitted the following report:

The joint committee of federal relations, to whom was referred so much of his Excellency the Governor's message as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, beg leave to report:

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which, both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the Executive, it so obviously demands.

They desire to respond, in terms of the most emphatic concurrence and approbation, to the view which his Excellency is pleased to present of the mild and patriarchal character of the institution of domestic slavery in the Southern States; its influence on national character and civil liberty; and the nature of those obligations, resulting from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so inviolably rests.

The present condition of the slave question in the States of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles

which, your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world. We see sovereign states, united by a common league, in about one half of which states the institution of slavery not only exists, but its legal existence is solemnly recognized and guaranteed by their compact of union. Yet in the face of this compact, and the clear and distinct admission that the non-slaveholding states have not the slightest right, either constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere with this institution, the most incendiary associations are tolerated or permitted to exist within their limits, the object and ends of which not only strike at the prosperity and happiness of eleven states in the confederacy, but at their very social existence.

Painful as it may be, it is impossible to disguise the fact, that this is a condition of things which cannot, in the long run, be permitted to exist. Every wise instinct of self-preservation forbids it. Let it be admitted that the three millions of free white inhabitants in the slave-holding States are amply competent to hold in secure and pacific subjection the two millions of slaves, which, by the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, have been placed under our dominion. Let it be admitted that, by reason of an efficient police and judicious internal legislation, we may render abortive the designs of the fanatic and incendiary within our own limits, and that the torrent of pamphlets and tracts which the abolition presses of the North are pouring forth with an inexhaustible copiousness, is arrested the moment it reaches our frontier. Are we to await until our enemies have built up, by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods, a body of public opinion against us, which it would be almost impossible to resist, without separating ourselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world? Or are we to sit down content, because from our own vigilance and courage the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin may never be applied? This is impossible. No people can live in a state of perpetual excitement and apprehension, although real danger may be long deferred. Such a condition of the public mind is destructive of all social happiness, and consequently must prove essentially injurious to the prosperity of a community that has the weakness to suffer under a perpetual panic. This would be true, if the causes of this excitement proceeded from the external hostility of a foreign nation; but how infinitely interesting and momentous the consideration becomes, when they flow from the acts and doings of citizens of States with whom we are not only in amity, but to whom we are bound by the strongest bonds of a common union, which was framed to promote the happiness, peace, security, and protection of all.

We have, therefore, a claim on the governments of the non-slaveholding States, not only moral and social, but of indispensable constitutional obligation, that THIS NUISANCE SHALL BE ABATED. They not only owe it to us, but they owe it to themselves, to that Union at whose shrine they have so often offered up the highest pledges by which man can plight his temporal faith.

Your committee would be inclined to recommend to this Legis-

lature to make an explicit demand on the non-slaveholding States, for the passage of penal laws by their Legislatures, providing for the punishment of the incendiaries within their limits, who are engaged in an atrocious conspiracy against our right of property and life. But a cordial confidence, a fraternal feeling, and the comity which belongs to our social and political relations, forbid us for one moment to doubt that every effort will be made by the States to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectations on this subject, but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril. Indeed, when we remember the strong demonstrations of public opinion which were presented at various gratifying public meetings which were held during the last summer throughout the non-slaveholding States, denouncing as anti-social and unconstitutional the proceedings of the fanatics and incendiaries; when we remember, too, the avowal universally made by the public press in those States, that a vast and overwhelming majority of their people viewed such proceedings with horror and detestation, we cannot but believe that every rational expectation which the slaveholding States can cherish on this vital question, will be cheerfully met and responded to by those on whom we have such inviolable claims.

We concur entirely in the view which our own Executive takes of the grounds, on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

Apart from all those obligations, resulting from the constitutional compact, which unites these States, and which make it the imperative duty of one member of this confederacy, not to allow its citizens to plot against the peace, property and happiness of another member, there is no principle of international law better established, than that even among foreign nations, such atrocious abuses are not to be tolerated, except at the peril of that high and ultimate penalty, by which a brave and free people vindicate their rights.

Your committee are aware that it has been said, that no legislation can be adapted to arrest the proceedings of the abolitionists by the non-slaveholding States, without violating the great principle of the liberty of the press. We consider that this objection rests on no just foundation. There is certainly some difference between the freedom of discussion, and the liberty to deluge a friendly and coterminous state with seditious and incendiary tracts, pamphlets and pictorial representations, calculated to excite a portion of its population to revolt, rapine and bloodshed. We would fain believe, that the Northern liberty of the press, would never be construed into a liberty, to lay the South in ashes. Under a law honestly passed to meet this crime against society, and treason against the Union, the whole circumstances of the case, and the *quo animo* of the offender might be left to a jury to determine like any other criminal issue, and if we are to believe in the condition of public opinion, as recently exhibited in most of the non-slave holding States, we are far from thinking that such legislation would be a mere dead letter.

South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis, which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slave holding States, to accord to us the protection of such legislation, or such other means as they may select for the suppression of the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and amity of her sister States. She desires to live in peace and harmony in this Union. In the assertion of her rights and in preferring her claims to be secure in the enjoyment of her property, under the compact, she desires to act in entire concert with those States, whose interests are identical with her own. She is, however, prepared to do her duty to herself and posterity, under all and every possible conjuncture of circumstances.

In conclusion, your committee, desirous of making a matter of record, both of our rights, and the assertion of the just expectation that they will be respected by those, who are united with us in the bonds of a common union, beg leave to offer the following resolutions, for the adoption of both branches of the Legislature.

1. *Resolved*, That the formation of the abolition societies, and the acts and doings of certain fanatics, calling themselves abolitionists, in the non-slave holding States of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, dissocial, and incendiary in the extreme.

2. *Resolved*, That no State having a just regard for her own peace and security, can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly State, united to her by the bounds of a common league of political association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.

3. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slave holding States, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests that the governments of these States will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be abolition societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.

4. *Resolved*, That, regarding the domestic slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said States, we shall consider every interference, by any other State or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and under every possible circumstance.

5. *Resolved*, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the abolitionists—the non-slave holding States are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the States, or in the territories where it exists.

6. *Resolved*, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that district, derived from the implied conditions on which that territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of South Carolina, regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post-Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essential and protective policy, be counteracted by Congress, and the United States mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State, will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our territory.

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and resolutions to the Executives of the several States, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

IN THE SENATE, 16th Dec. 1835.

Resolved, That the Senate do agree, unanimously, to the report and resolutions.

Ordered, they be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

By order of the Senate.

JACOB WARLEY, C. S.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 16th Dec. 1835.

Resolved, That the House do concur unanimously in the report and resolutions.

Ordered that they be returned to the Senate.

By order of the House.

JAS. S. MILES, C. H. R.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 2.

IN SENATE,

January 6, 1836.

MESSAGE

**From the Governor, relative to the relief to be given
to the city of New-York.**

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN;

The situation of that portion of our constituents who have been directly affected by the recent destructive fire in the city of New-York, requires your immediate attention. Unless your aid is promptly interposed, the consequences of this disaster will soon become more severe and extensive. The citizens of New-York appointed a committee to confer with me in relation to the relief to be afforded by the State in this great emergency. Their views on this subject are presented in a communication addressed to me, which I herewith transmit to you, with a request that it should receive your early attention. Several projects for relief accompanied the communication of the committee, and I have deemed it proper to transmit them also along with it, that you may be apprised of the various modes of giving relief which have been suggested.

It is of the first importance that the claims on the insurance companies for losses should be speedily adjusted. Many of the merchants who have these claims, depend principally upon the payment of them for the means of again commencing business, and they are exceedingly anxious to have them settled as soon as practicable. The memorial from the common council and citizens of New-York on this subject, will require your immediate considera-

[Senate No. 2.]

A

tion. It appears by the accompanying statement of the committee, that about one half of the insurance companies have become insolvent in consequence of their heavy losses, and that most of those that are not so, are, from the same cause, very much embarrassed.

A very large amount of property in New-York usually kept under insurance, is now in effect without it, in consequence of the failure and embarrassment of these institutions, and the owners at this time feel a peculiar uneasiness on this account. It is proper that you should give them the means of effecting safe insurances without obliging them to go abroad for that purpose. Your attention ought therefore to be particularly directed to this object. Where it is practicable to re-organize the old companies, it seems to me to be advisable to do so; and if new companies should be required, I see no objections to granting charters for them: but in resuscitating the old, and in creating new companies, you ought to confer only the rights and powers appropriate to the business of insurance, and carefully restrain them from using any other.

The corporation of the city of New-York, it is understood, will apply to you for authority to raise six millions of dollars, to be used principally in purchasing, or advancing money on, the bonds which have been taken by the insurance companies on the investment of their capitals. I cannot anticipate any objection to this measure, and I hope there will be no delay in acting on it.

The immense destruction of property by the fire may render further measures of relief necessary. There appears to be a considerable diversity of opinion as to what should be the nature and character of them. Such measures should have reference to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The embarrassment caused by the disaster will only be temporary, and the measures of relief should therefore be of a similar character. In addition to the measures already mentioned, it is generally suggested that an increase of capital, or of bank accommodations, will be necessary to enable the commercial community to sustain, in a proper manner, the pressure caused by their heavy losses.

The banks in the city of New-York have now about one million of the surplus moneys belonging to the Canal fund. The Commissioners of that fund are authorized to borrow eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the completion of the Chenango canal. No considerable part of this sum will be wanted until after some

part of the tolls of next year shall have been received. If the Commissioners should immediately issue the stock for this loan, they would be enabled, by this means and by using some other stock under their control, to place in the banks of New-York, including the sum now loaned to them, two millions of dollars, without producing any inconvenience to the pecuniary affairs of the other parts of the State. The accruing tolls of the Erie and Champlain canals can be applied to finish the Chenango canal, and the portion of the two millions belonging to this canal, can, at the same time be transferred to the Erie and Champlain Canal fund, and thus the whole two millions become a part of the surplus revenue of that fund. The debt for the payment of which this surplus is pledged, will not be due till 1837 and 1845. The whole of the two millions can therefore be loaned to the banks in the city of New-York until July, 1837, and if necessary, the principal part of it continued until July, 1845. To give greater efficiency to this sum in affording relief, it might be distributed among the Safety Fund banks in that city, with authority to each of them to regard the portion it may receive as so much increase of capital, and to discount on it as such for the time they may retain the loan, or for such a period as you may think proper to designate. This arrangement would give these banks the privilege to extend their accommodations five millions beyond the amount they are now authorized to discount. Although these banks might not be able to avail themselves of this privilege to the full extent, they could undoubtedly increase their accommodations three or four millions.

If this and the other measures should not be adequate to the exigencies of the crisis, the abilities of these banks might be still further enlarged under proper limitations, as to amount and time, in case they should become the borrowers for any specified time less than a year, of any portion of the moneys which the city may raise under the authority proposed to be given to it, or if they should procure funds for a similar period from any foreign source.

In these or any other measures suitable to the case, and calculated to give speedy and effectual relief to our fellow-citizens of New-York, I shall give you my cordial co-operation.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, 6th January, 1836.

Documents accompanying the Message.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

Albany, January 2, 1836.

His Excellency Gov. MARCY.

SIR,

The committee appointed by the citizens of New-York, to confer with your Excellency in relation to the calamity which has befallen their city in the destructive conflagration of the 16th and 17th ultimo, beg leave to repeat in this form, the substance of the remarks and statements which have been verbally made to your Excellency on this interesting subject.

The deep sympathy which has been expressed in the principal cities of the Union on this afflicting event, which, falling immediately on our city, will be felt in every part of the State of New-York; the generous interest in our welfare, and desire to afford the most effectual relief, evinced in the recent proceedings of our sister cities of Albany and Utica; and the solicitude manifested by yourself, and the other members of the State government, to co-operate in any measures of assistance and relief which may be adopted by the Legislature, encourage us to hope that the distress and difficulty arising from this disaster, unprecedented in extent, and appalling as it may have appeared at first, will be speedily removed: and the remembrance of our present misfortune serve only as a cause of exultation for the fortitude evinced by our own citizens under its pressure, and their energy in recovering from its effects, and of gratitude for the liberal aid which will have been extended to us in all quarters in the hour of adversity.

The resources of the city of New-York, and the enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants, are a sure guarantee that she will soon recover from the effects of this calamity, and the present scene of devastation be restored to its wonted activity and splendor; but it may be readily imagined that the doubt and uncertainty arising from the conflicting interests of individuals and associations, may require the interference of the Legislature to expedite legal proceedings, and avoid expense; and the difficulty of rendering available our resources, justify us in appealing to their liberality to afford temporary relief to the sufferers.

To accomplish these objects, and to carry out the beneficent in-

tentions of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, the committee would respectfully suggest the adoption of the following measures:

1. The passage of a law to enable the fire insurance companies who have become insolvent by the late fire, to settle with the claimants for losses in a more summary and less expensive manner than is now prescribed by law.

For this object, the draft of a law recommended by a sub-committee of the general committee of citizens, is herewith submitted, which has been prepared under the direction of gentlemen of eminent legal reputation. In addition to this law, we would suggest a provision to compel the insured on unexpired policies issued by the insolvent companies, to surrender the same, and to receive back the amount of their unearned premium.

The number of fire insurance companies in the city of New-York and Brooklyn is twenty-eight, with an aggregate capital of about nine and an half millions. Of this number, fourteen, whose capital stocks jointly amount to upwards of five millions, have become insolvent by the fire, and it is apprehended will not be able to pay more than from fifty to sixty per cent of their losses. The remaining fourteen have all suffered in a greater or lesser proportion, but it is hoped they will be able to satisfy all claims for losses, and several of the number continue their business with reduced capitals.

The passage of this law, in the opinion of the committee, should be one of the first measures adopted by the Legislature, to enable the insolvent offices to proceed promptly in the settlement of losses according to their ability to pay; to secure to each of the claimants his fair rateable proportion of the assets of the assurers, and no more; and to remove, as speedily as possible, all obstructions in the way of a resuscitation of such of the companies as may be disposed to call in new capitals, and recommence business.

2. The immediate passage of the law about to be applied for by the corporation of New-York, to enable them to effect a loan, and create a city stock for six millions of dollars, to be appropriated to the assumption of the bonds and mortgages in which the capital stock of the insurance companies is principally invested; thereby relieving to that extent the mortgagors, who are spread over the whole of the city, and embrace in their number a large proportion of that class of our citizens, whose avocations preclude them from advantageously raising funds on a sudden emergency, while it furnishes the means of rendering available the property of the companies to the payment of their debts.

3. As there is little reason to hope that the amount of property in buildings and merchandize lost by the fire will fall much short of twenty millions of dollars, the amount of funds to be raised by the corporation loan, together with the sum of two millions agreed to be advanced by the Bank of the United States, will, it is apprehended, be inadequate to afford sufficient relief; and it is therefore respectfully suggested that the Legislature should extend further aid, by passing a supplemental bill, authorising the corporation of the city to increase their loan to ten millions of dollars in the

whole, if necessary, and to appropriate any portion of the surplus that may remain after providing for the bonds and mortgages held by the insurance companies, in affording facilities to the community through the medium of the banks of the city, and adding to the security thereby created a pledge of the faith of the State for the eventual redemption of such stock.

4. Every facility should be granted for the reorganization of the insurance companies, by the passage of a law authorizing the present companies, after they shall have liquidated, by compromise or otherwise, all claims for losses, and cancelled their outstanding policies, to proceed in the creation of a new capital, and to recommence business under their old charters, or to grant new charters at the option of the applicants, dispensing with the legal notice required in applying for new acts of incorporation, or for the alteration of existing ones, extending in some cases the term of their incorporation, and generally by granting such advantages and privileges, not inconsistent with the public good, as may enable them to fill their capital stock, and proceed without delay in effecting new insurances upon the immense amount of property which is now virtually uninsured, or about to be insured in other places at greatly enhanced premiums.

No class of our citizens has suffered so severely, and none are so worthy of commiseration, as the stockholders in the insolvent companies. The former prosperous condition of those companies, the high character of the individuals concerned in their management, and the regularity and apparent certainty of the dividends, conspired to render this species of stock a favorite investment for the property of widows, orphans, minors, persons retired from business, benevolent and charitable institutions, and for small estates in trust. Hence we are called to sympathize with hundreds who have lost their all—who retired to rest on the fatal night of the sixteenth of December, in the comfortable hope that the means were secured, in trusty hands, from whence their future support was to be derived, and awoke to the painful reality that all was lost, and themselves dependent upon the reluctant charity of others.

In the measures recommended for the resuscitation of the companies, relief may be afforded to a limited extent to this interesting class of sufferers, by giving them the preference over all others in subscribing to the new stock, and perhaps realizing thereby a small advance on the sale of it to others better able than themselves to retain it.

It is confidently hoped that the Legislature will repeal all the laws of the State, which by construction may render stockholders liable beyond the amount of their stock, or directors for losses, except such as may be occasioned by their individual misconduct. While any doubt remains on this subject, it cannot be expected that the stock of such companies will be taken, or their affairs conducted by persons of character and responsibility; and the owners of property in New-York will be compelled to look for indemnity from loss by fire, to other cities, where such liabilities do not exist.

5. The diminished amount of capital employed in fire insurance being now inadequate to the protection of the property in New-York, and our recent experience of the insecurity of investments in insurance stocks rendering it doubtful if new companies can be filled at present, the committee take the liberty of recommending a repeal of the law prohibiting insurance companies in other States from insuring property in the State of New-York, or subjecting such companies to taxation.

6. The committee are deeply impressed with the good policy of encouraging the introduction of capital into the State at all times, and particularly desirous to urge it as a measure of relief at the present. A loss of such magnitude as that which we now deplore, cannot be overcome without increasing the number of borrowers; and it is therefore important to encourage competition, by increasing the number of lenders. They would, therefore, recommend a repeal of the law subjecting the property of non-resident mortgagees to taxation.

7. Towards the end above alluded to, the Secretary of the Treasury has, with a promptitude that entitles him to our grateful acknowledgements, directed the transmission of as much of the available funds of the Government as could consistently, with other claims, be appropriated to the relief of our community; but this most desirable aid will prove wholly inoperative, unless the existing restrictions on bank discounts are modified to meet the emergency. Immediate action on this head is the more requisite, as the season of extensive transactions is at hand, when our great interior is accustomed to look to the city of New-York, not only as the source of their stated supplies, but as a mart for the products of their own industry. To accomplish this object, we would respectfully suggest the adoption of a law authorizing the banks to regard the public deposits, or other loans of a permanent character, as additional capital, and to increase their discounts in the ratio of such addition.

Several plans embracing detailed views of the best course to be pursued in the application of funds required to be raised, have been placed in our hands by individuals of distinguished character for financial skill and experience: we beg leave to submit them to the consideration of your Excellency, to be disposed of in such manner as you may deem proper.

We have the honor to be,

With sentiments of great respect,

Your Excellency's most ob't serv'ts.

PHILIP HONE,
DANIEL JACKSON,
JAS. B. MURRAY,
CH. AUG'S. DAVIS.

Committee.

PROJET A.

The United States have now in the treasury nearly twenty millions of dollars. It is the right and duty of Congress to place the public money in safe hands. If that can be done, and a low rate of interest obtained for it, instead of leaving it in places *less safe*, and *without interest*, the general weal would be promoted by such a disposition of at least part of the money. This exactly corresponds with the suggestion in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury just issued, that the surplus revenue be invested to meet the anticipated deficit, after the year 1842, in such manner as to disconnect the fiscal agents of the Government from "the dangerous relation of borrowers from the treasury for reloaning, and for private gain."

Now, let the State of New-York offer to take six millions of this money at an interest of *three per cent per annum*, for five or ten years, and pledge its faith to restore it at the time agreed on. If the United States should accept this proposition, which it is believed they will, inasmuch as it would establish no perplexing precedent, nor be subject to any constitutional objection, then it will be in the power of the State of New-York to select trustees, under the guaranty of the city; or otherwise, to exchange or substitute this money for the bonds and mortgages belonging to the insolvent insurance companies, and thus enable them at once to divide their assets among their creditors, preserve mercantile credit unimpaired, greatly facilitate the collection of the public revenue, and what is, perhaps, more important, it would create a fund equal to the difference between the rate of interest to be paid to the United States, and that to be received on these bonds and mortgages, which might justly be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and other helpless and dependent persons whose means of subsistence, having been invested in the stock of these insolvent insurance companies, have been prostrated or annihilated.

PROJET B.

In regard to the most advantageous application of the proceeds of a stock to be created under the pledge of the faith of the State or City of New-York, or both, it is proposed that an investment of it in the purchase of the *seven millions of stock* owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States, would be a most beneficial operation.

That stock is something rather extraneous to the ordinary finances of the treasury. It was originally part of the public debt, and as such has been regularly reimbursed; and when paid back under the general and final distribution of the bank, will be, to that extent, a clear surplus, independently of the revenue.

[Senate No. 2.]

B

Considering the difficulties between the Government and the Bank, and looking to the length of time before the stock may be ultimately paid, and to the uncertainty of receiving much interest for the ensuing two years, it ought to be the desire, as it appears to be the policy of the treasury to dispose of it promptly, and in the whole upon reasonable terms.

Notwithstanding that the stock of the bank is quoted nominally at above par, yet if so large a portion as the Government share should be brought into the market at any time hereafter, it could not be expected to bring par.

In this view of the case, it is proposed to purchase of the General Government this stock at par, on a credit of ten, fifteen or twenty years, at as low a rate of interest as possible. That the Bank of the United States should immediately cash it in whole or in part, and that the amount so cashed should be disposed of in the purchase of the bonds and mortgages held by the insurance companies.

If it is deemed important to prevent the relation of a borrower and lender between the State and General Government, the State stock could be sold in the market at a handsome premium, which added to the gain on a judicious disposal of the Bank stock would create a large fund to be distributed among the most necessitous sufferers by the failure of the insurance companies, or in such other manner as the State or City might decide.

PROJET C.

The State to create a scrip, redeemable in 20 years, for a sum which, including the amount proposed to be created by the city of New-York, shall be ten millions of dollars; or if New-York should reconsider, and suspend further acting on the proposed loan of six millions, then the State to create as above the sum of ten millions, for account of the city of New-York.

A mixed commission to be appointed to take charge of said scrip, for purposes of sale, distribution and application. This commission to consist of nine members, viz. the Bank Commissioners, (three;) three to be appointed by the corporation of New-York, (to be nominated by the mayor;) and three by the banks of New-York subject to the Safety fund law. The duty of these commissioners shall be,

1. To distribute this scrip among the banks of the city of New-York subject to the Safety fund law, and pro rata to the capital of each bank respectively, and at such rates of premium as shall be agreed upon.

2. Said banks must agree to furnish said commissioners a sum sufficient to purchase from the insurance companies who may have suffered by the conflagration of 16th and 17th December, such bonds and mortgages held by said companies as may in the opinion of said commissioners be deemed good security, giving 30 days'

notice after entering on their duties, for the discharge of this portion of said duty.

3. When this duty shall have been completed, the said commissioners shall report to the Comptroller the amount applied by them to the purchase of bonds and mortgages as aforesaid, and the amount of scrip held by each bank; which amount of scrip thus held by the banks respectively, and not appropriated to the purchase of bonds and mortgages as aforesaid, shall constitute and be used by said banks as so much additional capital, and on which their discount line may be extended as now by law permitted.

4. The premium which may be paid by the banks on the scrip, shall be paid over to the different insurance companies, pro rata with the amount of their capital lost by the fire, to be by them distributed to such of their stockholders who may in their opinion require aid, giving a preference to females, orphans, and infirm persons.

5. The security to be furnished by the banks for the faithful payment of interest and final redemption of the scrip or bonds created by this law, shall be fixed on by the commissioners.

Which several duties being discharged, the commission ceases, and the Bank Commissioners assume the supervision in the usual course of their duties.

As the premium which the banks may be disposed to pay will mainly depend on the rate of interest the bonds may bear, and the facility of negotiating them, it would be agreeable to all parties, as it could be injurious to none, to allow each bank the privilege of indicating on the bonds the place of payment of interest and principal, and also to name a shorter term of payment than the law may allow, as said banks may prefer liquidating at a less remote period than 20 years. On the surrender of the bonds to the city or State, the liability of the banks originally receiving the same, ceases.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 3.

IN SENATE,

January 6, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the State Library.

The Trustees of the State Library, in obedience to the eighth title of chapter nine of the first part of the Revised Statutes, respectfully submit the following

REPORT :

The sum remaining in the hands of their treasurer, on the 31st day of December, 1834, (when the account of the Trustees for the last year was closed,) as appears by their last annual report, was, \$519 21

The Trustees have received since that time, the annual appropriation from the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1835, (see 1 Rev. Stat. 216, sect. 1,)..... 1,000 00

A part of the annual appropriation from the treasury for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1835, 198 04

And the amount appropriated from the Chancery fund for the year 1835, (see 1 Rev. Stat. 216, sect. 2,).. 300 00

Making a total of \$2,017 25

The payments made by their treasurer, and for which satisfactory vouchers have been rendered, from the 31st December, 1834, the day when the account of the Trustees for the previous year was closed, have been as follows:

For books, maps, prints, book-binding, freight, and other charges on books,	\$1,972 25
For cleaning the Library rooms for one year, printing labels, preparing catalogue and reading proof,	45 00
Total,	<u>\$2,017 25</u>

The payments from the treasury for the contingent expenses of the library, during the last fiscal year, have been as follows:

For wood,	\$54 50
For stationary,	\$26 63
For candles,	17 14
	<u>43 77</u>
	<u>\$98 27</u>

The annual appropriation for stationary and candles, is limited by law to fifty dollars. (3 Rev. Stat. 174, sect. 1.)

Pursuant to the act, chapter 253 of the Laws of 1835, the Trustees have fitted up the rooms on the south side of the Capitol, for the accommodation of the Miscellaneous Department of the Library; and the expense, including some necessary repairs and alterations in the old rooms, will amount to about \$400.

By a concurrent resolution of the two houses at the last session of the Legislature, the Trustees were instructed to transmit certain books and documents to the Commissioners of the Public Records of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Laws of 1835, p. 363.) Early measures were taken to collect the books and documents and put them in a proper condition to be forwarded: but having waited for the laws and documents of the last session, and having found some difficulty in procuring the documents for one year which could not be furnished from the Secretary's office, the Trustees were not prepared to forward the books until after the unexpected close of the river at Albany by frost. Every thing is now ready: arrangements have been made to send the books and documents to the British Consul in New-York, as soon as the river opens, who will forward them, through the proper department, to the Record Commissioners.

The Record Commissioners have recently made a further donation of nineteen volumes of their valuable publications, and it is

presumed that they design to furnish the State Library with all the works they may publish in future. The Trustees take the liberty of suggesting to the Legislature, the propriety of authorising them to transmit annually to the Record Commissioners, duplicate copies of the Session Laws and Legislative Documents of this State.

The Trustees submit herewith a catalogue of all the books, maps and charts in the library. In the Law Department, a catalogue of the books arranged according to the various subjects, is added to the alphabetical list. It is the intention of the Trustees, in their next catalogue, to extend this convenient arrangement to the Miscellaneous Department of the library.

The Trustees have made large additions to the library since their last annual report. The table marked A, contains a list of all the books added during the past year.

The rules and regulations for the government of the library, remain unaltered, and are herewith submitted, marked B.

The duties of the Librarian continue to be discharged in the most satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

GREENE C. BRONSON,

JOHN A. DIX,

A. C. FLAGG,

Trustees of the State Library.

Albany, December 11, 1835.

CATALOGUE

OF

BOOKS, MAPS, &c.

BELONGING TO, AND REMAINING IN THE STATE LIBRARY,

JANUARY 1, 1836.

N. B. All the books enumerated in this Catalogue are bound, and of octavo size, unless otherwise expressly mentioned: Congressional and Legislative Journals will be found arranged under the head of "State Papers;" and Statutes under "Statute Law."

A CATALOGUE OF LAW BOOKS,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A.

	<i>Vols.</i>
Abbot on Shipping,	1
Abstract of the Revised Statutes, (of New-York,).....	1
Acton's Reports, (Prize Causes,)	2
Adams on Ejectment, see "Tillinghast's Adams on Ejectment."	
Addams' Reports, (Ecclesiastical,)	2
Addington's Penal Statutes, (fol.)	1
Addison's Reports, (Pennsylvania,)	1
Admiralty Decisions,	1
Aikens' Reports, (Vermont,)	2
Alabama Reports,.....	1
Alison's Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland,	1
" Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland,.....	1
Allen on Prerogative,	1
Alleyn's Reports, (fol.)	1
Allnatt on Partition,.....	1
Ambler's Reports,.....	1
" Reports, (2d Edition, by Blunt,)	2
American Chancery Digest,	1
American Digest,	5

	<i>Vols.</i>
American Jurist,	13
American Law Journal,	6
Anderson's Reports, (fol.)	1
Andrews' Reports,	1
Andrews on Criminal Law,	1
Angell on Assignments,	1
" on Tide Waters,	1
" on Water-Courses,	1
Angell and Ames on Corporations,	1
Anstruther's Reports, (Exchequer,)	3
" " (2 vols. in one,)	1
Anthon's Nisi Prius Reports,	1
Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery,	1
Archbold's Civil Pleadings,	1
" Criminal Pleadings,	1
" Forms and Evidence,	1
" " " duplicate,	1
" Practical Forms,	1
" Practice,	2
Ashmead's Reports, (Pennsylvania,)	1
Assize, Book of, see "Book of Assizes."	
Atherley's Law of Marriage,	1
Atkinson's Chancery Practice,	1
" Points in Conveyancing,	1
Atkinson on Conveyancing,	2
" on Marketable Titles,	1
Atkyns' Reports,	3
Attorney's Companion,	1
Austin on Jurisprudence,	1
Azuni's Maritime Law,	2

B.

Babington on Auctions,	1
Babington on Set-off,	1
Backus' Sheriff,	2
Bacon's Abridgement,	7
Bagley's Practice at Chambers,	1
Bailey's Reports, (South-Carolina,)	2
Ball and Beattie's Reports, (Irish Chancery,)	2
Ballantine on Limitations,	1
" " " by Tillinghast, see "Tillinghast's Ballantine on Limitations."	
Barnardiston's Reports, (fol.)	1
Barnes' Notes of Cases of Practice in Common Pleas,	2
Barnewell and Alderson's Reports,	4
Barton's Points in Conveyancing,	1
" Suit in Equity,	1
Batty's Reports, (King's Bench, Ireland,)	1
Bay's Reports, (South-Carolina,)	2
Bayley on Bills,	1
Beame's Pleas in Equity,	1

	Vols.
Beaumont's Law of Insurance,	1
Beawes' Lex Mercatoria, (4to.).....	2
Beccaria on Crimes,.....	1
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence,	2
" " " (last Edition,)	2
Bee's Reports, (U. S. District Court, South-Carolina,)	1
Bell's Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, (4to.)	2
" Law Dictionary, (Scotland,)	2
Belt's Supplement, see " Vesey Senior's Reports, Supplement."	
Benloe and Dalison's Reports, (fol.)	1
Bennett's Office of Master,.....	1
Bentham on Codification,.....	1
" on Government,	1
Bentham's Treatise on Judicial Evidence, sec " Treatise on Judicial Evidence."	
Bentham's Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses, see " Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses."	
Bibb's Reports, (Kentucky,)	4
Bigelow's Digest of Massachusetts Reports, (old edition,)....	1
" Supplement (to his Digest,)	1
Bingham on Infancy,	1
" on Judgments and Executions,	1
Binney's Reports, (Pennsylvania,)	6
Blackford's Reports, (Indiana,)	2
Blackstone's Commentaries, (by Christian,)	4
" (Henry) Reports,	2
" (William) "	2
Blake's Chancery, (old edition,)	1
Blanchard on Limitations,	1
Bligh's Parliamentary Reports,	3
" New Parliamentary Reports,.....	6
Blunt's Legal History of the Jews in England,	1
Book of Assizes, (fol.)	1
Booth on Real Actions,	1
Bosanquet and Puller's Reports, (4th and 5th volumes cited as " New Reports,")	5
Boscawen on Penal Statutes, (12mo.)	1
Brackenridge's Law Miscellanies,	1
Bradby on Distresses,	1
Brady's Instructions to Executors, &c.....	1
Brayton's Vermont Reports,	1
Breese's Reports, (Illinois,).....	1
Bridgman's Analytical Digest,	3
" Index, see " Bridgman's Analytical Digest."	
" Legal Bibliography,.....	1
" Practical Digest,	1
" (Sir John) Reports, (fol.)	1
" (Sir Orlando) Reports,.....	1
British Tariff, see " Ellis' British Tariff."	
Brown's (William) Chancery Reports,	4
" (Josiah) Parliamentary Cases,	8

	<i>Vols.</i>
Browne's (Arthur) Civil and Admiralty Law,	2
“ (John) Chancery Practice,	2
“ Reports, (Pennsylvania,)	2
Brownlow and Goldsborough's Reports, (4to.).....	1
Buller's Nisi Prius.....	2
Bulstrode's Reports, (fol. 3 vols. in one,).....	1
Bunbury's Reports,	1
Burlamaqui's Principles of Law, (Natural and Politic,).....	2
Burn's Digest of Modern Reports,.....	1
“ Ecclesiastical Law,	4
“ Justice,	4
Burr's (Aaron) Trial,	2
Burrows' Reports,	5
“ Settlement Cases,	1
Burton on Real Property,	1
Buxton on Prison Discipline,	1
Byles on Bills,	1

C.

Caines' Cases in Error, (New-York; 2 vols. in one,)	1
“ Practice,	1
“ Reports, (New-York,)	3
Call's Reports, (Virginia,)	6
Cameron and Norwood's Reports, (North-Carolina,)	1
Campbell's Nisi Prius Reports,	4
Carter's Reports, (fol.)	1
Carthews' Reports, (fol.).....	1
Cary's Commentary on Littleton,	1
“ Reports, (24mo.)	1
Cary on Partnership,	1
Cases and Opinions,	2
Cases in Chancery,	1
Cases of Equity,	2
Cases Tempore Hardwicke, (by Lee,)	1
Cases Tempore Hardwicke, (by Ridgeway,) see “Ridgeway's Cases Tempore Hardwicke.”	
Cases Tempore Talbot, (by J. G. Williams,)	1
Catalogue of New Law Books, see “Law Catalogue.”	
Chambers' Law of Landlord and Tenant,.....	1
Chambers on Estates,	1
“ Treatise on Leases and Terms for Years,	1
Chance on Powers,	2
Chancery Rules, (Edition of 1824,)	1
“ “ (Revised by Chancellor Walworth, edition of 1829,)	1
“ “ (“ “ “ “ ed. of 1834,)	1
Charlton's Reports, (Georgia,)	1
Charter of the City of New-York,	1
Chase's Trial,	2
Cherokee Case,	1
Chipman's (Daniel) Reports, (Vermont,)	1
“ (Nathaniel) Reports, (Vermont, 18mo.)	1

	Vols.
Chipman on Contracts,	1
" on Government,	1
Chitty's Commercial Law,	1
" Criminal Law,	3
" Equity Cases, Index to,	2
" General Practice,	2
" Law of Prerogatives,	1
" Medical Jurisprudence, (1st Part,)	1
" Pleadings,	3
Chitty on Bills,	1
" on Contracts,	1
Christy's Digest of Louisiana Reports,	1
City Hall Recorder, (6 vols. in 2,)	2
Civil Code of France,	1
" " " " see "Code Napoleon."	
Civil Code of Louisiana, see "Statute Law."	
Clancy's Treatise, (Husband and Wife,)	1
Clark's Colonial Law,	1
Clark and Finnelly's Parliamentary Reports,	1
Clerke's Admiralty Practice, (12mo.)	1
Cockburn's Clerk's Assistant, (Ecclesiastical Courts,)	1
Code Napoleon,	1
Coke on Littleton, (First Institutes,)	3
Coke's Institutes, (2d, 3d and 4th,)	4
" Entries, (fol.)	1
" Reports,	7
Coleman and Caines' Cases, (New-York,)	1
Collectanea Juridica,	2
Collinson on Lunacy,	2
Collyer on Partnership,	1
Comberbach's Reports, (fol.)	1
Commercial Code of France,	1
Common Law Reports,	26
Comstock's Digest,	1
Comyn's Digest,	8
" Reports,	2
Comyn on Contracts,	2
" on Usury,	1
Concanen's Report, (Trial at Bar, Rowe vs. Brenton,)	1
Conkling's Treatise,	1
Connecticut Reports,	9
Constable's Guide,	1
Constitutional Reports of South-Carolina,	2
Conversations on the English Constitution, (12mo.)	1
Cooper's Defects in the Court of Chancery,	1
" Justinian,	1
" Medical Jurisprudence, see "Medical Jurisprudence."	
" Reports, (Chancery,)	1
Cooper on Registration,	1
Corbett and Daniell's Reports, (Election Cases,)	1
Cornish on Purchase Deeds,	1

	Vols.
Cornish on Remainders,.....	1
Cornish on Uses,	1
Corpus Jure Civilis, (4to.)	3
Cottu on the Administration of Criminal Justice,	1
County and Town Officer,	1
Coventry on Conveyancer's Evidence,	1
Coventry and Hughes' Digest,	2
Cowen's Digest,	1
" Reports,	9
" Treatise on Justices' Courts,.....	1
Cowper's Reports,	2
Cox's Equity Reports,	2
Coxe's Digest of Reports of the United States Courts,	1
" New-Jersey Reports.....	1
Crabb's Conveyancer's Assistant,	2
" History of the English Law,	1
Cragii Jus Feudale, (fol.)	1
Cranch's Reports, (Supreme Court U. S.)	9
Cresswell's Insolvency Reports,.....	1
Criminal Trials,.....	1
Crisp's Conveyancer's Guide,	1
Croke's Reports, (Elizabeth, James and Charles,)	3
Crompton's Practice,	2
Crompton and Jervis' Reports,	1
Crompton and Meeson's Reports, (Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber,)	1
Crompton, Meeson and Roscoe's Reports, (Exchequer and Ex- chequer Chamber,).....	1
Crown Circuit Companion,	1
Cruise's Digest, (7 vols. in 5,)	5
Cruise on Dignities,	1
Cumberland's Law of Nature, (4to.)	1
Curran's Speeches,	2
Cushing's Trustee Process,	1

D.

Dagge on Criminal Law,.....	3
Dallas' Reports,.....	4
Dana's Reports, (Kentucky,)	2
Dane's Abridgement,	8
Daniell's Reports, (Exchequer.)	1
Danson and Lloyd's Reports, (Mercantile Cases,)	1
Danvers' Abridgement, (fol.)	3
Davies' Reports,.....	1
Dawson's Law of Attornies,.....	1
Day's Reports, (Connecticut,)	5
Deacon's Digest of Criminal Law,.....	2
" Law of Bankruptcy.....	2
Deacon and Chitty's Reports, (Bankruptcy,)	3
Debates on the Constitutional Powers of Congress,	1
Debates on the Judiciary,	1
De Lolme on the English Constitution,	1

	<i>Vols.</i>
Desaussure's Chancery Reports, (South-Carolina,).....	4
Dickens' Reports, (Chancery,)	2
Dickinson's Justice of the Peace,	3
Dictionary of Quotations, (missing,)	1
Digest of Early Chancery Reports, (by Kekewich,)	1
Digest of South-Carolina Reports,	1
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" Reports,	4
Dow's Parliamentary Reports,	6
" " " New Series,	1
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" " " " (Magistrate Cases,)	4
Duke's Charitable Uses,	1
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Duponceau on the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,	1
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Dutton's Connecticut Digest,	1
Dwarris on Statutes,	2
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E.

Eagle and Younge's Tithe Cases,	4
East's Pleas of the Crown,	2
" Reports,	16
Eden on Injunctions,	1
Eden's Reports, (Chancery,)	2
Edinburgh Law Journal, (from January 1831, to June 1832,)	1
Edwards' Chancery Reports, (M'Coun Vice-Chancellor,)	1
" Reports, (Admiralty,)	1
" Treatise on Justices' Courts,	1
" Treatise, (on Parties in Equity,)	1
Ellis' British Tariff, (12mo.)	1
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Elmes on Architectural Jurisprudence,	1
Elmes on Dilapidations,	1
Equity Draftsman,	1
" " (by Hughes,)	1
Equity Pleader,	1
Equity Reports, see "Desaussure's Chancery Reports."	
Espinasse's Nisi Prius,	2
" Reports, (6 vols. bound in 5,)	5
Evans' Collection of Statutes, see "Statute Law."	

H.

Haggard's Admiralty Reports,	2
" Consistory Reports,	2
" Ecclesiastical Reports,	3
Hale's History of the Common Law,	2
" Pleas of the Crown, (fol. Emlyn's edition, 1736.)	2
" " " " (Wilson's edition, 1800.)	2
Hall's Digest of Virginia Reports,	1
" Superior Court Reports,	2
Halstead's Digest of New-Jersey' Reports,	1
" Reports, (New-Jersey,)	7
Hammond's Criminal Code,	1
" Digest of Chancery Reports,	1
" Reports, (Ohio,)	3
Hammond on Parties, (to Actions,)	1
Hand's Crown Practice,	1
Hardin's Reports, (Kentucky,)	1
Hardres' Reports, (Exchequer,)	1
Harper's Equity Reports, (South-Carolina,)	1
" Reports, (South-Carolina,)	1
Harris and Gill's Reports, (Maryland,)	2
Harris and Johnson's Reports, (Maryland,)	7
Harris and M ^r Henry's Reports, (Maryland,)	4
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" " " (Edition of 1808, 2 vols. bound in one,)	1
" Digest,	2
Hatsell's Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons,	3
Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown,	4
Hawk's Reports, (North-Carolina,)	4
Hayes and Jarman's Forms of Wills,	1
Haywood's Reports, (North-Carolina,)	2
Hendry on Life Annuities,	1
Hening and Munford's Reports, (Virginia,)	4
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Hetley's Reports, (fol.)	1
Hill's Reports, (South-Carolina,)	1
Hobart's Reports, (fol.)	1
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" Practice of Masters in Chancery,	1
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Holt's Law of Libel,	1
Holt's Reports, (fol.)	1
Hopkins' Chancery Reports, (New-York,) ..	1
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Hudson and Brooke's Reports, (Ireland,)	1
Hughes' Reports, (4to. Kentucky,)	1
Hughes on Insurance,	1
Hume on Crimes, (4to.)	2

Humphrey on Real Property,.....	<i>Vols.</i> 1
“ “ “ “ (Duplicate,)	1
Hutton's Reports, (fol.)	1

I.

Impey on Mandamus,.....	1
Ingersoll's Digest,.....	1
Ingraham on Insolvency,	1
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Institutes of Justinian, see “Cooper's Justinian.”	
Institutes of the Laws of Holland, (by Van Der Linden,)....	1
Institutions Judiciares,	5
Irish Term Reports,.....	1

J.

Jacob's Law Dictionary,	6
“ Reports, (Chancery,).....	1
Jacob and Walker's Reports, (Chancery,)	2
Jenkins' Centuries of Reports, (fol.).....	1
“ “ “ “ (“) Duplicate,	1
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,.....	1
Jervis' Office of Coroners,.....	1
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“ Chancery Reports, (New-York,)	7
“ Digest, (Old edition,).....	1
“ “ (New edition,).....	2
“ Reports, New-York,).....	20
Jones on Bailment,.....	1
Jones' (Sir Thomas) Reports, (fol.).....	1
“ (Sir William) Reports, (fol.).....	1
Journals, see “State Papers.”	
Journal of Jurisprudence,	1
Journal of New-York Convention, see “State Papers.”	
Journal of the Proceedings against the Conspirators at New-Yord, (half bound, 4to.).....	1
“ “ Duplicate, (bound,)	1
Judicial Repository,	1
Jurisprudence du Code de Justinian, (4to.).....	2
Jus Feudale, see “Cragii Jus Feudale.”	
Justice's Manual,	1
Justinian's Institutes, see “Cooper's Justinian.”	

K.

Kames' Principles of Equity, see “Principles of Equity.”	
Keatinge on Family Settlements,.....	1
Keble's Reports, (fol.).....	3
Keilwey's Reports, (fol.)	1
Kelham's Fleta, see “Selden's Fleta.”	
Kelyng's Reports,.....	1

Kent's Commentaries,	Vols. 4
" " (2d edition,)	4
Kirby's Reports, (Connecticut,)	1
Kirtland's Surrogate,	1
Knapp's Reports, (Privy Council,)	1
Kyd's Law of Corporations,	2
Kyd on Awards,	1

L.

Lambert on Dower,	1
Latch's Reports, (fol.)	1
Law Catalogue,	1
Law Glossary,	1
Law Grammar,	1
Law Magazine,	13
Law of Carriers, (by Jeremy,)	1
Law of Fixtures, (by Amos and Ferard,)	1
Law of Lien, (by Whitaker,)	1
Law of Patents, (by Fessenden,)	1
Lawes on Pleading,	1
Laws and Ordinances of the Corporation of New-York, (fol.)	1
Leach's Crown Law,	2
Lec's Cases, see "Cases Tempore Hardwicke."	
" (Sir George) Reports, (Ecclesiastical, &c.) ..	2
Leigh's Reports, (Virginia,)	4
Leigh and Dalzell on Equitable Conversion,	1
Le Marchant's Report, (Gardner Peerage,)	1
Leonard's Reports, (fol. 4 parts bound in one vol.)	1
Lettres sur la Cour de la Chancellerie, &c.	1
" " " " " (Duplicate,)	1
Levinz's Reports, (fol.)	2
Lewin's Crown Circuit Reports,	1
Ley's Reports, fol.)	1
Lilly's Abridgement, (fol.)	2
" Modern Entries,	2
Littell's Reports, (Kentucky,)	5
" Selected Cases, (Kentucky,)	1
Littleton's Reports, (fol.)	1
" " (") Duplicate,	1
Livermore on Agency,	2
Livingston's Criminal Code,	1
Lofft's Reports,	1
Long on Sales,	1
Lord Kenyon's Reports,	2
Lottery Investigation,	1
Louisiana Reports,	8
Lowndes' Law of Legacies,	1
Lubé's Equity Pleadings,	1
Lumley's Law of Annuities,	1
Lutwyche's Reports, (fol.)	2

Vols.

M.

Mac Nally's Evidence,.....	1
Maddock's Chancery,.....	2
" Reports, (Chancery,).....	5
Maddock and Geldart's Reports, (Chancery,)	1
Manning's Digest of Nisi Prius Reports,	1
Manning and Ryland's Reports,.....	4
" " " (Magistrate Cases,).....	2
Mansell on Demurrer,	1
March's Reports,	1
Maritime Contracts, (by Pothier,)	1
Marshall on Insurance,.....	2
Marshall's English Common Pleas Reports,	2
" (A. K.) Kentucky Reports,.....	3
" (J. J.) Reports. (Kentucky,)	4
Martin's Reports, (Louisiana, 1st series,).....	12
" " " 2d series,)	8
Martin and Yerger's Reports, (Tennessee,).....	1
Mascall's Law of Distribution,.....	1
Mason's Reports, (Circuit Court of United States for the First Circuit,)	5
Massachusetts Reports,	17
Matthews' Presumptive Evidence,	1
Maugham's Laws of Literary Property,	1
Maule and Selwyn's Reports,.....	6
Maxims in Law and Equity,.....	1
M'Arthur on Courts-Martial,	2
M'Clelland's Reports, (Exchequer,)	1
M'Clelland and Younge's Reports, (Exchequer,)	1
M'Cord's Chancery Reports, (South-Carolina,)	2
" Reports, (South-Carolina,)	4
M'Kinnon's Philosophy of Evidence,	1
Medical Jurisprudence, (by Cooper,).....	1
Meggison on Assets in Equity,	1
Mence's Law of Libel. (2 vols. bound in one,).....	1
Merewether and Stephens on Corporations,.....	3
Merivale's Reports. (Chancery,)	3
Merrifield's Law of Attornies,	1
Miller on the Civil Law of England,.....	1
Miller's Inquiry, (on Statute and Criminal Law,)	1
Minor's Reports, see "Alabama Reports."	
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings, (by Jeremy,)	1
" " " (") Duplicate,	1
" Pleadings,	1
Modern Reports,	12
Molloy de Jure Maritimo,	2
Molloy's Chancery Reports, (Ireland,)	2
Monroe's Reports, (Kentucky, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th,)	6
Montagu's Reports, (Bankruptcy,).....	1
Montagu on Partnership,.....	2

	Vols.
Montagu on Set-off,	1
Montagu and Ayrton's Reports, (Bankruptcy,)	1
" and Bligh's " (")	1
" and Macarthur's " (")	1
Moody and Malkin's Reports, (Nisi Prius,)	1
Moore's Cases, (fol.)	1
" Digest,	2
" Reports, (Common Pleas and Exchequer, &c.)	12
Moore and Payne's Reports, (" ")	5
" and Scott's Reports, (C. B., Ex. Chamber, and House of Lords,)	4
Morgan's Vade Mecum, (3 vols. bound in 2,)	2
Moscley's Reports, (Chancery,)	1
Moulton's Chancery Practice,	3
Munford's General Index,	1
" Reports, (Virginia,)	6
Murphey's Reports, (North-Carolina,)	3
" " (Duplicate of 3d vol.)	1
Mylne and Keen's Reports, (Chancery,)	2

N.

Napoleon, Code of, see "Code Napoleon."	
Natural and Politic Law, see "Burlamaqui's Principles of Law."	
Nevile and Manning's Reports, (King's Bench,)	3
New-Hampshire Reports,	6
Newland's Chancery Practice,	2
Newland on Contracts,	1
New Reports, see "Bosanquet and Puller's Reports," 4th and 5th volumes.	
New-York Digest,	2
New-York Term Reports, see "Caines' Reports."	
Nicolas' Report, (Devon Peerage,)	1
" " (L'Isle Peerage,)	1
Norris' Peake,	1
North-Carolina Law Repository,	3
Nott and M'Cord's Reports, (South-Carolina,)	2
Noy's Reports, (fol.)	1

O.

Observations on the Laws of Real Property. see "Humphrey on Real Property."	
Office of Executors, (Wentworth's, 12mo.)	2
" of Surrogate, (Bridgen's, old edition,)	1
Ohio Reports, Condensed (by Wilcox,)	1
" " see "Hammond's Reports."	
Old Bailey Experience,	1
Ordonnance de Louis XIV. (4to.)	1
Overton's Reports, see "Tennessee Reports."	
Owen's Reports, (fol.)	1

P.

Paige's Chancery Reports, (New-York,)	4
Paine's Reports, (Circuit Court U. S. 2d Circuit,)	1
Paine and Duer's Practice,	2
Paley on Agency,	1
Palmer's Practice in the House of Lords,	1
" Reports, (fol.)	1
Pardessus' Droit Commercial,	5
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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4.

IN SENATE,

January 7, 1836.

REPORT

Of the select joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, on the special message of the Governor, &c.

The select joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, to whom was referred the special message of his excellency the Governor, and various memorials and bills from the Assembly, in relation to the late fire, which, on the 16th and 17th of December last, devastated an important section of the city of New-York,

REPORTED:

That the following information has been obtained from members of a committee, delegated by a meeting of citizens of New-York to represent their views to the officers of the State Government. The facts stated are also within the knowledge of individual members of the joint committee.

The loss which has been sustained in buildings, including several public edifices, is supposed to be about six hundred and seventy-four. Among them immense ranges of capacious and valuable stores and warehouses have been levelled to the dust, and nearly one thousand mercantile firms dislodged. These firms employed, as is estimated, from 3,500 to 4,000 clerks, besides cartmen, porters and labourers, many of whom depend for their support upon their daily and monthly earnings. The total amount of property destroyed is believed to be from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars. The fire burnt over an area of fifty-two acres, comprising a densely built and exclusively mercantile portion of the city,

and destroyed all within that compass, except three or four buildings.

Before the occurrence of this great disaster, there were twenty-five fire insurance companies in the city of New-York, nearly all of which were conducting a prosperous business. The aggregate

These several bills the committee beg leave, by unanimous concurrence, to present for the action of the Legislature. Their principles will be explained at the proper time. It is the object of these bills to restore, as far as practicable, the capital which has been destroyed. They contemplate securing this result at the earliest possible period, so that the city and State, in addition to unavoidable losses, may not also sacrifice the benefits of the spring and summer trade of the present year.

The opinion, that the restoration of the business pursuits of our great commercial mart, to their wonted activity, is not less important to the country than to the city, is one of general prevalence; and is a sure indication of the expectations which the public entertain from the liberal and enlightened counsels of the State.

The committee will only observe further, that the relief to be effectual must be such as will not require much time to organize and put into active operation. The last mentioned bill is constructed upon that principle, and its provisions are drawn in conformity with the recommendations contained in the special message of the Governor. Any less expeditious measures than those proposed, would defeat some of the most important objects so desirable to be accomplished.

In presenting this report, the joint committee do not ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the various matters referred to them.

Respectfully submitted.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
Com. of the Senate.

PROSPER M. WETMORE,
Com. of the Assembly.

No. 5.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

COMPOSING THE

SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE

Districts, Classes, and Places of Residence.

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION, 1836.

Hon. JOHN TRACY, President, Congress-Hall.

NAMES.	Dis	CLASS.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
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John Beardsley,	7	fourth,	Columbian Hotel.
Levi Beardsley,	6	third,	Congress Hall,
Abijah Beckwith,	5	third,	La Fayette Hotel.
Isaac W. Bishop,	4	second,	City Hotel.
Coe S. Downing,	1	third,	Misses Fitch, North Pearl-st.
Samuel L. Edwards,	7	first,	Mansion House.
Chauncey J. Fox,	8	fourth,	Temperance House.
Peter Gansevoort,	3	first,	No. 1, Clinton Place.
John Griffin,	8	first,	Eagle-street Hotel.
John F. Hubbard,	6	first,	Fort Orange Hotel.
John Hunter,	2	fourth,	Mansion House.
George Huntington,	6	fourth,	American Hotel.
Henry Floyd Jones,	1	fourth,	Eagle Tavern.
John P. Jones,	2	third,	Misses Fitch, North Pearl-st.
John C. Kemble,	3	second,	City Hotel.
Isaac Lacy,	8	third,	Western Hotel.
Abraham L. Lawyer,	3	third,	La Fayette House.
Charles L. Livingston,	1	second,	Eagle Tavern.
Chester Loomis,	7	third,	Western Hotel.
Ebenezer Lounsberry,	2	first,	Columbian Hotel.
Ebenezer Mack,	6	second,	American Hotel.
Leonard Maison,	2	second,	American Hotel.
James Powers,	3	fourth,	Bement's Hotel.
Francis Seger,	5	second,	Congress Hall.
David Spraker,	4	fourth,	Congress Hall.
Micah Sterling,	5	fourth,	Congress Hall.
Albert H. Tracy,	8	second,	Mrs. Lockwood's.
Myndert Van Schaick,	1	first,	Congress Hall.
David Wager,	5	first,	Congress Hall.
Jabez Willes,	4	third,	La Fayette House.
Samuel Young,	4	first,	Mansion House.

JOHN F. BACON, Clerk, Mrs. Lockwood's.

J. J. HILL, Deputy Clerk, No. 289 North Market-st.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, Sergeant-at-Arms, No. 22 Fayette-street.

JAMES D. WASSON, Doorkeeper, No. 22 Fayette-street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 6.

IN SENATE,

January 6, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of the State Hall.

The Trustees of the State Hall respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The report of the trustees at the last session of the Legislature, (Senate Documents of 1835, No. 21,) contains a history of the proceedings of the Legislature and of the Trustees in relation to the new State Hall, an estimate of the expense of the building, an account of the moneys which had then been expended, and a statement of the progress which had been made in the work.

In pursuance of a suggestion in that report a further appropriation of sixty thousand dollars was made, which, with an unexpended balance of former appropriations, was deemed sufficient for all the expenses which would be incurred during the past year. (Laws of 1835, p. 243.) On account of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of stone, the work has not progressed so rapidly as was anticipated, and the greater part of the appropriation remains unexpended in the treasury.

The proceedings of the common council of the city of Albany, mentioned in the report of the last year, (p. 3, 4,) have been completed, and the block in the rear of the new building has been opened as a public square. The assessment on the lots owned by the State for effecting this improvement has been paid out of the trea-

No. 6.]

State Hall and the lot which it occupies,) was \$60,000 00

The amount which had then been expend-

ed was, for the purchase of a site, \$31,066 10

[There was an error of eleven cents in the statement of this item in the report of last year.]

For the building, including materials on

hand, 21,500 00

52,566 10

Leaving unexpended of former appropriations, \$7,433 90

The amount appropriated by the act of last session,

(Laws, 1835, p. 243,) was 60,000 00

Total, \$67,433 90

The amount expended the last year, including mate-

rials on hand is..... 18,500 00

Leaving an unexpended balance of appropriations of.. \$48,933 90

This balance will be sufficient to cover all the expenses until the next meeting of the Legislature, unless the agent of the prison should be under the necessity of drawing for some part of the value of the marble; of which there is so little probability that the Trustees do not think it necessary to recommend any further appropriation at this time.

It is possible that no further appropriation, will at any time, be required. The sums already appropriated are as follows:

By the act of 1833, (exclusive of the present State

Hall and lot,) \$20,000 00

By the act of 1834, 40,000 00

By the act of 1835, 60,000 00

\$120,000 00

If the present State Hall and lot should be sold in

season to apply the proceeds to the new building,

it will probably add to the funds at the disposal of

the Trustees, 25,000 00

Making a total of..... \$145,000 00

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....	\$145,000 00
The estimated expense of the new building was.....	\$151,429 49
The sum which has been paid for the site is	31,986 10
Total for site and building,	\$182,495 59
Should the marble be furnished without any charge upon the treasury, its estimated value may be deducted,....	43,000 00
Leaving a balance to be paid from the treasury for the site and building of	139,495 59
Which is less by the sum of	\$5,504 41
than the total amount of appropriations.	

But as it is not very probable that the present Hall can be advantageously sold and the proceeds realized so soon as the money will be required, and as it is possible that the estimate will not be equal to the expenditure for the new building, a further appropriation may be required in 1837.

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON,
W. L. MARCY,
JOHN TRACY,
CHARLES HUMPHREY,
A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN A. DIX,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Trustees of the State Hall.

Albany, Jan. 6, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 7.

IN SENATE,

January 8, 1836.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

JANUARY, 1836.

On Claims.

Mr. Tracy,
Mr. Van Schaick,

Mr. Sterling.

On Finance.

Mr. Van Schaick,
Mr. L. Beardsley,

Mr. Young.

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Edwards,
Mr. L. Beardsley,

Mr. Maison.

On the Militia.

Mr. Maison,
Mr. Kemble,

Mr. Lounsberry.

On Canals.

Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. Armstrong,

Mr. Livingston.

On Rail-Roads.

Mr. Mack,
Mr. Lounsberry,

Mr. J. Beardsley.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Seger,
Mr. Willes,

Mr. J. P. Jones.

On Public Buildings.

Mr. L. Beardsley,
Mr. Gansevoort,

Mr. Tracy.

On the Poor Laws.

Mr. Sterling,
Mr. H. F. Jones,

Mr. Spraker.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. H. F. Jones,
Mr. Hubbard,

Mr. Griffin.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 8.

IN SENATE,

January 6, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the joint committee for the purpose of examining
the Treasurer's accounts.**

The joint committee appointed for the purpose of examining the Treasurer's accounts, by concurrent resolution of both houses, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have examined and computed the amount of all moneys received into and paid out of the treasury during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1834, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1835, both days inclusive. That it appears from such examination, that during that time there was received into the treasury from all sources, the sum of \$2,585,892.11. That the balance in the treasury at the close of the preceding year, or the 1st day of October, 1834, was \$48,918.18, which sum, added to the sum above stated, as received into the treasury, makes the total receipts in the treasury for the year ending 30th September last, \$2,634,810.29. That the amount paid out of the treasury, on warrants drawn by the Comptroller during the fiscal year, amounts to \$2,536,866.52; which is less than the total amount of receipts in the treasury, as above stated, the sum of \$97,943.77; and which last mentioned sum of \$97,943.77, was the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of October last.

From the bank book of the Treasurer, kept by the Commercial bank in Albany, it appears that on the 1st day of October last,

[Senate No. 8.]

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there remained to the credit of the Treasurer in said bank, the sum of \$135,959.80, besides bills of insolvent banks, amounting to \$507.18: and by the certificate of the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, it appears that there was on the same day, a balance to the credit of said Treasurer, on their books, the sum of \$8,989.14. The three last mentioned sums shew, to the credit of the Treasurer in those institutions, the sum of \$145,456.12. The amount so standing to the credit of the Treasurer shews an excess of \$47,512.35, over and above the amount which appears by the Treasurer's accounts to be in the treasury. This excess is however accounted for, by the amount of \$47,106.70, for which checks have been drawn by the Treasurer on the Commercial bank aforesaid, but which were unpaid by the bank on the 1st day of October last, not having been presented for payment, and by the amount of \$405.65 uncertified deposits in the Manhattan Company not charged to the Treasurer, the certificates thereof not having been produced; both of which last mentioned facts appear by the certificate of the Comptroller.

The committee further report, that they have carefully examined the laws, under which each warrant purported to be drawn, and found that each and every warrant was legally and properly drawn, and that proper vouchers and evidence were produced of the payment of the amount of each warrant.

The committee also examined all the accounts and vouchers on which the several warrants were predicated, with a view as well to ascertain whether they were embraced in the provisions of the law under which they were claimed, as to ascertain the manner in which the discretion of the auditing office had been exercised in the allowances of those accounts, for which the law had fixed no specific amount. This examination, although rather beyond the strict letter, the committee considered as within the spirit of the law prescribing their duties; with this view of their duty, strengthened and encouraged by the expressed desire for its performance by the Comptroller, the committee entered upon this examination, and they feel gratified in being enabled, after a most minute and critical examination, to state that the auditing officers had, in the performance of this branch of their duty, evinced the strictest integrity and most careful prudence, and that the most rigid economy and a due regard to the interests of the State had been observed by them. This examination brought to the notice

of the committee, the accounts of the contingent expenses incurred by the various officers, and although large in amount in the aggregate, they are satisfied, from an examination of the various items of which they are composed, that such expenses are neither unreasonable nor extravagant.

The examination thus far had been entirely in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's room, and in addition to the results above stated, they cannot withhold the expression of their approbation of the system, neatness, fidelity and accuracy, with which all portions of those departments, coming under their observation, are conducted,

The committee on the express invitation of the Comptroller, visited the Canal Room. The manner in which this branch of the Comptroller's department is conducted was fully explained. The system of checks upon the subordinate officers, both in the collection and disbursement of moneys on the line of the canals; the state of the Canal Fund, both as to its secure and profitable investment, and the general mode in which the business of the Canal Fund is transacted, were exhibited and explained. Most of these matters will undoubtedly be the subject of detailed reports to the Legislature by the Canal Commissioners, and by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and therefore it is unnecessary for the committee to do more than express their great satisfaction with them. The committee however, entered more minutely into some portion of the business of the office. They have examined with great attention a portion of the accounts of each superintendent of repairs on the canals, a class of officers by whom large amounts are annually disbursed, under the direction of the acting Commissioner, and who should be holden to a strict accountability. Such accountability is secured by the regulations of the Canal Board; and in addition thereto, those regulations preclude not only all probability of imposing upon the State, but so positively forbid such officers from having any interest in those disbursements, that all opportunities and inducements to speculate out of the State are removed. The various accounts presented by those officers, in pursuance of the regulations of the Board, and the vouchers accompanying the same, exhibit the application of the most rigid economy, and a due regard to the interests of the State, in their various disbursements.

The committee do not hesitate in the expression of their opinion, that the interest of the State in the management of the Canal Fund,

is the paramount aim and object of the officers having the charge of the same; and that the whole is conducted and managed with the same regard to safety, economy and prudence, as the same amount of private funds, in its collection, disbursement, and safe investment would be by their owner; and the same approbation expressed as to the system, fidelity, neatness and accuracy pervading the other departments examined by the committee, apply with equal justice to the operations of the Canal Room.

The examinations made by the committee, while they confirmed their opinion, that prudence and economy, were visible in the financial administration, brought to their notice a few things, which they hope it will not be improper in them to mention, that if defects exist, remedies may be applied.

In the account of the Commissary-General they find a few items, which the committee are of opinion ought not to be a charge on the treasury. They refer particularly to the amount paid for transporting guns furnished artillery companies, from the arsenals to the location of such companies; and to the amounts paid annually for the repairs of the gun carriages and equipments, while in the use of such companies. These companies have peculiar privileges, and that fact, in connection with the circumstance, that a gun-house is provided for the secure deposit of the guns, induce the suggestion that the expenses above referred to, should be borne by such companies. A liability to these expenses might secure greater care and vigilance in the preservation of the guns. There is no law expressly authorizing these charges; they however have been for many years paid and allowed as part of the necessary expenses of the Commissary-General's department, and this continued practice of his predecessors, is a perfect justification to the present incumbent in his allowance of them. Another item they would refer to, is the amount of money, paid annually, out of the treasury for the expenses of courts martial. These expenses form a heavy annual charge, more so than might be necessary, as it appears from the amounts paid in some instances, their sessions have been in such cases very protracted. The committee would suggest whether a limit might not be established by law, or incorporated in the order directing the courts, as to the extent of their sessions, with the power in the officer ordering such courts in his discretion to enlarge it, and thereby remedy any defect, and remove any opportunities for extravagance that now exist, and at

the same time secure to the military service all the benefits anticipated from, and intended by, the organization and action of such courts.

The urbanity of the public officers and those in their employ; the assistance and facilities furnished by them to the committee in the discharge of their duties, and the willingness not only, but anxious desire, that all parts of the transactions should be examined, evince a faithful discharge of duty, that should not fear the most critical investigation.

ROBERT LANSING,
CHARLES DAYAN.

January 5th, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 9.

IN SENATE,

January 12, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Henry Salsbury, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city and county of Albany.**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

The undersigned, one of the inspectors of lumber for the city and county of Albany, respectfully reports, that he has, for the year 1835, measured and inspected the following lumber, the average price of which, as near as ascertained, is as follows:

Feet.		Average price.	
1,046,553	1st, 2d and 3d quality pine b'ds and pl'k,	\$23 50	per M.
3,081,980	common boards,	11 00	"
220,271	1st, 2d and 3d quality pine boards,	22 00	"
593,402	common pine boards,	10 00	"
175,069	whitewood boards,	15 00	"
19,458	1st quality whitewood plank,	40 00	"
26,097	2d " " "	30 00	"
104,784	oak plank,	25 00	"
198,049	beam timber,	10 00	"
9,818	maple joist,	10 00	"
42,062	cherry boards,	25 00	"
62,801	ash plank,	14 00	"
<hr/>			
5,580,844			

4,729 feet pine timber.

Total amount of fees received, ..	\$1,694 94
Deduct for clerk hire,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,394 94
	<hr/>

HENRY SALSURY, *Inspector.*

Albany, Jan. 11, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 10.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent and Inspector of Salt in Onondaga county.

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
SALINA, JANUARY 4, 1836. }**

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SIR—

Herewith I send you the report of the Superintendent and Inspector of salt in the county of Onondaga.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL,

Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

[Senate No. 10.]

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REPORT, &c.

In pursuance of the requirement contained in the sixteenth section of chapter ninth, title tenth of the first part of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned the Superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs, and the Inspector of salt in the county of Onondaga,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That in the year 1835, there has been inspected in the town of Salina, two million two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven bushels of salt. The annexed table exhibits the amount or quantity inspected in each month in the year: the amount of duties collected thereon: the amount paid into the treasury: the amount expended on the public works, (including the erection of the new pump, keeping the others in repair and tending the same;) and also the amount received of the manufacturers for raising or pumping salt water for them.

There has been during the past year no material alterations in the salt manufactories; the same are in good repair, and are in number and extent as stated in our last annual report.

The public pump at the village of Geddes continues in good repair, and has furnished an abundant supply of brine for the salt manufactories in that village. The three pumps at the village of Salina are also in good repair. But, as was expected, in the warmest part of the last summer the best spring in that village was insufficient to supply all the manufactories usually receiving their supply from that source; by reason of which the operation of most of the manufactories at Liverpool were suspended several weeks.

Early last spring, for the purpose of obviating the deficiency of brine, the Superintendent, (as authorized by section 51st of said chapter ninth, title tenth of the First Part of the Revised Statutes,) took possession of a salt spring belonging to Stephen Smith. The spring is adjoining the coarse salt fields at Syracuse. Since which

time a pump has been erected near said spring, and put in operation the past fall. It is believed that that spring and the said pump will furnish brine of the same quality of the best spring at Salina, sufficient for the use of all the manufactories at Syracuse, including the coarse salt vats.

This erection will relieve the pumps and spring at Salina from supplying brine for the said manufactories at Syracuse; and thereby enable the manufacturers at Liverpool to receive a sufficient supply hereafter from Salina.

It is expected that the public pumps now erected, and in repair, will enable the officers to furnish an ample supply of brine hereafter, without any additional erections, until there shall be a considerable increase of the manufactories. The expenses of the engineer department will hereafter be much reduced.

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL,
THOMAS ROSE.

A statement of salt manufactured in the town of Salina, in the year 1835: the amount of duties thereon: the amount paid into the treasury: the amount expended on the public pumps, including the tending the same, and the amount collected for raising the salt water for the manufacturers.

No. 10.

1835.	Quantity of salt manufactured and inspected.	Amount of duties collected.	Amount paid into the treasury.	The expense of the pumps, &c.	Amount collected for pumping.
January,	24,049 $\frac{11}{16}$	\$1,442 98	\$531 86	\$222 86	
February,	26,477 $\frac{15}{16}$	1,588 65	527 21	357 46	
March,	4,089 $\frac{3}{4}$	245 38	531 10	200 03	\$1,176 11
April,	95,962 $\frac{4}{8}$	5,757 77	3,959 75	454 28	109 23
May,	212,249 $\frac{3}{8}$	12,734 99	11,674 76	316 66	
June,	312,699 $\frac{9}{16}$	18,761 96	17,271 54	732 75	
July,	341,316 $\frac{2}{8}$	20,479 00	19,978 77	1,096 70	1,241 82
August,	303,525 $\frac{1}{8}$	18,211 59	16,877 56	468 50	
September,	314,464 $\frac{3}{8}$	18,867 94	17,713 72	363 01	
October,	301,844 $\frac{3}{8}$	18,110 67	17,978 72	1,448 07	1,918 61
November,	237,068 $\frac{1}{16}$	14,225 88	13,074 81	408 59	
December,	36,090 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,165 48	1,736 48	55 69	
Total,	2,209,867 $\frac{3}{8}$	\$132,792 29	\$121,856 80	\$6,130 60	\$4,445 77

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 11.

IN SENATE,

January 14, 1836.

Joint and Select Committees on the Governor's Message.

*On so much as relates to reorganizing the Senate Districts, and the
Apportionment of Members of Assembly.*

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Seger,
Mr. Maison,
Mr. Tracy,
Mr. Livingston,

Mr. Gansevoort,
Mr. Spraker,
Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. Edwards.

On the part of the Assembly.

Mr. Cutting,
Mr. Borland,
Mr. King,
Mr. Starkey,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. Jackson,
Mr. D. L. Seymour,
Mr. D. Benedict,

Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. D. Johnson,
Mr. Kiersted,
Mr. Stryker,
Mr. Benton,
Mr. J. Sibley,
Mr. Patterson.

*On so much as relates to the Constitutional Rights and Safety of
the States in respect to Domestic Slavery.*

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Mack,
Mr. Wager,

Mr. Willes.

On the part of the Assembly.

Mr. Judd,
Mr. G. P. Barker,
Mr. Duane,

Mr. Cowdrey,
Mr. Tomlinson.

On so much as relates to County Prisons.

Mr. Spraker,
Mr. H. F. Jones,

Mr. Lacy.

On so much as relates to the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Mr. Gansevoort,
Mr. Bishop,

Mr. Wager.

On so much as relates to Stock-jobbing, and to the sale of Foreign Lottery Tickets.

Mr. Powers,
Mr. Fox,

Mr. Van Schaick.

On so much as relates to an Asylum for the Insane Poor.

Mr. Wager,
Mr. Huntington,

Mr. Kemble.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 12.

IN SENATE,

January 11, 1836.

REPORT

Of the committee on roads and bridges, on the petition of Philip Schuyler and others.

Mr. Seger, from the committee on roads and bridges, upon the petition of Philip Schuyler and others,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners are desirous of erecting a toll-bridge over the Hudson river at Schuylerville, in the county of Saratoga, to accommodate the eastern and western travel. The road connected with the proposed bridge, is represented as a great thoroughfare—a regular line of stages running on it during the summer season. The public have heretofore been accommodated by means of a horse-boat; but the interruptions arising from freshets, and the uncertainty of crossing on the ice during the spring and fall, renders this means inconvenient and inadequate to the public accommodation. Due notice of the application has been published, and no objection appearing, the committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. Leave is asked to introduce a bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 13.

IN SENATE,

January 12, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Cornelius Higgins, an Inspector of Hops for the
city and county of New-York.**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

I, Cornelius Higgins, do hereby certify, that I have inspected in
the city of New-York, 915 bales of hops.

First sort weighing,	151,068
34 bales second sort, weighing..	7,001
2 bales third sort, weighing....	232
1 bale condemned, "	162
	<hr/>
	158,458
	<hr/>

Fees,	\$158 99
Paid for labor,	24 00
	<hr/>
	\$184 99
	<hr/>

C. HIGGINS, *Inspector.*

New-York, Jan. 1st, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 14.

IN SENATE,

January 13, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the committee on charitable and religious societies
on the petition of Thomas Brady and others, of the
city of New-York.**

Mr. H. F. Jones, from the committee on charitable and religious societies, to which was referred the petition of Thomas Brady and others, of the city of New-York, praying that a law may be passed authorizing them, and their associates, to be a body corporate, under the title of the Hibernian Provident Society of the city of New-York,

REPORTED:

That this society was incorporated, under the aforementioned title, in the year 1807, and that their act of incorporation was renewed in the year 1822, by an act of the Legislature: they further state the society to consist of two hundred members, and the association purely of a charitable nature.

It further appears to the committee, from the representation of the petitioners, that they do not preclude from membership any persons on the ground of birth-place or creed; the only qualification for admission being, that the candidate must sustain a good moral character, and be of the age of twenty years, a citizen of the United States, or having actually declared his intention to become such.

Your committee beg leave to state that they are not aware that there is the slightest objection to this association; and being under
[Senate No. 14.]

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the full conviction that this incorporation is strictly of a charitable nature, and calculated to promote the public good, they are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. They have, therefore, directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15.

IN SENATE,

January 15, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the select committee on the memorial of the board
of supervisors of Oneida county.**

The select committee, to which was referred the memorial of the board of supervisors of the county of Oneida, respecting the jails and courts in and for said county,

REPORTED:

That it appears from said memorial and accompanying documents, that the present jails in said county, are old, and in a ruinous condition; and that if they were in other respects adequate and proper, as places of punishment, they must very soon be replaced by new; that they are in truth, in no respect adequate to the public necessity; and from the small number of apartments they contain, it is impossible for the jailer to assort his prisoners in the manner expressly required by the statute; but he is obliged to confine persons charged with crime and detained for trial, in the same room with convicted felons. He is also obliged to confine in the same room, persons of all ages and characters, and those committed for all grades of offences—the obvious consequence of which is, that the purposes of punishment are, in almost all cases, effectually thwarted, and so far from becoming the means of reformation, imprisonment produces directly the opposite effect; that it appears to your committee from a report of a committee of the said board of supervisors, to which the subject of said jails was referred, and which report accompanies said memorial, that said jails will not admit, from their construction, of any such alterations

[Senate No. 15.]

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as will remedy their defects, and are not worth repairing if they they would.

The present jails in said county are located at Rome and Whitesborough, and the county courts are held alternately at each of those places; while the circuits and courts of oyer and terminer are held once in two years in each of those places, and for the residue, at the court room in Utica; that the convenience of the county at large requires that in the erection of new jails, one should be located at Rome and the other at Utica; and that the county and circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer should be held alternately at each of those places.

The board of supervisors of said county, in their memorial, suggest, that as the proposed change will confer a benefit upon Utica, while it will deprive the county of the present site of its court-house and jail at Whitesborough, it will be reasonable that on removing the courts and site of the jail from Whitesborough to Utica, the latter place should in some degree contribute beyond her proportion of the county tax, to the consequent expense. They therefore pray that the proposed change be made on condition that the common council or citizens of Utica, shall assure a sufficient site for the jail in that city, free of expense to the county, and shall also, free of expense to the county, keep the court-room at Utica in repair, for the accommodation of the county and circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer, so long as the county shall wish to use the same for those purposes.

Your committee are of opinion that the prayer of said memorial is reasonable, and ought to be granted, and they have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 16.

IN SENATE,

January 15, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, in relation to the real estate of Dennis McCarthy, late of the city of New-York, deceased.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Commissioners of the Land-Office, on the several petitions of Eliza McCarthy and Joanna Bant, relating to the lands of which Dennis McCarthy, late of the city of New-York, died seised, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

Dennis McCarthy emigrated to this country about the year 1801, and commenced business as a grocer in the city of New-York. Although he began without capital, he was so successful in his pursuits, that he was able to retire from business in 1828, with an estate equal to the probable wants of his family. He was naturalized in 1806. In 1803, he married the petitioner, Eliza McCarthy. They had but one child, a daughter, who died in 1828, without issue.

Mr. McCarthy died in July last, seised of real estate in the city of New-York, of the value of \$32,900, without having made any devise thereof, and leaving no heir capable of inheriting the same. The land has consequently escheated to the people of this State, subject only to the widow's dower. Mr. McCarthy left several

[Senate No. 16.]

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nephews and nieces, who, if they had not been aliens, would have been his heirs at law. All of those nephews and nieces live in Ireland, their native country, except Mrs. Bant, who has, since the death of Mr. McCarthy, declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States.

The petitioners, each one for herself, have made application to the Commissioners for a release of such interest in the land as the State has acquired by escheat, pursuant to the "act concerning escheats," passed April 29, 1833. Laws 1833, p. 472. The applications are under the first section of the act, and in such cases the Commissioners cannot release where the value of the land exceeds seven thousand dollars. All applications are, however, to be made to the Commissioners in the first instance—sec. 25—and they are required in a case like the present, to report to the Legislature. Sec. 23.

Each of the petitioners has substantially conformed to all the requisites of the act, and if the State do not assert a paramount right, it only remains for the Legislature to decide which of the applicants has the better claim upon its bounty.

It has been already mentioned, that Mrs. McCarthy is the widow, and Mrs. Bant, the niece of Mr. McCarthy. Each of them asks a release, and states the ground on which she deems her claim preferable to that of the other. They will be permitted to speak for themselves.

Mrs. McCarthy, among other things, states her case as follows: "That your petitioner is a naturalized citizen of the United States, having been naturalized on the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; that she is the daughter of Dennis Phelan, of the city of New-York, who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, at Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, and who, for many years previous to his death, carried on the grocery business in Front-street, near Old slip, in the said city of New-York; that your petitioner was married to the said Dennis McCarthy, her late husband, in the city of New-York, on the eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three; that at the time of the said marriage, your petitioner's father was in extensive business, and living with great ease and comfort, and the said Dennis McCarthy was a young man of industrious habits, and carried on the grocery business upon a small scale, and with very limited means, at

the corner formed by what was called George, now Market-street, and Lombardy-street, near Rutger's slip; that very soon after her marriage, your petitioner left the comforts of her father's house, and went to reside in the small and uncomfortable house in which her husband kept his store, and lived there with him for seven years, and during said period regularly attended his store, sold his groceries, made out and collected his accounts, and generally assisted her husband in his business in every way in her power; and to do so more effectually, relinquished in a very great degree, all society, and lived with the utmost economy and seclusion; that by the means aforesaid, her husband's means and business increased, and his reputation for attention and punctuality becoming more established, they were enabled after the lapse of the said seven years, to purchase and occupy a two story frame building in Lombardy-street, opposite their store, for a residence, in which they could live with more comfort, your petitioner having in that time become a mother; that your petitioner and her husband occupied the said opposite house for seven additional years, during all which period she attended his store regularly during his absence from the same, made out his accounts and aided him in his business so far as she could with an infant who was nursed and brought up by herself, and under frequent and occasionally painful sacrifices of her time and her infant's comforts, in order to fulfil this duty and protect her husband's interests from injury and loss, while he was employed in his out-of-door business. And your petitioner further shews, that the continued increase of her husband's business, and their prudence and economy in living, enabled her husband in the month of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to take a store at the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets, in the said city, and they resided in the upper part of the same building until May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; that while so resident in Chatham-street, her husband was enabled to devote more of his own time to his store, and had one and sometimes two clerks to assist him in his business, so that her attendance was not much required therein, but was always given when required in busy seasons, and during which last period she was frequently employed in making out the bills of the store; that during the same period, their daughter's health became seriously impaired, and it was considered necessary by her physician to take her to a warmer climate; that your petitioner, at her husband's request, (and so as not to interfere with his business,) first took their daughter to the

Isle of St. Croix, in the West Indies, and afterwards for another winter, to the southern States, thus exposing herself to the frequent dangers of sea voyages, and all the inconveniences of travelling without a protector, in order that her husband, (the said Dennis McCarthy,) might personally conduct and superintend his growing and extensive business; that in May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the said Dennis McCarthy removed to his late residence, No. 352, Broadway, near Leonard-street, but continued in the grocery business until the death of his daughter and only child, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, when he retired from business; that during their residence in Broadway, and until July in the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, your petitioner's whole time was occupied in her household duties, and in attending to and watching over their daughter, whose impaired and declining health was to her and her husband a subject of the deepest anxiety, until it pleased an all wise Providence, at the time above mentioned, to remove her from this world.

“And your petitioner further shews, that the said Dennis McCarthy departed this life at the city of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, in this present year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, intestate; that he was at his death, and for many years previous thereto, a naturalized citizen of the United States, having been naturalized, as appears by his certificate, on the twentieth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six; that his death was sudden, and to himself very unexpected (as he thought he was getting better;) that the said Dennis McCarthy left your petitioner, his widow him surviving, but no children of their marriage, and that his heirs at law are nephews and nieces, the children of his sisters, all of whom (except Mrs. Joanna Bant, who resides in the city of New-York) reside in Ireland, and all of whom, including the said Joanna Bant, were, as your petitioner is informed and believes, aliens at the time of the death of the said Dennis McCarthy; that your petitioner is unable to specify the names or number of the heirs at law of her said husband, excepting the said Joanna Bant, his niece, her said husband never having communicated the same to your petitioner, not having, as she believes, maintained any correspondence with them for many years; but she is informed and believes that her said husband had many sisters, all of whom are now dead, and that several or many of his said sisters have left issue them surviving. And your petitioner further

shews, that her intercourse with her husband during the long period of their marriage (nearly thirty-two years) was of the most kind and affectionate character; that she never urged him to make a will, as well for fear of creating alarm as to the state of his health, as on account of the indelicacy of such a proceeding on her part; that several of their neighbors mentioned the subject to him during his last illness, and to them he replied that his mind was confused and his health too feeble then to attend to it, but that as soon as he got better he would attend to making his will; and that about five or six days before his said death, he introduced the subject of his will to your petitioner, regretted that he had not made one while in health and stated his inability then to make one, and added, "you know what disposition the law will make of my personal estate, (alluding to a communication which had been made to him by Charles Graham, Esquire, a neighbor,) and as to my real estate, the State will never take it from you, as you are a naturalized citizen;" that the said Dennis McCarthy had often previous to his last sickness, stated to your petitioner that he did not intend to leave any portion of his property to his niece, Mrs. Bant, or her children, and that he had assisted them as far as he intended; and that he often (of latter years) expressed an intention to give a legacy to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the city of New-York, of which he was one of the trustees, but never mentioned any amount.

"And your petitioner further shews, that the personal estate of her said deceased husband, including his household furniture, stocks, rents in arrear, and securities for money, &c. has been appraised under oath, by George D. Strong and Charles Graham, junior, esquires, appointed for that purpose by the surrogate of the county of New-York, at seventy-six thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirteen cents; that said appraisement is high, and greater than your petitioner has been able to realize from the sales made by her as administratrix.

"And your petitioner further says, that she verily believes, that if her said husband had made a last will and testament, he would have devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate to your petitioner for life, except a legacy to the Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New-York, and perhaps a legacy of a few hundred dollars to the Catholic Church of St. Peters, in the said city, with power to her to dispose thereof at her death, by her last will and testament.

“Wherefore, and in consideration of the circumstances above particularly stated, and more especially the aid and assistance afforded by your petitioner in the acquisition and conservation of the property of which her husband died seised and possessed, and of the moral effect of patronizing such conduct, your petitioner most respectfully prays, that your honors will be pleased to release and quit claim to her the rights and interest of the people of this State in the real estate of which her said husband died seised.”

Attached to her petition are several affidavits proving the truth of all the most material statements of the petitioner.

Mrs. Bant, among other things, states her case as follows:—
“Your petitioner shews that the said Dennis McCarthy emigrated from Ireland to the city of New-York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and resided in said city to the time of his death: That he commenced business in said city with a moderate capital, having been previously somewhat reduced in his pecuniary means through persecutions and losses incurred in his native country, by the arbitrary acts of the government thereof, to the jealousy of which his attachment to liberal principles had rendered him obnoxious: That in New-York he accumulated by just and honorable industry, a fortune so large that he was enabled whilst yet in the prime of manhood, to retire from business pursuits, enjoying in such his retirement, the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived, which was evinced by his election to the State Legislature and city council on several occasions: That some years before his death, he was visited with a calamity deeply afflictive to his feelings, in the loss of an only and beloved daughter, up to which period your petitioner supposes there was no necessity, either for the gratification of his feelings or the protection of those who held the highest place in his affections, that he should have made any testamentary disposition of his estate. But your petitioner does verily believe, that since the decease of his said daughter, it was at all times the intention of the said Dennis McCarthy, to make a proper testamentary distribution of his estate. And your petitioner believes that, with the exception of making a just and proper provision for his widow, and probably liberal donations to some charitable or religious institutions, your petitioner and her children were the contemplated devisees of his estate. Your petitioner shows that the said Dennis McCarthy being of robust and vigorous frame, had until just previous to his

death, a confident expectation of enjoying a long life; and even during the last few days of his existence, gave only a reluctant and hesitating evidence to the suspicions of a contrary nature, which were intimated by his friends. By means of which unfortunate delusion, he was induced to postpone the adjustment of his temporal concerns until it was too late; a sudden and unexpected attack at midnight having closed his earthly career.

“Your petitioner further shews, that the said Dennis McCarthy, for the last ten years next previous to his emigration, resided in Bantry, the place of residence of your petitioner: That although he stood in the relation of uncle to your petitioner, yet he was but six or seven years her senior, in consequence of which circumstance, his residing in the same vicinity and going to the same school with your petitioner, the strongest intimacy and friendship prevailed between him and your petitioner from her earliest years, and continued without cessation or diminution to the time of his death: That your petitioner’s father being dead, he, the said Dennis McCarthy, officiated in that character at her marriage.

“Your petitioner further shews, that from the time of his emigration to the United States, until that of your petitioner, the said Dennis McCarthy kept up a correspondence with your petitioner, uninterrupted except in one previous instance, and by the prevalence of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, and did not, to the knowledge, information and belief of your petitioner, correspond during all that time with any other member of his family in Ireland, save on a few occasions that communications passed between him and Christopher Bant, now deceased, the husband of your petitioner.

“Your petitioner further shews, that she is in possession of a considerable number of the letters of said Dennis McCarthy, addressed to her whilst in Ireland, containing ample and unequivocal evidence of the relations which so as aforesaid subsisted between him and your petitioner.

“Your petitioner further shews, that your petitioner having become a widow in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the attention and care of her kinsman, the said Dennis McCarthy, for your petitioner, and her family became more marked: That in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, John Bant, the eldest son of your petitioner, by the direction of the

said Dennis McCarthy, emigrated to America, and was the clerk and an inmate of the family of the said Dennis McCarthy until his marriage in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, when he for a short period was the partner of said Dennis McCarthy: That in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, her second son, Christopher Bant, in like manner emigrated, and in like manner served and resided with said Dennis McCarthy until the emigration of your petitioner: That in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in pursuance of the direction of the said Dennis McCarthy, and in accordance with his wishes, your petitioner, with her remaining children, emigrated: That for a short period your petitioner and her family were entertained at the house of said Dennis McCarthy, but soon went to reside in a dwelling provided by him for their accommodation: That said Dennis McCarthy was the principal support of the said family of your petitioner, her sons, Christopher and William remaining with him as clerks in his stores, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, when her sons, John and Christopher, went into business together in said city of New-York.

Your petitioner shews that she, your petitioner, and her whole family, have been at all times much attached to the government of these United States; that her said eldest son, John Bant, became a citizen of the United States in August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; that her second son, Christopher Bant, became a citizen thereof in November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and that her youngest son, William Bant, became a citizen thereof in April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. That her said sons all belong, and have for years belonged, to volunteer military corps in the city of New-York, and two of them hold military commissions under the laws of this State.

Your petitioner shews that the male members of her family all manifested their attachment to the government of the United States, by assuming the character of American citizens, at as early periods as the circumstances of their respective ages and residences would permit; but that your petitioner, and Margaret her daughter, now the wife of John Manning, an American citizen, were, until after the death of said Dennis McCarthy, altogether ignorant that any formal requisites were prescribed to entitle them to admission into the American community. They were not aware

that any legal ceremonies were resorted to, or permitted, for the purpose of admitting females to citizenship, and supposed that the national character of the male members of a family, attached, of course, to the females thereof.

"Your petitioner shews that soon after the death of said Dennis McCarthy, she received information which removed the erroneous impressions above mentioned, and then learned, to her astonishment, that her ignorance of the law deprived her of her natural rights, as the next of kin to said Dennis McCarthy, in this country, and that her being alive, prevented the descent to her sons of the estate, which, but for her existence, would have been their just inheritance.

"Your petitioner further shews, that she is informed by a public notice in the newspapers and otherwise, that the widow of said Dennis McCarthy intends to apply to the proper authorities for a release unto her, the said widow, of the right of the people of this State, acquired by escheat on the death of the said Dennis McCarthy, in the lands aforesaid; and your petitioner humbly contends that it would be harsh and inequitable, under the circumstances herein above detailed, to enforce the rigorous penalties of alienism against your petitioner, or to enforce a technical rule of law against her children, merely for the purpose of increasing the already ample estate of the said Eliza McCarthy.

"Your petitioner shews that on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, your petitioner, on oath before a court of record, in the city of New-York, declared her intention to become a citizen, and to renounce all allegiance to any foreign power, according to the acts of Congress; and on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, made the affidavit required by the Revised Statutes of this State, to enable resident aliens to hold real estate, which affidavit has been duly recorded with the Secretary of State.

"Your petitioner shews that the said Eliza McCarthy hath obtained letters of administration upon the goods, chattels and credits of the said Dennis McCarthy, and hath filed an inventory in the office of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, whereby the personal effects of the said Dennis McCarthy, over and above articles which the widow is entitled to retain, are appraised at a

sum exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars; and your petitioner says that she has good reason to believe that the personal estate exceeds in value one hundred thousand dollars.

“Your petitioner shews that the debts of the said Dennis McCarthy, if any existed, must have been very insignificant in amount. She further shews that the said Eliza McCarthy is advanced in years, and without children, or, your petitioner believes, any dependents; and she further shews, that the said sons of your petitioner are in quite moderate circumstances; that your petitioner has no estate, except one house and lot of ground in the town of Bantry aforesaid, of inconsiderable value; and that, whilst the share of the said Eliza McCarthy in her said late husband's personal estate, independently of her dower in his real estate, will be very large, amounting itself to a fortune; that of your petitioner will in any event be very small, and may be extremely trifling.”

Attached to the petition is an affidavit of Peter McLaughlin, proving certain facts about the business and family of Mr. McCarthy, but containing nothing particularly favorable to the claim of Mrs. Bant.

It will be seen that the statute does not proceed upon the ground that the land is in all cases, to be released to the persons who, but for their alienism, would have been the heirs at law of the deceased. On the contrary, it not only provides for the widow of the deceased, who is never his heir at law, but it places her in the most favorable class of applicants. It also contemplates a release to a person who is not a relative of the deceased, and who of course could not claim as heir at law. Before the passing of this act the Legislature released the interest of the State by escheat to such person as they thought, under the special circumstances of the case, best entitled to the public bounty. In general, this was done without consideration. By the act in question the Legislature transferred its discretion over such applications, with certain limitations, to the Commissioners of the Land-Office, and provided for deriving a small revenue from such grants.

In the administration of this law, the Commissioners have always regarded the widow of the deceased as one of the persons best entitled to the equitable disposition which the statute authorizes of the public right to escheated land: and they think there cannot often be a case, where any person other than the children or other descendants of the deceased should be preferred to his widow.

In this case, Mrs. Bant, the niece of Mr. McCarthy, has no better claim than all the other nephews and nieces, except from the single consideration that she resides in this State, while the others have never emigrated to this country. She, as well as they, is still an alien. It is true that she has lived in the neighborhood of the deceased, and that they have been upon friendly terms; but it is equally true, that the deceased had done a good deal for her and her family, and from the evidence presented there is reason to believe he had done all he ever designed to do for them.

On the evidence presented in this case, it satisfactorily appears, that Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were happy in their connexion as husband and wife; that she contributed largely by her personal exertions to the acquisition of the estate of the deceased; and that if Mr. McCarthy had not suddenly found himself in a condition in which he could not make a will, he would, with the exception of one or two small legacies, have given his whole estate to his wife. Or if he had not given it to her absolutely, he would have given it to her for life, with power to dispose of it by her last will.

On a release to Mrs. McCarthy, she would be required to pay into the treasury, one-twentieth part of the value of the land, amounting to \$1,645.

The petitions and affidavits accompanying the same are herewith submitted. Should a release be ordered, these papers should be returned to the Land-Office.

All the legislation necessary in this case, is an act declaring that "the Commissioners of the Land-Office shall release all such interest as the State has acquired by escheat in the lands of which Dennis McCarthy died seised, to [such person as the Legislature shall designate,] on her making the payment required by the act entitled 'An act concerning escheats,' passed April 29, 1833."

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON, *Atty. Genl.*

JOHN A. DIX, *Sec'ry of State.*

A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Sur. Genl.*

Albany, January 6, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 17.

IN SENATE,

January 16, 1836.

COMMUNICATION

From the Comptroller in relation to an execution issued by the Attorney-General against Augustus Porter and Benjamin Barton.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, {
Albany, Jan. 14, 1836. }

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In consequence of the neglect of Eli Bruce, late sheriff of Niagara, to pay into the treasury certain moneys collected by him of Augustus Porter and Benjamin Barton, the accounts with those persons cannot be settled and the execution issued against them cancelled, without an act for the purpose. The Comptroller, therefore, respectfully submits to the Legislature, the following statement of facts:

In November, 1826, a suit was commenced by the Attorney-General on behalf of the people, against Augustus Porter and Benjamin Barton, on their bonds (five in number,) given for the north, middle and south thirds of block 133, Black Rock; the north third of block 149, Black Rock, and for Mill Seat Island, in the Niagara river; and judgment was recovered in said suit, on the 17th May, 1827, for \$836 of debt, and \$92.57 damages and costs.

On the 14th of July, 1827, an execution against the defendants was issued, and delivered to Eli Bruce, then sheriff of Niagara county, with directions to collect \$230.44, interest due on said [Assem. No. 17.]

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bonds, together with interest on the principal (\$419,) from 13th July, 1827, and the costs of said suit and sheriff's fees.

The execution was subsequently returned by Bruce, as follows: "Collected interest and costs;" and the following endorsements appeared thereon: "Received, October 8, 1827, \$80." "June 15, 1828, \$50." "Received, \$13.47."

Messrs. Porter and Barton hold the following receipts given to them by Bruce, for moneys paid on the execution, viz:

Receipt dated 13th June, 1828, for	\$50 00
do do 9th Aug. 1827, for	143 79
do do 20th Oct. do for.....	80 00
do without date, but evidently given after the \$50 payment,.....	13 47
	<hr/>
	\$287 26
Deduct costs and interest thereon, say.....	33 00
	<hr/>
Leaves.....	\$254 26

received by Bruce on account of interest on the bonds.

Bruce having neglected to pay over the money, a suit was commenced against him by the Attorney-General, judgment recovered and execution issued and returned *nulla bona*. His official bond would then have been prosecuted, had not the Attorney-General been informed that his sureties were insolvent.

Charges were preferred against Bruce for misconduct, connected with the abduction of William Morgan, and on the first of October, 1827, a proclamation was issued by Governor Clinton, announcing his removal from the office of sheriff of Niagara.

By referring to the dates of the receipts and of the endorsements on the execution, it will be seen that the sum of eighty dollars was receipted on the 20th, and endorsed on the 28th of October, 1827. The sum of \$50, was receipted on the 13th and endorsed on the 15th June, 1828. The sum of \$13.47 is endorsed without date, but evidently was paid subsequently to the time of paying the fifty dollars.

The sum of \$143.79 was paid to the sheriff on the 9th of August, 1827, within about one month of the time of his receiving the execution. The validity of this payment cannot be questioned;

but an act of the Legislature is necessary to enable the defendants to obtain a credit at the treasury, and a discharge from the execution.

The payments made after the publication of the Governor's proclamation announcing the removal of Bruce from the office of sheriff, stand upon a different footing. The act of the Governor should have been regarded by the defendants as a caution against paying the money belonging to the people, into the hands of a person who had been displaced for official misconduct, by the executive of the State.

The judgment of the People vs. Porter and Barton, is an incumbrance upon their lands, which is inconvenient in making sale of the same, and which they are desirous of having removed. In one instance, to accommodate the purchaser of some of the lands belonging to the defendants, or one of them, the Comptroller, with the assent of the Attorney-General, released a lot of land from the lien created by such judgment, by virtue of the authority given in section 6, p. 186, 1 R. S.

The defendants are desirous of having the account closed, and have requested the Comptroller to credit them with all the receipts given by Bruce, or to make a communication on the subject, to the Legislature, in order to obtain the necessary authority to do so.

From the examination which the Comptroller has made in relation to this matter, he cannot recommend the passage of a law authorizing him to credit Porter and Barton with the sums paid to the sheriff after his removal, and after the publication of the Governor's proclamation announcing the fact.

The sum of \$148, paid by Augustus Porter on the 9th of August, 1827, ought, undoubtedly, to be credited to him; and the Comptroller respectfully recommends that a law be passed for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG.

No. 18.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE

DISTRICTS, COUNTY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE.

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION, 1886.

Hon JOHN TRACY, Lieut. Gov. and President, Oxford, Chenango.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY.	NEAREST POST-OFFICE.
<i>First Districts.</i>		
Myndert Van Schaick,	New-York,	City of New-York.
Charles L. Livingston,	New-York,	City of New-York.
Coe S. Downing,	Kings,	Brooklyn.
Henry Floyd Jones, ..	Suffolk,	South Oyster Bay.
<i>Second District.</i>		
Ebenezer Lounsberry, ..	Ulster,	Stone Ridge,
Leonard Maison,	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie.
John P. Jones,	Sullivan,	Monticello.
John Hunter,	Westchester,	Pelham, N. Rochelle.
<i>Third District.</i>		
Peter Gansevoort,	Albany,	Albany.
John C. Kemble,	Rensselaer,	Troy.
Abraham L. Lawyer, .	Schoharie,	Cobleskill.
James Powers,	Greene,	Catskill.
<i>Fourth District.</i>		
Samuel Young,	Saratoga,	Ballston Spa.
Isaac W. Bishop,	Washington,	Granville.
Jabez Willes,	St. Lawrence,	Potsdam.
David Spraker,	Montgomery,	Canajoharie.
<i>Fifth District.</i>		
David Wager,	Oneida,	Utica.
Francis Seger,	Lewis,	Martinsburgh.
Abijah Beckwith,	Herkimer,	Cedarville.
Micah Sterling,	Jefferson,	Watertown.
<i>Sixth District.</i>		
John F. Hubbard,	Chenango,	Norwich.
Ebenezer Mack,	Tompkins,	Ithaca.
Levi Beardsley,	Otsego,	Cherry-Valley.
George Huntington, ..	Steuben,	Bath.
<i>Seventh District.</i>		
Samuel L. Edwards, ..	Onondaga,	Manlius.
Thomas Armstrong, ...	Wayne,	Butler.
Chester Loomis,	Ontario,	Rashville.
John Beardsley,	Cayuga,	Venice.
<i>Eighth District.</i>		
John Griffin,	Allegany,	Cuba.
Albert H. Tracy,	Erie,	Buffalo.
Isaac Lacy,	Monroe,	South-Chili.
Chauncey J. Fox,	Cattaraugus,	Ellicottville.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 19.

IN SENATE,

January 16, 1836.

REPORT

Of the committee on finance, on the petition of David W. Smith.

Mr. Van Schaick, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the petition of David W. Smith, principal of the Hudson River scientific and agricultural seminary,

REPORTED:

The petitioner states that he has purchased a valuable farm in the town of Stockport, in the county of Columbia, containing 250 acres of land: that, in connexion with others, he has erected buildings thereon suitable for the purposes of the institution: that the entire property is considered to be worth \$30,000; and the petition requests a loan of \$12,000 from the common school fund to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Your committee justly appreciate every attempt to spread the lights of science, and they hold in great esteem those of their fellow-citizens who are engaged in the noble cause of education; for this is the only basis upon which public liberty can be erected sufficiently stable to abide the revolutions of time. They will, therefore, be disposed on all occasions to recommend suitable facilities and encouragement to the establishment of institutions intended to cultivate the mind.

In the course of the investigation which they have given to the subject of the petition, your committee have acquired a knowledge of the following facts:

[Senate No. 19.]

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The policy of the State, in relation to the investment of the common school moneys, has been well settled. It is more than twenty years since any extensive loans have been made to individuals. When the fund was first organized, and during the period when its capital was in a train of collection, it was deemed expedient to make loans to individuals, from the accruing sums, for the purpose of earning the interest, which would have been lost by suffering them to lie unemployed. That system resulted in a loss to the fund of more than \$100,000, and has since been discontinued. The bonds and mortgages which the common school fund now owns, are derived principally from sales of lands belonging to that fund and from the loans made by the State for the relief of the agricultural interest in the years 1786, 1792 and 1808. Both those classes of securities are considered perfectly safe. In the one case a payment of one quarter part of the purchase money is always exacted at the sale; in the other the loans were made at a time when real estate was low in price. Its appreciation since has been four and five fold upon its originally estimated value.

The annual distribution of the revenues of the common school fund to the common schools throughout the State prevents any considerable accumulation of its capital, except as payments are made on new contracts for lands sold, and on the bonds and mortgages before named. But the unemployed capital lying on hand at any time is not large. If it were, the Legislature might deem it expedient to organize a system, by the operation of which the valuation of the lands to be mortgaged might be ascertained, and the titles thereto examined with a reasonable certainty; that the safety of the loan would be regarded, as it always should be, as a matter of vastly more importance than the promotion of any individual or local interest whatsoever. Besides the evident danger of opening the door to individual applications for loans from the Common School fund, the difficulty of legislating for every separate case, compels your committee to report against the mode, as well as the principle. It would, in the judgment of your committee, be much more wise to invest the whole capital of the fund, as it may be augmented or repaid from present loans, in a State stock. The interest would necessarily be at a lower rate than is obtained on bond and mortgage, but this slight disadvantage would be recompensed to the fund by the absolute certainty that it would never encounter a loss.

Entertaining these views, your committee would deem it to be highly injudicious to recommend a return to the exploded practice of granting loans to individuals upon the security of their bonds and mortgages. They, therefore, propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 20.

IN SENATE,

January 18, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the select committee on the petition of the Trustees
of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.**

Mr. Van Schaick, from the committee consisting of the Senators from the first district, to whom was referred the petition of the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, for power to borrow money to be applied to the completion of their new hospital on Staten Island,

REPORTED:

The Seamen's Fund and Retreat was founded under the act of the Legislature to provide for sick and disabled seamen, passed April 22d, 1831. Since the passage of that act all the moneys levied and collected upon masters, mates, mariners and seamen, in the port of New-York, have been paid over to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat. The revenues of the fund are subject to no deduction before they come into the hands of the trustees, excepting a charge of 2½ per cent paid to the cashier of the custom-house, as a compensation for their collection. The salaries of the health commissioners and their subordinates, and the expenses of the quarantine establishment are paid out of the annual receipts from passengers.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat have received from the levy on seamen the following sums:

[Senate No. 20.]

A

Balance from the hands of the commissioners of health,	\$12,197 68
1831, from masters, mates, mariners and seamen,...	15,030 08
1832, " " " " " ...	24,747 97
1833, " " " " " ...	24,918 81
1834, " " " " " ...	25,199 91
1835, " " " " " ...	25,662 96

\$127,757 41

And there has been expended by the trustees, in the purchase of the farm, consisting of 40 acres of land, in buildings and improvements and in the maintenance and care of sick and disabled seamen,

In 1831,	\$26,003 26
1832,	27,847 75
1833,	17,242 46
1834,	37,131 96
1835,	29,039 35

\$137,264 78

Leaving the trustees in debt, 9,507 37

\$137,264 78

The first building constructed by the trustees was of wood, but in 1834 they made arrangements for placing the institution upon a permanent footing, by the erection of more durable buildings. They are a brick edifice 32 by 77 feet, in which there are now over 100 seamen: the hospital of stone, with copper roof; dimensions, 50 feet square, with wings 76 feet by 34 each. The centre and north wing are unfinished.

A return of the passengers' fund has been exhibited to your committee, from which they copy the following statement:

1832, to April 1, balance due from the commissioners,	\$14,227 30
1833, to March 31, collected from passengers,.....	45,167 03
1834, " " " " "	44,849 62
1835, " " " " "	51,029 23

\$155,273 18

Expenditures at the quarantine establishment, including the maintenance of the hospitals, care of the sick, salaries of officers and servants, and \$8,000 per annum to the house of refuge,

for part of 1832 and 1833,.....	\$27,152 33	
1834,.....	41,871 44	
1835,.....	28,192 79	
Invested in stock, 1833,....	\$14,125 35	
1835,....	20,745 48	
	<hr/>	34,870 83
Balance in the hands of the commissioners, March 31, 1835,	23,185 79	
	<hr/>	<u>\$155,278 10</u>

Your committee are informed that the income from passengers has decreased very considerably during the last year.

The health officer of the city of New-York who is ex officio a health commissioner, and also a trustee of the Retreat and the superintendent of that institution, appeared before your committee. They represent that the objects of the application are to enable the trustees to discharge the above amount of debt, to finish the new hospital and out-houses and to regulate the adjacent grounds; and that to accomplish these purposes nearly \$25,000 will be required. The petitioners suggest two modes of raising the money: either by procuring the sanction of the Legislature to a mortgage of their property for that amount, or by borrowing it from the surplus fund collected from passengers, and now vested in stock, in the name of the commissioners of health of the city of New-York, or held by them.

The idea of mortgaging the Seamen's Retreat is repugnant to the feelings of your committee, and would equally shock the sensibilities of their constituents. Happily this resort is not necessary, as the passengers' fund having been exempt for some years past from any heavy charges upon it for buildings and wharves, can afford the necessary aid: and it is, in the opinion of your committee, eminently proper that the money should be borrowed from the commissioners, because in case of embarrassment, there will be no resort to legal proceedings. An objection might be advanced to any legislation which should considerably diminish the amount of the passengers' fund. If in the event of war, or in conse-

quence of commercial restrictions, the influx of passengers should be greatly reduced, the quarantine establishment at Staten Island might in a few years be left without adequate means for its support. But the health officer states that the passengers' fund is sufficiently large to admit of the reduction which would be made from it by a loan to the extent proposed, with perfect safety to the future interests of the quarantine establishment; and that officer further informs your committee, that both the other commissioners of health in the city of New-York, agree in this view of the subject, and in the propriety and justice of taking a loan from the passengers' fund on this special occasion. A proposition was submitted by a member of your committee, that the sum of \$10,000 should be a donation to the Retreat. But as the petitioners do not seek for aid in that form, as the officers who are before your committee do not desire it, and as the commissioners of health would object to the appropriation of the money as a gift, your committee refrain from offering such a proposition to the consideration of the Legislature.

The loan is proposed to be made without interest. There is a section appended to the bill which your committee have now the honor to present, extending the provisions of the act of April 17, 1832, to the year 1838 inclusive. The effect of this clause will be to release the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat from the payment, to the commissioners of health, of the expenses incurred by seamen sick of pestilential or infectious diseases, for their board and medical treatment at the quarantine hospitals during the quarantine months, which, as the Retreat was in future to receive all the seamen's money, the trustees were held bound to pay, by the law of 1831. This charge has usually amounted to about \$1,500 a year; but during the last year it is supposed to have been over \$2,000.

The advantages which your committee propose to confer on the Seamen's Retreat by those arrangements, will afford important and satisfactory assistance to that establishment, though they would not hesitate to propose a gift instead of a loan if it were necessary to promote the objects intended and desired by the parties interested, because your committee are well aware that previous to the year 1831, the seamen have paid large sums of money to the commissioners of health, for which it is believed they derived no equal or adequate benefit from the use of the quarantine hospitals.

The health officer and the superintendent of the Retreat, are of opinion that provided there occurs no protracted interruption of our foreign commerce, the loan can be returned in five years, even though the institution should receive no compensation from the general government for the support and cure of the many sick and disabled seamen who have been received into the Retreat after they were discharged from ships of war belonging to the United States.

The following return exhibits the usual process of receiving and dismissing seamen.

Seamen remaining in the Retreat at the expiration of the year 1834,	72
Seamen received into the Retreat during the year 1835,	990
	<hr/> 1,062
Discharged cured,.....	771
do relieved,	134
Died,.....	37
Eloped,.. ..	7
Dismissed,	2
Not requiring medical treatment,.....	24
	<hr/> 975
	<hr/> 87
Since December 31st, 1835,.....	15
	<hr/> 102

The whole number received into the Retreat since its establishment in 1831, the superintendent states to be 3,265.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 21.

IN SENATE,

January 20, 1836.

MEMORIAL

Of a committee appointed at a canal convention composed of delegates from Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence, on the subject of a canal to connect the navigable waters of the Black river with the Erie canal.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened.

The memorial of the undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the section of country interested in the construction of the Black River canal, convened at Lowville in the county of Lewis, on the 18th August, 1835, to have the general charge of the application for the Black river canal for the ensuing year,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That surveys and estimates for a canal from Rome to the Black river below the high falls, and of the improvement of said river, have been made by engineers of the State, in the years 1825, 1830-34, all which prove the practicability of such improvement, at rates of expense corresponding with the contemplated capacity of the canal. The result and detail of which several surveys may be found in the legislative documents of the years 1826, 1831 and '35.

By the act of April, 1834, authorizing the last survey, in addition to an estimate of the cost of said canal, and examination of the plans of construction adopted in the estimates accompanying
[Senate No. 21.] A

the former surveys, it was made the duty of the Canal Commissioners "to make or cause to be made, a general examination of the resources of all the section of country interested in the construction of said canal, in relation to the probable revenue to be derived from its construction, taking into consideration the increased tolls on the Erie canal, adopting the Black river from the high falls to Carthage, as a part of said canal," in reference to which, in their report of 19th Jan. 1835, they observe: "From the multiplied and pressing duties of the acting Commissioners, it has not been practicable for them or either of them to engage in collecting the facts, much less to devote to the subject the time and attention necessary to correctness."

The Commissioners further remark, "that they are strongly impressed with the necessity of the closest inquiry, and special detailed information on subjects of this kind."

Your memorialists much regret that an important provision in a law involving the pecuniary interests of thousands of their fellow citizens, should have been practically annulled by the inability of the officers charged with its execution, to carry it into effect.

Your memorialists, taking into consideration the great length of time, the just claims of so large a portion of the people of the State as are interested in the construction of the Black River canal, have been deferred, and their duties in discharge of their appointment, considered it within their province to make a general examination of all the country interested in the construction of said canal, the probable amount of yearly revenue, the increase of tolls on the Erie canal, consequent on its construction, the advantages which would accrue to the State, and the important results to the inhabitants of the district of country immediately benefitted by said work, which facts and estimates are herewith presented to your honorable body.

Aware of the liability to err in forming in-door estimates of the transportation and business of any extensive section of country, and also of the responsibility of their duties, and of their importance not only to the section of country interested in the proposed canal, but to the State at large, your memorialists have either by personal inquiries or by their agents employed expressly for that purpose, visited every town directly interested in said canal, and obtained the information herein embodied, from the merchants, the

active business men and well informed farmers; they have been minute in their inquiries and careful to form estimates which will bear the test of the closest scrutiny.

Our information shows conclusively, that the imports and exports for the past year of the district of county comprised of the towns of Lee, Western, Steuben, Boonville and one-half of Remsen in the county of Oneida, the whole of Lewis county, the towns of Champion, Rutland, Rodman, Watertown, Wilna, Le Ray, Pamela, Antwerp, Philadelphia, and one-half of Orleans and Alexandria, in Jefferson; and Edwards, De Kalb, Fowler, Gouverneur and Rossie, in St. Lawrence county, amounts in

Tons of merchandize, to.....	2,293
do potash,	1,290
do butter,	1,217
do cheese,.....	517
do pork and beef in barrels,	1,052
do whiskey,	350
do flour,	911
do salt,	3,117
do staves,	40
do plaster,	1,500
do wool,	25
do cordage and hemp,.....	125
do beer,.....	60
do lumber, including shingles,.....	6,258
do iron, iron ore and castings,	2,167
do sundries,	335

It is ascertained that upwards of twenty thousand head of cattle have been driven to market the past season from the district of country directly interested in the construction of the canal, one-half of which we may safely calculate would be slaughtered near Carthage, the beef barrelled and sent by the canal in tons,

8,750

Many inquiries were made to ascertain the average transportation per family, of grain of all description, flour, butter and cheese contracted to be delivered along the line of the Erie canal; pork, grass seed and the various articles not enumerated above, which do not find a market in the country where they are produced, but are sold at Utica, Rome and Ogdensburgh.

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,	
The result by combining a great number of opinions, is, that the average is not less than one ton per family,	9,940
To show the above estimate to be within the truth, it is proper to state that the town of Philadelphia in Jefferson county, containing two hundred and seventy-eight families, has sent to market the present season, upwards of fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, this item alone making four hundred and fifty tons; and the town of Lyme in the same county, with a population of three thousand eight hundred and sixteen, has produced upwards of fifty-two thousand bushels of wheat: these are but specimens of the productiveness of the country—many others might be adduced showing an equal productiveness. Add for the towns of Hermon and Pierpoint, in St. Lawrence county, not embraced in the above estimate, in proportion to their population,	583
Add for the north part of Herkimer county, which would get its supplies of salt, flour and plaster by the contemplated canal, a like amount,	583
Making a total amount of,	<u>36,113</u>

Which at nine mills per ton per mile, on sixty miles, being the average distance to the Erie canal, will be in tolls nineteen thousand five hundred and one dollars, \$19,501

Your memorialists have taken due pains to ascertain the probable quantity of pine lumber which would find its way to the Hudson immediately upon the opening of the canal, by inquiries of the manufacturers of the article, and of those conversant with the measurement and estimation of standing timber in various sections of the country. The result of such examination and inquiries is, that not less than fifteen millions of feet of pine lumber will be ready for market upon the opening of the canal, exclusive of what is now forwarded by different modes of conveyance, which would pass not only upon the Black River canal, but also one hundred and twenty-five miles upon the Erie canal, making the whole distance two hundred miles, which will be the average distance for this de-

scription of transportation, giving in tons 15,000, and in tolls at 5 mills per ton per mile,.....	\$15,000
10,000 M. shingles, 2,000 tons, at 5 mills per ton per mile,.....	2,000
200,000 cubic feet of square timber in rafts, 4000 tons, at 1 cent 5 mills per ton per mile,.....	12,000
The country upon the head waters of the Black river and its tributaries, Moose, Independence, and Beaver rivers, and Woodhull, Otter, and Swiss creeks, abounds with the most valuable pine, spruce and hemlock timber; the spruce suitable for spars of every description, the present price of which in New-York warrants their transportation to that market: we may therefore safely calculate that not less than 100,000 cubic feet will pass in rafts to the Hud- son, amounting to 2,000 tons, at 1 cent 5 mills per ton per mile,.....	
	6,000
Making for the lumber business alone,.....	\$35,000
Add for merchandize, &c.	19,501
And we have for the first year's business,.....	<u>\$54,501</u>

Allowing the increase of business on the Black
River canal to equal that of the other canals, at
twelve per cent per annum, being the average
allowed by the Canal Commissioners for ten
years, and we have for the first

year's business,	\$54,501 00
2nd year,.....	61,041 12
3d "	67,581 24
4th "	74,121 36
5th "	80,661 48
6th "	87,201 60
7th "	93,741 72
8th "	100,281 84
9th "	106,821 96
10th "	113,362 08
Total revenue for ten years,....	<u>\$839,315 40</u>

The cost of constructing the Black River canal with locks entirely of stone, and of the capacity of the Erie canal, according to the estimate of Mr. Jervis, in 1834, will be	\$1,068,437 20
Interest at 5 per cent., eleven years, allowing one year to elapse before any revenue is derived from the work,	587,640 46
Salary of collectors' clerks, &c., being the same as paid on the Oswego canal in 1834,	19,796 20
The locks will generally be in combinations of three, requiring thirty-six men to tend them eight months in the year, at one dollar per day, is	86,400 00
Repairs, the same as the Oswego canal,	124,034 00
Making the total charge against the canal for ten years,	<u>1,886,307 86</u>

The income will be for the same period in tolls as above stated,	839,315 40
Premium on loan at 12 per cent., ...	128,212 46
Total income in ten years,	<u>\$967,527 86</u>

Which will pay all charges of interest, attendance, cost of repairs, &c. and leave a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of \$149,657.20.

It will be perceived that in the above estimate no allowance has been made for the increase of tolls on the Erie canal, (except in the article of lumber) for the progressive increase of business consequent on the construction of the Black River canal, which could not fail to be a very large amount, as the entire increase of business may be attributed to the Black River canal, as without it that section of the State will remain stationary and without improvement, for the reason that the unsettled western countries offer greater facilities for the transportation of produce to market, which will ever enable them to undersell us, and with whom we can never compete without the aid of a canal.

The water communication opened by the construction of the Black River canal will consist of forty miles steam-boat navigation; on the Black river five miles, on Beaver river, on which boats of thirty tons are navigated, three miles of slack water, on Black

river to the head of the feeder, of nine miles, which, with the canal of thirty-seven miles, makes a water communication of ninety-four miles, and this too for a little more than one million of dollars: it will also render available the most extensive water power in the Union, and will bring into market the State lands in the vicinity of Moose river, on which there is much valuable timber, which may be rafted down this stream.

The extensive mines of iron and plumbago, the quarries of marble and limestone, are now comparatively valueless for the want of some mode of transportation which will enable their owners to meet in market on equal terms the manufacturers of similar articles in other sections of the State, no more favored by nature than ourselves, but on whom the bounties of the State have hitherto been lavished.

Your memorialists are aware that objections are urged to the use of the Black river as a part of the canal by towing boats upon the same with steam power. The objections are, that it is obstructed by islands, sand-bars and logs. Those person who have recently examined the river with a view to its use as a part of the canal, have fallen into the error that the bars are caused by the sand only; they have never examined the subject to ascertain the original cause, but have assigned it to the washing of sand from the banks above Boonville, fifteen miles above the High falls and its deposite below.

Forty years since, when the first settlers in the Black river valley formed their future place of abode by transporting themselves, their families and effects, in boats upon the Black river, such objections did not exist, and never would have existed, had not the timber upon its banks fallen into it by the woodman's axe. When clearings were made upon its banks, the timber contiguous was thrown into the river, and is the original cause of the sand-bars. Not an instance can be found where the obstructions are not caused by trees which became entangled with brush upon its banks—other timber lodged upon this, an eddy was created, and a sand-bar the consequence. The river increases in width by the washing of its banks, because what it loses in depth must be made up in width, and the result is a shoal or sand-bar. These obstructions are said to exist for the first twenty miles below the High falls. It is true there are sand-bars twenty miles below the falls, but it is equally true, that in the summer of 1834, when the river

was examined by Mr. Jervis, accompanied by one of the undersigned, the water was lower than had been known in twenty years; and the whole distance where four feet water was not found, was three and a half miles. These shoals can easily be removed by the construction of wing dams or jetties. The experiment has already been made, by the construction of one in a very slight and cheap manner; the result was, increasing the depth of water in twenty-four hours so that a steam-boat passed it without difficulty. Wherever the sand is carried away by the current at the dams, the logs are easily removed, and a good channel is ever after the consequence.

The islands spoken of create no obstruction whatever; the depth of water is sufficient to pass each of them (there being but three) with boats of one hundred tons burthen at any period of the year.

Although the Black river had been navigated by scows of twenty-five to forty tons burthen, from the first settlement of the country, and every person conversant with its general character was satisfied that it could be advantageously used as a part of the contemplated improvement, yet to test the truth, and do away the objections to the navigation of the river, some enterprising citizens of Jefferson and Lewis counties constructed a steam-boat of one hundred tons burthen, which was navigated on the river one entire season, without being detained in a single instance by low water. It was found that the motion of the wheels loosened the sand, which was carried away by the current; and it was the opinion of those engaged in navigating the boat, that if she were to commence running in the spring, and make two trips per day, she would create a channel for herself so as to pass at the lowest stage of water.

The present price for transportation from the Black river country, at the average distance of sixty miles, is about ten dollars per ton, whereas by the canal, it would be but two dollars, thus making a saving of eight dollars per ton, which on thirty-six thousand one hundred and thirteen tons, is two hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars, which would be saved by the inhabitants by the construction of a canal. This fact shows conclusively why that district of country does not increase in population, wealth and manufactures, with other portions of the State made rich by the bounties of government, although we have

as fertile lands, as valuable forests, as rich mines, a greater water power, and a more healthy climate, yet by the emigrant we are passed by unnoticed, because we cannot offer him equal advantages for the transportation of the products of his industry with the fostered and favored west.

Your memorialists can no longer doubt that the claims of the Black River country will be heard and responded to in that liberal and enlightened spirit which has so far characterized the proceedings of the present Legislature, and that a law will pass your honorable body authorizing the construction of a canal to connect the navigable waters of the Black River, with the Erie canal at Rome.

**NELSON L. BEACH,
HENRY A. FOSTER,
PATRICK S. STEWART**

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Memorial for the construction of the Black River Canal.

BLACK RIVER CANAL MEETING.

At a meeting composed of inhabitants of the counties of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson, friendly to the construction of the Black River Canal, which was held at the Inn of Jared House, in the village of Lowville, on the 18th day of August, 1835, pursuant to a notice from the Central Committee. ELI WEST, of Wilna, was appointed Chairman, and HENRY A. FOSTER, of Rome, Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been stated; it was on motion resolved, that a Corresponding Committee of five persons to have the general charge of the application of the Black River Canal for the ensuing year, be appointed by the chairman.

The chairman announced the following named persons members of said committee, to wit: Charles Dayan of Lowville; Henry Graves of Boonville; Henry A. Foster of Rome; Nelson J. Beach of Watson; and Patrick S. Stewart of Le Raysville.

Resolved, That one person from each town along the line, and in the vicinity, of the proposed canal, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to the corresponding committee, the probable amount of Iron and Lumber in their respective towns which would be transported on said canal, and the amount of water power which might be used for propelling machinery.

Resolved, That the following named persons compose the said committee, to wit: Jay Hathaway, of Rome, Anson Dart, of Lee; Harvey Brayton, of Western; Philip M. Schuyler, of Boonville; Andrew Billings, of Remsen; Merrit Brooks, of Steuben; Thomas Baker, of Layden; Homer Collins, of West Turin; Henry Regan, of Turin; Daniel S. Baitey, of Martinsburgh; Sylvester Miller, of Lowville; Nelson J. Beach, of Watson; Caleb Lyon, of Gregg; Thomas Brayton Jun., of Diana; Harrison Blodget, of Denmark; Jacob B. Yendez, of Pinckney; Elias Gallop, of Harrisburgh; Alfred Lathrop, of Champion; John Felt, of Rutland; George S. Sherman, of Watertown; Oliver Child, of Le Ray; William K. Butterfield, of Philadelphia; Archibald Fisher, of Alexandria; Charles B. Hoard, of Antwerp; Joseph C. Budd, of Wilna; T. G. Fowler, of Fowler; Edwin Dodge, of Gouverneur; Solomon Pratt, of Rossie; Hubbard Goodrich, of Edwards; Sylvester Butrick, of Hammond; and Asa Sprague, of De Kalb.

Resolved, That the next Black River Canal Convention be holden at the Inn of Jared House in the town of Lowville, on the first day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of each town interested in the proposed canal, be requested by public meeting, to appoint *at least three delegates* from such town to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the members of the committee for each town ~~above named~~, have power to call a meeting in their respective towns for the appointment of delegates to the said convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers in the Black River Canal district, friendly to the canal.

ELI WEST, Chairman.

HENRY A. FOSTER, Secretary.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

A convention of Delegates from the counties of Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence, interested in the construction of the Black River Canal, was holden at Lowville, in the county of Lewis, on the 1st day of October inst. in pursuance of a resolution of a public meeting previously held at that place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the said canal, and devising such means as should be thought most efficient in procuring the passage of a law for its construction.

The object of the convention was briefly and pertinently stated by James T. Watson, esq. of Lowville, and the convention was organized by the appointment of Patrick S. Stewart, esq. of Le Ray, chairman pro tem.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to report to the convention suitable persons for officers to preside over its deliberations.

The chairman nominated the following committee, Hon. Charles Dayan of Lowville, Joseph Graves esq. of Rutland, Oliver Child of Le Ray, Harrison Blodget of Denmark, and Gen. Ela Merriam of Leyden.

The committee reported the following persons:—Sylvester Miller, esq. President; hon. Micah Sterling of Watertown, A. L. Madison of Gouverneur, Lemuel Hough of Remsen, and Hemer Collins of West Turin, Vice-Presidents; John W. Tamblin of Le Ray, Henry Graves of Boonville, and Harvey Brayton, Secretaries.

On calling the lists of delegates appointed to attend said convention, it appeared that the following persons were present, viz.

[Here follow the names of delegates attending the convention, viz. 17 from Oneida, 146 from Lewis, 66 from Jefferson, and six from St. Lawrence.]

Mr. Stryker of Rome, submitted the following resolution. “**Resolved,** That a committee of seven be appointed by the President

for the purpose of drafting and reporting resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention;" which was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the president named the following persons to constitute said committee, viz: John Stryker, Elisha Camp, Eli West, James T. Watson, Ziba Knox, Lemuel Hough, and Patrick S. Stewart.

The convention was then addressed by the Hon. Mr. Sterling and others.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great state of New-York which took the lead in the march of internal improvement, and in developing sources of prosperity to her citizens by the construction of canals, ought not yet to stop in her course, and suffer other states to go before her. Because she is able from her productive resources to extend the benefits of internal improvements, which have already elevated the character of the state, and enriched a great portion of her citizens. Because she would do injustice to a section of the state whose natural advantages for constructing a canal, and whose productions are at least equal to those sections on which the bounties of the state have been freely bestowed. Because the great production and commerce of iron, lumber and other cumbersome articles require greater facilities of market. Because the productions of a portion of our state which now are compelled to seek a doubtful market in a foreign country, should be able by canal navigation to reach the city of New-York, destined by nature to be the emporium of the United States. Because laudable enterprise would be stimulated, individual and national wealth increased, and the dignity and character of the state receive additional lustre.

Resolved, That the system of internal improvements as heretofore acted upon, in drawing upon the common funds of the state for defraying the expense of the construction of canals is virtually a *pledge* of the faith of the state to extend equal benefit to every part and to compensate each section with the means of prosperity which they have patriotically and cheerfully contributed to procure for others.

Resolved, That the construction of the Black River Canal ought to be among the first improvements, as this district undoubtedly suffers most for want of facilities for transportation; the great resources of the country, producing cumbrous staples, must remain closed and unproductive without a canal.

Resolved, That while we have seen with feelings of pride and satisfaction our fellow citizens of the East, West and South accommodated with canals—and that while we assented to, and assisted in the enacting of laws for promoting the interest of other sections of our State to the injury of those who live in the valley of the Black River, we acted on the patriotic principle that private interest should be yielded to public good; that we are satisfied that the same principle now operates in our favor, and that right and equal justice demand a reciprocal sense of liberality and patriotic course of conduct from those who are now enjoying unexam-

pled prosperity by accommodations constructed with our full share of expense.

Resolved, That though we have been repeatedly disappointed in our applications for a law providing for the construction of said Canal, still the justice of our claim, the undoubted practicability of the project and the great advantages to be derived from it, not only to this, but to other parts of the state, inspire us with confidence that the fostering hand of the state will no longer be withheld.

Resolved, That the immense quantities of valuable timber with which the valley of the Black River abounds, the inexhaustible beds of iron ore, the great fertility of the soil, the industrious and enterprising habits of the population and the increased resources of revenue which will be developed, furnish a sure guaranty to the State that the expense of its construction would be soon reimbursed.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to prepare an address to the people of the State—

Whereupon the following persons were appointed:

Ela Collins, of Lewis county, P. S. Stewart, of Jefferson county, J. H. Bronson, of Watertown, Elisha Camp, of Sackett's-Harbor, J. Hatherway, of Oneida county.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published.

SYLVESTER MILLER, President.

MICAH STERLING,	}	Vice Presidents.
A. L. MADISON,		
LEMUEL HOUGH,		
HOMER COLLINS,		

J. W. TAMBLIN,	}	Secretaries.
HENRY GRAVES,		
HARVEY BRAYTON,		

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Fellow citizens—At a recent meeting of delegates from the counties of Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence, held at Lowville, relative to the "Black River Canal," it was decided to place before you their views on that subject. Convinced that this long contemplated branch of the Erie canal would be of great public advantage, they considered it a duty to urge its immediate completion as an important auxiliary to the wealth and prosperity of the state, as well as an act of justice to this northern section of it. They were induced to this measure under a belief that if the attention of the people of the state generally had been directed towards the benefits to be derived from this canal, public opinion would have induced our Legislature, ere this, to have made the requisite appropriation. Gov. Clinton, who examined the route, repeatedly, recom-

mended it in his message to the Legislature. So also has Governor Marcy. The Legislature has caused the route to be accurately surveyed and estimated by Mr. Jervis, and a law for its construction passed through one of its branches last year, but was not fully acted upon in the other. They therefore would urge and invite your candid attention, to some of the reasons why this project should be effected, and be no longer deferred.

1st. The proposed "Black River Canal" from Rome to the High Falls on Black River, is but 35 miles in length. That from thence to Carthage the river is navigable 40 miles. Thus a navigable water communication of 75 miles in extent, through one of the most fertile and productive parts of the state, can be effected with but 35 miles of canal. This 40 miles of River navigation is now of little use, for want of a connection with the Erie canal. Another district of country is not to be found in the state, where so short a work will open so large a communication into the centre of a fertile and populous district of country.

2d. This canal will open to the other sections of the state, and render available, forests of the most valuable pine, and other lumber, and mines of the best iron ore, to an almost unlimited and inexhaustible extent—which are now subjected to so expensive a land and lake transportation, as will not admit of the greater part ever being of use or sent to any market. Much of the lumber, iron and produce, as well as manufactures now exported from this region, are carried by land to the shores of Lake Ontario, thence shipped in vessels through the Lake to Oswego, and then reshipped on board of canal boats, by way of Syracuse to Rome, thus making a circuit of from 150 to 170 miles, and the expense of three modes of transportation, when by a short canal of about 35 miles, one shipment only would answer, above half the distance saved, and a greater proportion of the expense. It is thus that the energies and resources of one of the best portions of the state of New-York remain dormant, its products enhanced to the consumer, and their value depreciated by repeated and circuitous transshipments to the producer. Is this consistent with the policy of an enlightened people? It needs but to be stated, to be remedied.

3d. The Black River and its tributaries, Moose, Independence, Beaver and Deer rivers, furnish undoubtedly the greatest and most permanent water privileges in the Union. And the very objection which some have inconsiderately made to the amount of lockage, is the very reason why it should be effected—for such is the vast supply of water, that at every lock there is a waterfall of sufficient power to supply a manufacturing village of large extent. Nor can it be doubted that this section of the state is destined to be one of the chief manufacturing districts, for this as well as the western states. In no part of the continent are building materials so cheap and abundant, nor a more healthy climate, or a better water power. By the completion of this canal, manufacturing towns will spring up into existence throughout this whole section of the country, giving a new impulse to agriculture, and profitable employment to the industry, enterprise and wealth of successive generations, and opening a wide field of prosperity for those who are not

disposed to migrate to the more unhealthy and far distant regions of the south and west.

4th. The lands owned by the state on the north side of Black River which are now unproductive will be increased in value, and the increased tolls on the Erie canal, will soon amount to more than the cost of its construction, which is estimated by the state survey at \$1,068,500—to say nothing of the immense benefits that would be conferred upon these counties as well as other parts of the state. This expense would be warranted by the supply of water for the Erie canal which it is believed is essential to its enlargement.

5th. The people of this now insulated section have heretofore cordially supported the system of internal improvement which has benefitted other sections of the state, and in the conviction that this will add to the general welfare, they claim a reciprocity of feeling and of action worthy of the "Empire State." They have witnessed with painful anxiety the emigration to the "far west," of many of their most enterprising citizens, allured by canals and rail-roads, which in every section of that country are springing into existence; whilst with a more abundant population and resources, they have remained stationary—nor can they believe that their fellow citizens in other parts of the state would wish them to continue cut off from those advantages to which they are entitled, and which will add to the glory of that system of internal improvement which was first begun in this state, and which as a people, they will be the last to abandon.

In conclusion, we would remark that though the section of the state which will be more immediately benefitted by this work, now contains about 120,000 inhabitants, yet it is susceptible of sustaining by its agriculture and manufactures (if the proper facilities are accorded to it) more than a million of inhabitants—that its immense resources which are now in a great degree locked up for want of a cheap and suitable channel of conveyance, would open a new and extensive field for industry and enterprise—and that all the above enumerated advantages can be obtained by the comparatively trifling expenditure of ten hundred thousand dollars! We ask of you then as fellow citizens alive to your own interests, as justice to us, to use your influence with your Senators and Assemblymen in our State Legislature to adopt immediate measures to complete so valuable an undertaking. Doubtless they are generally convinced of its propriety and necessity, and unquestionably all hesitation or delay would be obviated if their constituents should be satisfied with the measure. This we confidently believe will be the case with all who will candidly examine its merits.

SYLVESTER MILLER, President.

MICAH STERLING,	}	Vice Presidents.
A. L. MADISON,		
LEMUEL HOUGH,		
HOMER COLLINS,		

JOHN W. TAMBLIN,	}	Secretaries.
HENRY GRAVES,		
HARVEY BRAYTON,		

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 22.

IN SENATE,

January 20, 1836.

RESOLUTION

Offered by Mr. Gansevoort, proposing amendments to the Constitution

Resolved, That the following amendments to the Constitution of this State be proposed, and referred to the Legislature next to be chosen; and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published for three months previous to the next annual election, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the eighth article of the said Constitution.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

“First, There shall be two additional justices of the supreme court.

“Second, There shall be a superior court of the State of New-York, to consist of a chief justice and four justices, a majority of whom shall hold the court. The said justices shall hold their offices by the same tenure as justices of the supreme court, and shall be members of the court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors. When a writ of error shall be brought on a judgment of the superior court, the justices of that court shall assign the reasons for their judgment, but shall not have a voice for its affirmance or reversal. The supreme and superior courts, and the justices thereof, shall possess co-ordinate jurisdiction and powers in all cases, except that the superior court shall not have jurisdiction in cases of quo warranto, mandamus, prohibitions, or writs of certiorari and error in criminal cases; and shall

[Senate No. 22.]

A

have exclusive jurisdiction on writs of error to courts of common pleas. The justices of the supreme and superior courts, or some one of them, shall preside in courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, and shall hold circuit courts for the trial of all issues of fact, whether joined in the supreme or superior court. The seventh section of the fifth article of the Constitution shall apply to justices of the superior court. The office of circuit judge shall be abolished on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. So much of the Constitution as is inconsistent with these provisions, is hereby annulled.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 23.

IN SENATE,

January 13, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Inspectors of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Westchester, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That having called upon the agent of the prison for information in relation to the present condition of the prison, its finances, convicts, &c. the information derived from him, and from an examination of his accounts, copies of which accompany this report, it appears, that for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September last, the said agent has received on account of the prison, from the earnings of the convicts, the sum of..... \$75,164 42

During the same fiscal year, the agent has expended
for the general support of the prison,..... 56,361 06

Which deducted from the receipts for the earnings of
the convicts, leaves a balance in favor of the prison, 18,803 36

In addition to the expenses for the general support of the prison, there has been expended large sums for the following purposes, to wit:

Carried forward,..... \$18,803 36

[Senate No. 23.]

A

Brought forward,.....	\$18,803 36
For the support of female convicts,	\$2,226 99
For buildings and materials,.....	2,508 03
For transportation of convicts paid to she- riffs,	861 17
	<u>5,596 19</u>
Leaving in the hands of the agent, over all expenses of the year, the sum of.....	13,207 17
Add the balance which was in the hands of the agent on the 30th September, 1834,	14,081 47
	<u>27,288 64</u>
Making together, the sum of.....	27,288 64
In the hands of the agent, applicable to the wants of the prison, at the termination of the fiscal year, the 30th September, 1835.	
The receipts for the year, ending 30th September, 1834, were	\$76,990 84
For the year, ending 30th September, 1835,	75,164 42
	<u>\$1,826 42</u>

In the several annual reports which the Inspectors of the prison have made, of the condition of the prison, its finances, &c. they have always confined their statements to the moneys actually received by the agent during the year, and have never gone into any estimate of the value of the labor which had been done towards the completion of contracts, for which payment had not been made, supposing that upon an average, there would be about as much due and unpaid at the end of one fiscal year as another. Neither do we intend now to depart from the course which has before been pursued; still we deem it expedient to state the reason why the receipts for the year, ending 30th September, 1835, are less than for the preceding year, whilst the earnings of the latter year have, in fact, exceeded those of any former year.

Since the 1st of April last, a large proportion of the stone cutters and quarrymen have been employed in quarrying and cutting marble for the State Hall now building at Albany. The value of the stone prepared for use and delivered before the 30th of September, 1835, at the price for which it sells to individuals, is \$10,016.00, which amount, at the close of the year, was due to the

prison, and subject to be called for whenever the fiscal concerns of the prison required it.

Had the same value of labor which has been done for the State, been done for individuals, a great proportion of it would undoubtedly have been received, as it is customary to receive pay as the work progresses, so that the receipts of 1835 would have exceeded those of 1834.

The paper hereto annexed, marked E, being the report of the agent of the prison to the Inspectors, shows the sources from which the moneys were received, which compose the preceding amount of \$75,164.42; also the items of expense which compose the preceding amount of \$56,361.06; also the sums expended for other purposes, than the ordinary support of the prison.

The paper which accompanies this report, marked A, contains an account of the moneys paid for the support of female convicts, \$2,226.99.

The paper which accompanies this report, marked B, contains the account of moneys paid for building materials, &c. \$2,508.03.

The paper which accompanies this report, marked C, contains an inventory of the personal property belonging to the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant.

The paper marked D, which accompanies this report, contains a statement of the earnings of the convicts over the expenses of their support, for the year, ending 30th September, 1835.

The number of convicts in the prison on the 30th September, 1834,
was 843

The number of convicts received from the 30th September,
1834, to 30th September, 1835, was..... 213

Imprisoned during the year,.... 1,056

During the same period, have been discharged by expira-
tion of sentence, 176

Discharged by pardon,..... 51

Died,..... 31

Escaped,..... 2

260

Leaving in prison on 30th September, 1835,.... 796

Showing a diminution in the number of convicts in the course of the year, of 47. A further diminution has also taken place from the 30th September last to the date of this report, so that on this day, the 24th December, 1835, there is in prison only 777 convicts.

Previous to the act of the Legislature of May 11, 1835, entitled "An act in relation to the State Prisons," contracts had been made for the labor of convicts, the fulfilment of which required an increase of shop room; and an addition has been made to the last range of shops of one hundred and fifty feet in length, one and a half stories high, containing 23,605 cubic feet of solid stone masonry. It is estimated that the expense of this addition to the shops could not have been less than \$4,721.10, if erected by citizens' labor.

The decrease in the number of convicts has tended to embarrass the operations of the prison, for the last year. Contracts had been made by the agent for the employment of the convicts, which had not been satisfied by furnishing the number stipulated to the contractors. The agent was not to furnish to the contractors the stipulated number of convicts faster than it could be done without inconvenience to the general interests. The decrease in the number of convicts, and the employment of the number necessary to prepare the marble for the State Hall as fast as it was required, very much diminished the number which could be furnished to contractors. The result of which, has been, that a less number has been so employed as to add to the receipts of the prison than in any former year. Some disappointment also to contractors have been the consequence of this decrease, but nothing of a very serious character.

The contracts for furnishing marble made previous to the 30th September, 1834, are nearly completed, so far as relates to the execution of the work; but considerable sums of money remain unpaid, which the agent is by law required to collect as fast as it can be done with a due regard to the interests of the prison.

No new contracts have been made to furnish to individuals wrought or unwrought marble, since the receipt of the drawings and orders to execute the work for the State Hall, which was in the month of December, 1834.

The work to be done for the State Hall, will probably occupy all of the convicts not actually in the employment of contractors,

for the ensuing season, and perhaps for a longer time. All contracts to furnish marble to individuals, will therefore be declined, until the work for the State Hall is completed, or such progress made therein as to justify other engagements.

It has sometimes been urged against the business of lock making in the prison, that such of the convicts as learned that trade, were so effectually taught the principles of locks, that they could easily, and did frequently, practice house-breaking when discharged from prison.

Feeling the force of this objection, and with a view to terminate this cause of complaint, the Inspectors during the last summer directed the agent to negotiate with Mr. John Groshon of New-York, for the termination of his contract for thirty men to be employed in that business. This negotiation resulted in the surrendering of his contract, on receiving as an equivalent the tools and patterns which were used by the convicts in his employment at this business. These were not of great value; and since the business was to be discontinued, and that contract abandoned, it was supposed that sound policy would justify the arrangement. State Prisons should not be schools for instruction in the perpetration of crime, or in such matters as render the commission of offences more easy.

On the eleventh of June last, the Inspectors of this prison visited the establishment at Bellevue, to see to the condition and inquire into the treatment and the manner of the employment of the female convicts there confined at the expense of the State. The convicts there confined, then complained, and we believe justly, of the quantity and quality of the food which was furnished them. A representation of the matter to the proper persons, we are gratified to say, caused a change which has silenced all complaints, and we have no doubt but they are now suitably fed and clothed. Their employment is in making and mending clothes for the city convicts, themselves, the inmates of the penitentiary, and in washing. The number at the time of that visit, was twenty-four.

On the 25th of September last, the Inspectors again visited the establishment at Bellevue: on that occasion they found the female convicts well supplied with the necessaries which their situation by law required, and employed in the same manner as on our former visit.

The Inspectors have often attempted to describe the hopeless condition of this class of convicts, and have recommended to the Legislature the great necessity of a different place for the confinement of female convicts, from that which by contract they could procure.

In the last annual report the Inspectors recommended the erection of a prison for female convicts in the vicinity of the prison at this place, and then expressed the belief, that if direction should be given for the erection of such a prison, it could be built without aid from the treasury. That the funds then in the hands of the agents, and probable surplus earnings of the male convicts beyond the expenses of their support and superintendence, would in a few years be sufficient to defray the whole cost of such a building as would be required for the confinement of the female convicts from this prison district.

The Legislature during their last session, directed the construction of such a prison at this place, the expense of which was to be defrayed *out of the surplus earnings of the convicts* here confined.

With a confident belief that such a prison can be here erected with the surplus earnings of the convicts, the Inspectors have adopted plans for the same, fixed upon a site for its erection, and the agent has caused the foundation to be laid. - The situation of the ground was such that it required great labor to prepare it for the building.

The diminished number of convicts, the necessity of completing some shops early in the season, and the disposition to execute the orders in relation to the State Hall, have all contributed to delay the commencement of this work until about the 30th of September last. Since that time, between thirty and forty convicts have been employed in preparing the foundation, which is now finished and ready to receive the walls, which will be commenced early in the spring. About thirty convicts are now employed in preparing stone for the walls.

It is believed that in the course of the next year so much of the prison will be completed as to justify the removal of the female convicts from Bellevue to the prison which will be prepared for them at this place. It is also believed, that with the funds of the prison now in the hands of the agent, the money due from the

State and individuals, and the surplus earnings for a few years, will defray the whole expense of such a prison, and no claim be made for aid from the treasury.

In pursuance of the directions of the act of the Legislature, passed May 11, 1835, entitled "An Act in relation to the State Prisons," we have caused about eleven acres of the State farm to be enclosed by a substantial stone wall, and to be set out with mulberry trees, of approved variety. The number of trees purchased and set out is four hundred and fifty, and they are of the growth of at least three years.

The greater part of the farm was under lease at the time of the passage of the said act, which made it necessary to enclose, of the land that lay open, a quantity sufficient to try effectually the experiment of producing and manufacturing silk. We have but little confidence in this experiment.

The State Prison at Mount-Pleasant now contains one thousand solitary cells, all of which are in good condition; a number much larger than is necessary for the accommodation of the convicts now in confinement.

The report of Doct. A. K. Hoffman, the physician who attends to the sick and disabled convicts, accompanies this report; and shows that an uncommon degree of health has attended the convicts during the last year, the number of their deaths, with their causes. The physician's report is marked F.

The report of Jonathan Dickinson, the chaplain to the prison, is hereto annexed, marked G; and shows the moral condition of the convicts.

The persons necessarily employed, in and about the prison, in superintending the business and guarding the convicts were, on the 30th day of September last, as follows: One agent; one clerk; one deputy-keeper; twenty-three assistant-keepers; and a guard of twenty-four men, besides the sergeant of the guard. The extent of the ground over which the convicts are employed, the various kinds of business done by them, induce us to believe that the number is necessary for the security of the institution, and the control and direction of the convicts, in their various employments.

The paper marked I, which accompanies this report, contains a list of convicts received at the prison, within the year ending September 30, 1835.

The papers marked J, K, L, contain a list of the names of the convicts who have been discharged from prison by expiration of sentence, by pardon, and who have died within the year ending September 30th, 1835.

The papers from No. 1 to 12, inclusive, which accompany this report, are the monthly accounts of the agent, for the year, furnished to the Inspectors.

The business of quarrying marble, cutting and fitting it for use, is an important business, as connected with the prison. The existence of marble, in great quantities, on the State farm, was the chief inducement for locating the prison at this place. A great number of the convicts can be profitably employed at this business, and many of them are so employed; a division of their labor, some in mechanical business, and some at stone, affords the fairest prospect of advantage to the prison.

The appearance of the quarries is much as it has been for some years; not sufficiently encouraging to justify the application of all the convict labor to them, nor sufficiently discouraging to abandon them. To a certain extent, they can be worked to advantage; and until an appearance much more unfavorable than is now presented, they ought not to be abandoned.

We deem it of importance, to call the attention of the Legislature, and the courts which sentence convicts to this prison, to the fact, that the expiration of the term of imprisonment of many convicts happens in the winter season. Convicts, discharged at this season of the year, cannot find employment; and are in many cases, as a matter of necessity, driven to dishonest practices to procure a subsistence. A sentence for a few months, either longer or shorter, so that it may expire between the month of March and the month of November, we believe will save many from great suffering, and often from a second conviction.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
JOHN FISHER,
WALKER TODD,
EDW'D. H. LUDLOW,
R. R. VORIS,

Inspectors.

*Inspector's Office, State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
December 24, 1835.*

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Report of the Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant State Prison.

*Annual account current for the fiscal year ending 30th September,
1835.*

Robert Wiltse, agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Sept. 30. To balance as per account rendered, \$14,081 47
1835.

Sept. 30. Amount derived from the following sources,
and described in the monthly returns, viz:

Blacksmith and lock shop,	5,407 23
Quarries and stone shop,	23,627 87
Travelling and incidental expenses,	1 00
Lock shop,	4,710 11
Building,	174 58
Hat shop,	2,320 00
Weavers' and tailors' shop,	47 08
Boot and shoe shop,	6,302 50
Clothing account,	3 03
Provision,	119 55
Saddlery and hardware,	4,547 81
Chair bottom shop,	2,320 60
Coopers' shop,	15,647 91
Female convicts,	10 00
House and farm,	270 00
Copper nailed boot shop,	9,512 15
Lime burning,	73 00

\$89,245 89

Balance brought down, \$27,288 54

1834.

CR.

Oct. 31. By expenditures this month, as per abstract
and vouchers rendered Comptroller, \$4,662 08
Nov. 30. do do 7,830 14
Dec. 31. do do 4,656 92

Carried forward, *

[Senate, No. 23.]

B

Brought forward,..... \$

1835.

CR.

Jan. 31.	By expenditures this month, as per abstract and vouchers rendered Comptroller,....	4,737 43
Feb. 28.	do do	4,892 05
Mar. 31.	do do	3,998 44
April 30.	do do	5,113 43
May 31.	do do	5,129 56
June 30.	do do	4,964 20
July 31.	do do	5,592 52
Aug. 31.	do do	5,046 19
Sept. 30.	do do	5,334 39
	Balance charged below,.....	27,288 54
		<u>\$89,245 89</u>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
1st October, 1835. }

ROB'T WILTSE, *Agent and Principal Keeper.*

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the within annual account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 16th day }
of October, 1835, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(A.)

*Statement of cash paid for support of Female Convicts at Bellevue
New-York.*

1834.

October 30, paid James Cox, superintendent of alms-
house, for 6 months support, ending the 20th Nov.
1834,..... \$1,077 59

1835.

July 6, paid John Targee, chairman of commissioners
of alms-house for support of female convicts up to
1st June, 1835, 1,149 40
\$2,226 99

(B.)

Statement of Expenditures for buildings at the Mount-Pleasant State Prison from 30th of Sept. 1834, to 30th Sept. 1835.

1834.		
Oct. 3.	Paid Harmon Eldredge, brick, nails, screws, &c.	\$161 22
Nov. 8.	" John C. Morrison & Son, linseed oil, ..	41 25
15.	" Many & Ward, bell and hangings, ...	328 14
	" Many & Ward, forge backs,	60 13
	" Richards & Chamberlin, Cocksackie lime	9 00
20.	" B. D. Byce, pump with handles and spout,	16 25
Dec. 8.	" John Brown, sawed timber and beams,	28 69
20]	" William H. Brewster, twenty casks of Athens lime,	18 12
	" John V. Green, grate,	3 00
1835.		
Jan. 6.	" Harmon Eldredge, nails and sheet lead,	57 19
13.	" John Agate, brick,	17 40
17.	" Green & Wetmore, lead,	7 40
	" A. R. & D. W. Wetmore, Stourbridge brick,	41 19
	" John D. Arthur, lime,	9 75
Feb. 2.	" Oliver Washburn, brick,	3 38
	" D. & J. Baily, linseed oil, paints and glass,	27 77
24.	" John C. Morrison & Son, turpentine, oil, &c.	146 80
28.	" Richards & Chamberlin, lime,	11 50
April 3.	" Garret & George Green, timber,	117 00
	" Wm. H. Brewster, pump, ..	11 00
	" John Agate, 2,400 salmon brick,	10 80
6.	" Thomas Baily, timber, plank and boards	91 44
	" John C. Morrison & Son, glass,	5 00
May 14.	" Jeremiah Chichester, plank, boards, &c.	269 92
20.	" Abraham Heartt, hemlock boards,	147 87
	" Green, Wetmore & Co. nails,	72 63
June 23.	" John Shepherd, jr. oak and cedar,	25 30
	" Abraham Heartt, lumber,	118 85
	" John Newhouse, boards,	48 00
July 6.	" Thomas Baily, lumber,	119 67
16.	" A. L. Ackerman, glass,	13 50
29.	" Harmon Eldredge, building materials, .	1 00
Sept. 8.	" Thomas Baily, lumber,	282 11
10.	" Jeremiah Chichester, lumber,	18 77
12.	" Henry Elsworth, glass and oil,	72 09
	" John D. Arthur, nails and iron,	90 06
Carried forward,		\$

		Brought forward,	\$	
Sep. 28.	"	Abraham Heartt, guard-house bell,	25	22
30.	"	D. & J. Baily, files, nails, sash cords, &c.	33	28
	"	Oliver Washburn, sundry building ma- terials,	5	46
			<hr/>	
			\$2,508 03	
			<hr/>	

(C.)

Inventory of Property belonging to the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, as taken the 30th September, 1835.

Hospital stores and medicine,	\$206 00
Blacksmith and lock shop, locks, tools, &c.	4,609 84
Copper nailed boot shop, looms, collars, &c.	201 25
Saddlery hardware, shop benches, &c.	174 00
Bedding, mostly in use,	5,949 00
Prison hall and hospital furniture,	1,335 47
Kitchen furniture,	895 75
Office and Inspectors' room, furniture and stationary, .	211 94
Coopers' shop tools, &c.	2,011 75
Shoemakers' shop tools and materials,	1,210 53
Looms, carding machine, jennies, &c. in hat shop, . .	504 82
Soap and soap grease on hand,	43 00
Library and bibles,	714 00
Quarries and stone shop,	3,573 64
Carpenters' tools,	179 97
Clothing and materials not in wear,	3,747 15
Boat and oars,	35 00
<hr/>	
\$25,603 11	

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding inventory is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn the 18th day }
of October, 1835, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(D.)

Statement showing the whole amount of earnings at the prison for the year ending 30th September, 1835.

For amount of cash expended for general support, as per vouchers rendered,	\$56,361 06
For balance,	33,540 46
	<hr/>
	\$89,901 52
	<hr/>
By cash received for work done,	\$75,164 42
By amount of work done and delivered, for the new State Hall, Albany, as per accounts rendered,	10,016 00
By amount of labor done in erecting workshops at the prison, which is estimated would have cost, if done by citizens' labor for the work alone,	4,321 10
	<hr/>
	\$89,901 52
	<hr/>
By balance from above, being surplus earnings over ex- penditures for general support,	33,540 46

(E.)

STATE PRISON, }
Mt. Pleasant, 30th Sept. 1835. }

To the Inspectors:

Herewith I hand you, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes, chap. 3, title 2, article 2, section 43, my report "exhibiting a complete and comprehensive view of the transactions of the prison during the preceding year: Of the number of convicts confined therein; the various branches of business in which they are employed; the number employed in each branch; and the profits to the State arising therefrom."

I have received cash from the following sources:

From blacksmith and lock shop, for labor and materials furnished,	\$5,407 23
Quarries and stone shops for same,	23,627 87
From lock shop, for labor,	4,710 11
" hat " " "	2,320 00
" weavers' shop, " "	47 08
" boot and shoe shop, " "	6,302 50
" saddlery and hardware, " "	4,547 81
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	•

Brought forward,.....	\$	
From cane seating shop, for labor,	2,390	60
“ coopers’ shop, “	15,647	91
“ copper nail’d boot shop, “	9,512	15
For building account, being amount of bell sold,.....	174	58
“ incidental expense account, for cash for labor on canal boat,.....	1	00
“ same account, for support of United States’ pri- soner,	91	25
“ provision account, for offals sold,.....	28	30
“ clothing account, from I. Garey, error in voucher No. 1,.....	3	03
“ female convicts’ account, error in voucher No. 34,	10	00
“ rents of house and farm,.....	270	00
“ lime sold,	73	00
Whole amount received,.....	\$75,164	42

There has been expended at the prison, for general support, during the year ending the 30th September, 1835, as follows :

For blacksmiths’ shop, stock and tools,	\$292	74
“ stone shops and quarries, tools,.....	2,846	15
“ travelling and incidental expenses,.....	228	31
“ lock shop, stock and tools,.....	76	31
“ boot and shoe shop, “	2	37
“ prisoners’ clothing,	3,124	08
“ prison furniture and bedding,.....	563	85
“ small pox hospital,	294	91
“ oil and fuel,.....	1,768	20
“ provision,	21,438	13
“ hospital stores and medicines,	1,297	00
“ bibles for convicts,	69	88
“ stationery and postage,.....	102	02
“ discharged convicts,	534	00
“ freight account,	182	78
“ officers of prison,.....	14,385	98
“ cooper shop, tools, &c.	908	96
“ physician and chaplain,.....	966	56
“ guards,.....	7,117	77
“ fixtures to house and farm,	71	63
“ lime burning,	89	34

Amount of expenditures for general support,... \$56,361 06

This amount deducted from cash received, leaves a balance in favor of the prison, of 18,803 36
Carried forward.....

Brought forward, \$18,803 26
There has also been expended for support of female convicts at Bellevue, per vouchers rendered, for building materials, and amounts paid sheriffs for transportation of convicts to prison, as follows:

For female convicts,	\$2,226 99	
“ buildings and materials,	2,508 03	
“ transportation of convicts,	861 17	
		<hr/> 5,596 29

Leaving a balance of cash, over all expenditures, in favor of the prison, of	\$13,207 07
Add balance on hand, 30th September, 1834,	14,081 47

Cash on hand, 30th September, 1834,	\$27,288 54
---	-------------

From the above you will observe the cash receipts of the prison is less than the previous year, while the actual earnings have greatly exceeded that of any previous year.

Since the 1st of April last, a large proportion of the stone cutters have been employed in cutting marble for the new State Hall at Albany; and the amount of work done and delivered up to this date, is \$10,016, which amount is now due this prison, and subject to be called for whenever the fiscal concerns of the prison require it. By reference to statement marked D, herewith appended, the earnings of the prison will more fully appear.

The decrease in the number of prisoners during the year past, has placed me under many embarrassments, in not being able to furnish existing contracts with their full complement of men, and at the same time furnish the marble for the new State Hall as fast as was required, and progress with our own buildings and improvements; some disappointments have been the result, but nothing of a serious character.

All the contracts for furnishing marble, made previous to the 30th of September, 1834, as contained in my report to you of that date, have been nearly completed, and will be brought to a close by the last of December next. No new contracts have been made to furnish marble, since the receipt of the working drawings and orders to execute the work for the new State Hall. As this work will occupy all of our disposable force for at least another year, during that time I shall be under the necessity of refusing all orders and contracts for cutting marble.

During the past year we have added to the east range of workshops 150 feet in length, containing 23,605 cubic feet of stone masonry. The time occupied on this work, in consequence of the limited number of hands that could be spared from other work, has prevented the commencement of the female prison until the present time; we shall probably be able to get the foundation laid this fall, so as to commence the building early in the spring.

Agreeable to a resolution of your board, passed on the 4th of August last, I have made an arrangement with Mr. John Groshen,

for the surrender of his contract for locksmiths, (dated January 1, 1833, for 30 men,) by giving him all the tools and patterns we had used in the manufacture of locks for him, as an equivalent for the surrender of the same.

The number of convicts in prison on the 30th of September, 1834, was.....	843	
We have received during the past year, from 30th Sept. 1834, to 30th Sept. 1835,.....	213	
Imprisoned during the year,.....	—	1,056
During the same period have been discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	176	
Discharged by pardon,.....	51	
Died,.....	31	
Escaped,.....	2	
	—	260
Leaving in prison at present time,.....		796

Showing a decrease of 47.

The above 796 prisoners are employed as follows:

In stone cutter's shop,.....	73	
Barrowmen, waiters and grinding tools.....	25=	98
In Quarries,.....		49
In tool-maker's shop,.....		12
In hatter's shop,.....		29
In cane seating shop,.....		48
In marble polishing shop,.....		25
In brass saddlery shop,.....		42
In and about the cooper's shop,.....		142
In copper nail boot shop,.....		89
In boot and shoe shop,.....		52
In lock shop,.....		53
Making in all at contract work and on work for sale,.		639

The following are unemployed or at work for the State:

Masons, barrowmen, and laborers on prison buildings,	83
Carpenters, do	7
Tailor's and shoemaker's making and mending prisoners' clothing,.....	23
Weavers', spoolers', &c., do do	17
Invalids picking wool in hatters' shop,.....	10
Blacksmiths, &c., on repairs,.....	14
Laborers in front and coopers' yard,.....	16
Waiters in prison hall and hospital,.....	13
Sick in hospital,.....	10
Ox drivers, 3, working road, 3,.....	6
Cooks, and bakers, and washers in kitchen,.....	8
Total,.....	157

Many of the above men are invalids, or too old and infirm to be employed on contracts; many others so very dull and stupid, and of very short sentences, as to render them entirely useless for any kind of mechanical purposes.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT WILTSIE, *Agent.*

*To the Inspectors of State Prison,
Mount-Pleasant.*

(F.)

Report of the Physician.

*To the Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant State Prison, the Physi-
cian*

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the number of hospital cases for the past year does not vary materially from former seasons. The small pox and vario-
loid occurred here in January; thirty-three convicts were attack-
ed with those diseases, three of whom died. There has been
twenty-three deaths from other diseases, two accidentally killed
and two have committed suicide.

The average number of sick confined in the hospital per day for
each month, is as follows:

October 12,	February 18,	June 11,
November 15,	March 18,	July 10,
December 15,	April 14,	August 12,
January 14,	May 11,	September 10.

The average number of sick prescribed for per day during the
year, including those confined in the hospital, is 40. The deaths
are as follows:

Thomas Sands died October 18th, of consumption; diseased
when received.

Morris Smith died November 6, of consumption.

Sylvester Woolly do 7, do diseased when
received.

John Harrington, do 27, do

Samuel Young died December 17, of dropsy; diseased when
received.

James Evertson died December 26, of dropsy; diseased when
received.

Lewis Blood do 28, of consumption.

Leonard Cruger do 13, do

John D. Moor ali. Wesson, died January 27, of consumption;
diseased when received.

John Fross died February 25, of chronic diarrhœa; diseased
when received.

[Senate, No. 23.]

C

William Dexter do 3, of consumption; diseased when received.

James W. Hope died February 28, of consumption.

Joseph Gill do 27, of dropsy.

Moses Whittier do 27, of consumption.

Ezekiel Hall do 20, of small pox.

Morgan D. Morey do 18, do

Noah Pomeroy died March 28, of consumption.

Daniel Tuthell died April 8, of chronic diarrhoea; diseased when received.

Jacob Devoe do 28, of consumption.

Thomas Jackson do 4, of small pox.

George Thomason died May 17, of enteritis.

James Simmons died June 21, of consumption.

Jacob Weed died July 9, of consumption.

William Williams died August 1, of consumption: diseased when received.

Fite Proper do 20, of dysentary.

William J. Murry do 29, of dropsy.

John H. Bellinger was killed by the caving of a bank in the quarry, January 7th.

Carlton Richardson committed suicide December 3d.

Hiram Gardener found dead in his cell March 16th, by poison, as per coroner's inquest.

William Rikeman drowned himself, June 8th.

John Williams do accidentally, 17.

A. K. HOFFMAN.

Mount-Pleasant State Prison, Sept. 30, 1835.

(G.)

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant Prison.

The general prosperity of this institution is evinced by the amount of its annual revenue, the gradual diminution of the number of convicts, and the extent of its reforming influence. The grand features of the system, it is now generally acknowledged, are correct; and it is commending itself not only to different sections of our own country, but to distant and foreign nations. In it *justice* and *mercy* are well balanced; and if there is a compromise of the former, or a violation of the latter, it is not the fault of the system. This balance can be maintained and carried out in every department of its police, and in all its practical operations. It commits an important and extensive trust to every individual keeper; but a competent knowledge of human nature, self-government, sound discretion and stern integrity of character will give it

a vigorous, harmonious and successful operation; and tend to lessen or correct those small errors or evils for which there can be no law but the discreteness of the officer. With a wise and healthful administration of this system all the means of grace and every moral motive co-operate and mingle together; and the more religious influence that is poured into it, the more easy, pleasant and effective will be its discipline; and I need not add the more *permanent* will be its effects. I have never preached the *gospel of the grace of God* with more pleasure than I have here, nor indeed with equal interest. Here men in general have not been in the habit of hearing the gospel. It comes to them with the advantages of novelty; and their present peculiar condition helps and even urges them to its consideration. The many favorable circumstances of solitude, privations, and even punishment itself, if it does not press so hard as to sink the man into a state of despondence, place him in an attitude for an advantageous reception of every gospel invitation, promise and consolation, and for an advantageous reflection upon every obligation, precept and principle which it inculcates, and which he knows he has violated. The ignorant is made to feel from that which is addressed to the heart and conscience, and the intelligent is reached also through a cultivated understanding. And from what I have been led to observe, it seems to me that while there is no *absolute* security in education against crime, yet it must be admitted that it imposes a certain *amount of restraint* on the predominant passions and propensities, which, though broken through in some instances, remains useful afterwards, as a means of throwing light upon the darkness of his criminal course; and when brought into this state for reflection he is the better able to see and to weigh the follies of his life.

Several instances have come under my observation where men had prostituted the privileges of early pious education, but at this distant day, after a series of transgressions, these early influences seem to have risen, as from a long sleep, and are now in this secluded state exerting a most salutary *reclaiming effect*.

What the amount of actual reformation is from year to year I shall not undertake to affirm. The truth is, after the greatest of pains is taken to ascertain their number the result must necessarily be very imperfect: but the error is generally, if not always, on one side. The determined rogue, who has resumed his trade, if he be not soon re-convicted, is apt to fall more or less under the eye and suspicions of the public officers, while the reformed retire from their eye, and from associates and clans that are known to the vigilant officer. This is especially true in our large and populous cities. And this accounts for the fact that comparatively few cases of reformation are known. In the course of my inquiries, verbal and written, I have found a sufficient number in the pursuit of *lawful and honorable avocations, accumulating property, useful members of society*, and sometimes *members of churches*, to encourage me and the friends generally of penitentiary institutions.

The moral state of this institution is advancing, and never was more encouraging than at the present time. In addition to the

means formerly used, through the benevolence of the *American Tract Society*, many hundreds of tracts have been furnished gratuitously and distributed during the last year. These have been read with great eagerness, and have been attended with the most salutary effects. Many on leaving, as well as before, have taken occasion to express their gratitude for this privilege; not so much because it was a source of gratification, but because they saw their character portrayed there, and with it an affecting application and power of divine truth. In connexion with the Scriptures other reading, of an explanatory and practical sort, promises great usefulness. And from no other than a desire to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of these *unworthy, sinful men*, who must soon account to another and higher tribunal, I could most devoutly wish that a small, cheap, practical book, entitled "*Baxter's call to the unconverted*," might be distributed among them. It is peculiarly adapted to their state; and it is believed that it would ensure a *most powerful and abiding moral influence* upon this mass of mind.

Our Sunday school has not diminished in its usefulness, but it is inadequate to our wants. After the experience of years, and the most strenuous effort to do all in this way that time and circumstances will permit, still we are obliged to dismiss men to the world that are unable even to read. If the short time of *ten minutes* per day could be allowed such men during the week, that they might learn to read, and something of Arithmetic, to say nothing of its moral tendency; they would go forth into the world with a new incitement to do something for themselves—they would be better qualified to obtain a livelihood, and to transact the small business of humble life. To such as are disposed to do well, it would be of incalculable benefit, and to others it could do no harm.

The method which I have recently adopted, of visiting the cells for the purpose of conversation, is to walk the galleries of the prison, giving every man to understand that it is his privilege to step up to his door and converse with me, if he desire. This method makes it voluntary on his part, from which results the more beneficial are to be expected, while it divests this exercise from much embarrassment and unprofitable intercourse. I am fully persuaded that too much, or too frequent familiar conversation with a large proportion of these men, even on the subject of religion, is not the most promising means of producing deep and abiding effect. It is *better to have a variety and a co-operation of means*. It has hitherto been my practice to conduct evening worship in the halls of the prison, while the men are locked up in their cells; but this I am now unable to do. I have literally broken down under this effort. This will not seem strange when it is recollected that here is a space of nearly five hundred feet in length, and five stories high, with all the obstructions of galleries and the disadvantages of speaking to persons shut in and entirely unseen by the speaker. With these embarrassing circumstances, this exercise has been maintained for about six years; but for the last two months I have been incapable not only of performing

this exercise, but the greater part of the time from fully performing the services of the chapel. No person can for any considerable length of time sustain the effort necessary to speak audibly in these vast halls, however short the exercises be made. And under a deep impression of its importance, and of the great deficiency that would exist without it, it is hoped that it may not be considered improper to solicit that some arrangement be made by which it may be comfortably and faithfully performed.

From the high importance which this and such like institutions are assuming, the increased interest that they are awakening, and the close investigations they are undergoing from the public, and from individual philanthropists in our own country and from Europe, accurate information in regard to those circumstances of life that are most inducing to crime, the early history of criminals, the degree and character of their early education, and many other subjects involved in the general inquiry. seems to make it necessary that we should enjoy greater facilities for coming at this information. Here we have a greater number perhaps than in any other prison of the two continents, and consequently it is expected that much valuable information will here be afforded. From the superficial and hasty manner in which inquiries are generally made from *cell to cell*, and THAT TOO IN THE HEARING OF SEVERAL CONVICTS, WHICH IS UNAVOIDABLE, may I not suggest the great advantage that would result to these inquiries from calling out each individual into some private apartment, and occupying a *limited time* for the purpose of ascertaining such facts as are deemed important with a view that the same may be recorded.

Gentlemen, I have been induced to make the foregoing suggestions to you as *the guardians of this institution*, from strong convictions of duty, and from a desire that more extensive good may be done. While it has been my special aim to perform the work that lies within my own province of duty, I would endeavor to discharge all further responsibilities which would contribute to the general welfare of the institution.

Sing Sing, Dec. 18th, 1835.

JONATHAN DICKERSON, *Chaplain.*

5/11/11
of
3/10/11

(I.)

STATEMENT of the Convicts received at the State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, from the 30th of September, 1834; to the 30th of September, 1835.

Where born.	Where convicted.	Crime.
Ireland,	28 Clinton,	1 Grand larceny,
New-York,	96 New-York,	85 Rape,
Pennsylvania,	10 Dutchess,	7 Forgery,
West Indies,	2 Rensselaer,	21 Burglary,
England,	28 Schenectady,	6 Petit larceny,
Scotland,	2 Columbia,	10 Bigamy,
Canada,	5 Kings,	16 Assault and battery to kill,
New-Hampshire,	2 Schoharie,	3 " and maiming, ..
Germany,	5 Greene,	6 Receiving stolen goods,
Vermont,	1 Queens,	3 Arson,
Massachusetts,	6 Sullivan,	3 Passing counterfeit mony,
Maine,	1 Orange,	14 Perjury,
France,	4 Westchester,	5 Manslaughter,
Maryland,	6 Delaware,	1 Robbery,
Virginia,	1 Ulster,	2 Breaking jail,
New-Jersey,	7 Suffolk,	1 Assisting to break jail,
District of Columbia,	1 Albany,	29
South Carolina,	1	—
Florida,	1	213
Holland,	1	
Connecticut,	10	
	—	
	213	



from the 30th of September, 1834, to the 30th

<i>When Sentenced.</i>	<i>When Pardoned.</i>
25 September, 1833,	27 Nov. 1834.
14 Nov. 1829,	16 April, 1835.
7 Dec. 1833,	23 Nov. 1834.
29 September, 1832,	27 Nov. 1834.
20 April, 1821,	17 April, 1835.
3 February, 1831,	20 February, 1835.
7 September, 1831,	22 March, 1835.
15 January, 1828,	26 April, 1835.
25 September, 1833,	2 May, 1835.
23 January, 1834,	30 June, 1835.
14 Nov. 1827,	3 March, 1835.
14 Oct. 1826,	14 April, 1835.
18 February, 1826,	18 do 1835.
18 May, 1833,	18 do 1835.
19 January, 1833,	23 do 1835.
3 June, 1831,	20 July, 1835.
15 February, 1834,	19 June, 1835.
24 September, 1832,	27 March, 1835.
24 June, 1831,	26 Dec. 1834.
18 Dec. 1830,	26 May, 1835.
18 Oct. 1828,	10 Nov. 1834.
18 Oct. 1828,	23 June, 1835.
14 June, 1834,	11 September, 1835.
5 September, 1826,	12 May, 1835.
5 do 1826,	12 May, 1835.
14 do 1833,	24 Nov. 1834.
18 May, 1833,	9 April, 1835.



r, 1834, to the 30th of September, 1835.

<i>When Died.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
January 6, 1835,	[Killed by the falling in of the bank in the quarry.]
January 28, 1835.	
December 11, 1834.	
February 2, 1835.	
April 22, 1835.	
December 26, 1834.	
February 24, 1835.	[Died in his cell; verdict of coroner's inquest—by poison. How he obtained the poison not known.]
February 25, 1835.	
March 17, 1835,	
November 25, 1834.	
February 21, 1835.	
February 28, 1835.	
April 4, 1835.	
January 27, 1835.	
February 19, 1835.	
August 29, 1835.	
March 27, 1835.	[Fell from prison wharf and drowned.]
August 20, 1835.	
December 3, 1834.	
June 8, 1835,	
June 21, 1835.	
October 19, 1834.	
November 6, 1834.	
April 9, 1835.	
November 7, 1834.	
June 16, 1835.	
July 9, 1835.	
August 1, 1835.	
February 27, 1835.	
December 17, 1834.	
May 17, 1835.	



(No. 1.)

*Monthly account current, for the month of October, 1834.*Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1833.

DR.

Sept. 30.	To balance,.....	\$14,081 47
Oct. 1.	Captain Sneider, 50 tons stone,.....	9 37
"	W. Orr, plane iron,.....	36
"	E. Bloomer, blacksmiths work,.....	367 88
3.	Hasluck, Buck & Co., labor of convicts in June,.....	325 59
"	Elisha Bloomer, marble workers in June,..	179 40
"	S. Knower & Co., shoemakers in June,...	781 30
6.	Captain Blauvelt, dock stone,.....	65 09
"	D. C. Wood, marble chips,.....	4 00
"	Jacob Birdsall, paint stone,.....	1 00
7.	Joel Rockell, lime stone,.....	16 87
"	Captain Sneider, dock stone,.....	9 37
8.	Stephen Washburn, quarter's rent,.....	30 00
15.	Joseph Gary, shoemakers in June,.....	497 82
16.	Captain Blauvelt, dock stone,.....	13 12
"	Elisha Bloomer, work in lock and hat shop in August,	515 80
"	John Groshen, on account of lock,.....	450 00
"	Doctor Mathews, on ac. marble, New-York University,	2,000 00
"	J. Fleming, on ac. marble, French church,	1,500 00
23.	Caleb Roscoe, tomb stone, &c.,.....	23 00
27.	Sloop Burdet, 14 tons dock stone,.....	3 50
"	Mrs. Phillips, gutter stone,.....	6 30
31.	Captain Brewster, barrel of soap grease,..	4 00
"	Harmon Eldredge, roller, tomb stone, &c.,..	25 69
"	Jesse Bishop, sledge and hammer,.....	3 19
		<hr/>
		\$20,914 12
		<hr/>
To balance brought down,.....		\$16,252 04
		<hr/>

1833.

CR.

No. of vouchers.

Oct. 13.	1 Joseph Gary, sole leather,.....	\$115 98
17.	2 M. W. Armstrong, shoe thread, awls, &c.	22 03
20.	3 Harmon Eldredge, hard-ware, nails, &c.,	156 00
"	4 Caleb Roscoe, advertising, &c.,.....	28 50
24.	5 A. Graham, com. of deeds, taking affidavits,	9 00
31.	6 Abel Wethey, 1 months' provision,.....	1,847 60
"	7 Henry Ellsworth, oil,.....	362 15
		<hr/>

Carried forward,.....

	Brought forward,.....	\$	
Oct. 31.	8 Thaddeus Brett, flour,.....	37	44
"	9 M. & W. Armstrong, shoe thread,.....	16	50
"	10 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's services,.....	1,844	10
"	11 Harmon Eldredge, flour, salt, corn meal &c.,	87	01
"	12 Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,	51	00
"	13 Jesse Bishop, hay and feed,.....	72	08
"	14 James M. Sailes, cartage,.....	2	75
"	15 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,.	9	94
	Balance charged below,.....	16,252	04
			<hr/>
			\$20,914 12
			<hr/>

ROB'T WILTSE,
Agent and principal keeper.

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
31st October, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing clerk, of the State prison, at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true, in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 11th day }
of Nov., 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 2.)

Monthly account current for the month of November, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1834.		DR.	
Oct. 31.	To balance,.....	\$16,252	04
Nov. 1.	Elihu Scofield, 637 faggots,	25	48
"	Elisha Bloomer, work on Italian marble, .	225	60
"	Hasluck & Buck, convicts' labor in July, .	381	75
"	S. Knower & Co. do do do .	815	26
"	Joseph Garey, do do do .	511	25
			<hr/>
	Carried forward....	\$	

	Brought forward,	\$
Nov. 13.	Jeremiah Chichester, convicts labor in July,	1,878 97
"	do do do do June,	1,035 39
12.	Isaac Beals, stove and pipe,	20 00
15.	Calvin Tompkins, 1,001 tons lime stone, ..	375 38
21.	Many & Ward, bell, &c. returned,	174 58
"	Captain Maybie, sloop load of dock stone,	12 00
"	A. T. Wood, for marble sold,	321 00
"	E. Corning & Co. locks,	584 75
"	E. Bleomer, on ac. marble buildings,	508 91
26.	Joseph Hunt, step stone,	1 00
27.	H. J. Auchmuty, amount of his account, .	58 93
"	Captain Wood, 40 tons stone,	10 00
		<hr/>
		\$22,990 29
		<hr/>
	Balance brought down,	\$15,160 15
		<hr/>

1834.

CR.

No. of Voucher.

Nov. 4.	16 Henry Hynard, dressing blanketing, &c.	101 22
8.	17 George Minnerley, milk,	75 25
"	18 John C. Morrison & Co. oil,	41 25
"	19 P. H. Schenck & Co. fustians, &c.	120 23
10.	20 Jeremiah Chichester, coopers' tools, &c.	1,035 39
13.	21 Many & Ward, prison bell,	388 27
14.	22 Richards & Chamberlin, lime,	9 00
15.	23 Calvin Tompkins, coal,	1,139 93
20.	24 B. D. Boyce, pump,	16 25
"	25 Wm. H. Brewster, hops,	11 25
28.	26 Wm. J. Van Tassell, white oak plank, .	7 89
"	27 Discharged convicts' expenses to place of conviction,	35 00
30.	28 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's ser- vices,	1,833 27
"	29 Tompkins & Lambert, meat,	9 58
"	30 David Felt, stationary,	16 74
"	31 John Nitchie, 100 Bibles,	68 75
"	32 F. L. Wilsey & Co. combs,	7 88
"	33 Suydam, Jackson & Co. patent thread, ..	50 40
"	34 Jamison Cox, support of female convicts,	1,077 59
"	35 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision,	1,785 00
	By balance charged below,	15,160 15
		<hr/>
		\$22,990 29
		<hr/>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
30th November, 1834. }

ROB'T WILTSE,
Agent and principal keeper.

[Senate, No. 23.]

D

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE.
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 2d }
day of Dec. 1834, before me, }

A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 3.)

Monthly account current, for the month of December, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.	DR.	
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$15,160 15
Dec.	Levi Wescott, old stove,	2 00
	2. Oliver Washburn, 731 faggots,	29 24
	3. E. Scofield, 174 "	6 96
	4. Hasluck & Buck, labor in saddlery and hard- ware shop,	384 66
	" S. Knower & Co., boot makers,	791 19
	" Isaac Beals, half year's rent,	87 50
	" Benj. W. Tunstall on account for tailors, ...	38 52
	6. Jer. Chichester, coopers in August,	1,589 42
	" Edmund Clark, bank vault door,	178 00
	" Captain Blank, 12 faggots,	50
	" N. Starbuck & Son, shoemakers, in August,	478 67
	10. Elisha Bloomer, work on Italian marble, ...	201 80
	" " " on ac. for building,	500 00
	11. Thomas Eagar, 100 barrels lime,	65 50
	" John McMurray, on ac. for marble,	374 80
	20. Captain Maybie, on ac. for dock stone,	18 00
	" Mrs. Van Wart, 20 bunches faggots,	80
	23. Captain Lydecker, 54 tons stone,	10 12
	24. Captain Maybie, cash for dock stone,	18 00
	" John Heath, on ac. marble for church,	1,000 00
	" E. Bloomer & Co., work of lock makers, ...	432 20
	" William Lewis, for marble,	41 40
		<hr/>
		\$21,409 43
		<hr/>
	81. To balance,	\$16,752 51
		<hr/>

1834.

CR.

		No. of Voucher.		
Dec.	3.	36	N. Starbuck & Son, for leather,	\$473 86
	"	37	H. Nott & Co., stoves,	179 50
	"	38	Theod's Brett, flour,	180 88
	8.	39	L. F. & H. Birdsall, butter for hospital, .	17 64
	"	40	Ephraim Treadwell, crackers, &c. "	4 37
	"	41	James L. Brown, timber,	28 69
	20.	42	Wm. H. Brewster, lime,	18 12
	"	43	John V. Green, grate for office,	3 00
	27.	44	Israel Harmon, powder for blasting,	37 12
	"	45	Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,	37 00
	31.	46	Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision,	1,844 50
	"	47	Agent, clerk, and keepers, 1 month's ser- vice,	1,832 44
	"		To balance,	16,752 51
				<hr/>
				\$21,409 43
				<hr/>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
31st Dec., 1834. }

ROB'T WILTSE, *Agent*
and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss: Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE.
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 9th }
day of Jan., 1835. }
A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 4.)

Monthly account current, for the month of January, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.

DR.

Jan.	1.	To balance,	\$16,752 51
	"	Capt. Maybie, 1 load dock stone,	13 00
	"	Jonathan Knapp, 19 faggots,	76
	"	John Groshon, cash on account for locks, .	300 00
	"	E. Scofield, 195 faggots,	7 80

Carried forward, *

		Brought forward,....	\$
Jan.	1.	S. Knower & Co. boot makers in Sept'r,..	759 30
	"	Hasluck, Buck & Co. brass workers in Sept.	355 88
	"	N. Starbuck & Son, shoemakers do	485 49
	"	Jer'h Chichester, coopers in June,.....	500 79
	"	do do September, ..	1,285 57
	6.	Wm. H. Brewster, iron work on sloop,...	25 13
	8.	Wm. Dargue, lock,.....	1 50
	"	Elisha Bloomer, hatters in September, ...	159 80
	"	do marble workers do ...	216 97
	"	do on account marble buildings,	500 00
	12.	Elisha Whitteker, marble Reformed Dutch church, Newark,	255 50
	"	Thorpe & Nichols, work done in Sept'r,..	148 31
	"	Thomas Steers, stone steps,.....	6 91
	"	Isaac Nelson, 1 stone step,.....	1 00
	"	Wm. Lawrence, fixing gun lock,.....	31
	"	Abraham Heartt, iron work,.....	3 05
	"	Whitson Washburn, shoeing oxen and rent,	41 75
			<hr/>
			\$21,821 33
			<hr/>
Jan.	31.	To balance brought down,	\$17,063 90
			<hr/>

1835.

DR.

		No. of vouchers.	
Jan.	2.	48 Richard Austin, jr. freight,	\$5 50
	6.	49 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,	11 48
	"	50 Harmon Eldredge, nails, files, lead, &c.	132 66
	"	51 William H. Brewster, hops, charcoal, &c.,	21 87
	"	52 William H. Brewster, freight,	114 27
	13.	53 Jesse Acker, 1 pair of oxen,.....	83 00
	"	54 John Agate, brick,.....	17 40
	14.	55 Isaac Woolsey, expenses to Carmel, by order of commissioners,.....	4 00
	"	56 Thomas Steers, freight,.....	7 63
	"	57 Green & Wetmore, iron, &c.	453 73
	"	58 A. R. & D. W. Wetmore, iron, &c. ..	98 24
	17.	59 A. Heartt, freight,.....	1 13
	19.	60 Whitson Washburn, cartage from quar.	45 99
	31.	61 John D. Arthur, lime and shovels,....	12 38
	"	62 Abel Wethey, provision,.....	1,844 50
	"	63 Agent, clerk and keepers, one month's services,.....	1,836 61
	"	64 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,	9 04
			<hr/>
		Carried forward,....	\$

	Brought forward,....	\$
Jan. 31. 65	Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,.....	38 00
	Balance charged below,.....	17,083 90
		<hr/>
		\$21,831 33
		<hr/>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
January 31, 1835.

ROB'T WILTSE,
Agent and principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the within account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 2d day of }
Feb. 1835, before me. }
A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 5.)

Monthly account current for the month of February, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent for the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.	DR.	
Jan. 31.	To balance,.....	\$17,083 90
Feb. 2.	Oliver Washburn, 402 faggots,.....	16 08
"	Elisha Scofield, 271 do.	9 64
"	S. Knower, & Co., boot-makers, in Oct.,...	799 02
"	Jonathan Knapp, 25 faggots,.....	1 00
"	Hasluck & Buck, labor of convicts in Oct.,..	410 80
"	Starbuck & Son, shoe-makers, in Oct.,....	529 00
"	Jeremiah Chichester, coopers, in Oct.,....	1,294 64
"	Thorpe & Nichols, chair-makers, in Oct.,..	231 75
"	E. Bloomer, on acc't. marble buildings,....	500 00
"	E. Bloomer, interest on renewals,.....	14 06
"	Jesse Williamson, book safe,.....	110 00
11.	Thomas Agate, 22 loads of stone,.....	2 75
13.	Henry Harris, 320 tons dock stone,.....	48 33
"	Stephen B. Tompkins, 2 bushel marble dust,	25
		<hr/>
	Carried forward,....	\$

		Brought forward, \$	
Feb. 13.	E. Bloomer, work done in marble and hat shop,	420	80
"	Elisha Bloomer, on acc't. for marble houses,	750	00
"	Martin E. Thompson, on acc't. for marble,	874	10
"	James Jenkins, work done in blacksmith shop,	16	60
"	J. Woolsey, 4 faggots,	16	
		<hr/> \$23,107 88 <hr/>	
28.	To balance brought down,	\$18,215	83
		<hr/> <hr/>	

1835.		CR.	
		No. of vouchers.	
Feb. 2.	66 Oliver Washburn, freight,	11	25
"	67 D. & S. Baily, medicines, paint, oil, &c.,	191	72
"	68 Isaac Beals, shoe nails and leather,	28	78
6.	69 A. L. Ackerman, rope, &c.,	84	00
9.	70 Edward Acker, guard for small pox hospital,	21	58
"	71 Robert K. Foster, letter postage,	13	30
11.	72 William Steers, cartage from quarries,	5	50
12.	73 James Knowlton, labor of oxen,	28	25
"	74 Isaac C. Smith, freight,	10	12
"	75 James Knowlton, oxen,	75	00
"	76 Henry Harris, iron,	2	83
14.	77 John Brown, timber,	27	50
24.	78 Founelle & Hall, wool,	510	44
28.	79 John C. Morrison & Son, white lead, oil, &c.,	275	36
26.	80 Vinson Sherwood, expenses in pursuit of thieves,	4	81
28.	81 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision,	1,666	00
"	82 Discharged convicts, sundry expenses to places of conviction,	55	00
"	83 Richards & Chamberlin, lime,	11	50
"	84 John Brown, timber,	17	15
"	85 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,	7	02
"	86 Sundry officers, 1 month's services,	1,844	94
		To balance charged below,	18,215 83
		<hr/> \$23,107 88 <hr/>	

State Prison, Mount Pleasant, }
28th February, 1835.

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent*
and *Principal Keeper*.

Westchester County, ss. Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn,

depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true, in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day }
of March, 1835, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, Comm'r of Deeds.

(No. 6.)

Monthly account current for the month of March, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.

DR.

Feb.	28.	To balance,	\$18,215 83
March	1.	E. Scofield, faggots,	11 36
	9.	Jesse Bishop, 1 year's swill,	20 00
	10.	Wm. Coventry, H. Waddell, support one year of U. S. convict,	91 25
	"	Hasluck & Buck, labor of convicts in Nov.	372 66
	"	S. Knower & Co., boot makers, in Nov.,	717 33
	"	Thorp & Nichols, cane seat makers, in Nov.,	235 97
	"	E. Bloomer, work in hat and marble shops in Nov.,	396 00
	"	N. Starbuck & Son, do shoe shop, in Nov.	463 53
	"	Jeremiah Chichester, do of coopers in Nov.	905 59
	17.	Edward Wainwright, 50 tons of lime- stone,	18 75
	"	Captain Acker, mending chain plate,	25
	20.	Isaac I. Blauvelt, for dock stone,	72 17
	"	Rockell & Patten, 40 tons lime-stone,	15 00
	"	Wm. E. Dudley, in full for lime-stone, ..	138 56
	31.	E. Scofield, 215 faggots,	8 60
			<hr/>
			\$21,682 85
			<hr/>
	31.	To balance brought down,	17,684 41
			<hr/>

1835.

CR.

No. of Vouchers.

March	9.	87.	Jesse Bishop, hay, corn and timber, ..	\$143 25
	"	88.	Noah Secor, timber,	18 25
	20.	89.	Wm. & F. Jaques, Stourbridge brick,	85 50
				<hr/>
				Carried forward,

No. of Voucher.		Brought forward,.....	\$
March 31.	90.	Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's services,	1,854 50
"	91.	Discharged convicts, expenses to places of conviction,	45 00
"	92.	Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision, ..	1,844 50
"	93.	Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,	7 44
		Balance carried down,	17,684 41
			<hr/> \$21,682 85 <hr/>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
31st March, 1835.

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent*
and principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this 1st day }
 of April, 1835, before me, }
 A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 7.)

Monthly account current for the month of April, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1835.		DR.	
March 31.	To balance,	\$17,684 41	
April 1.	Error in Green & Wetmore's account of August, 1834,	1 14	
"	Freeman Lyon, steam boiler,	125 00	
"	Benjamin Bentley, bank vault doors,	178 00	
"	Charles Yoe, 5 bls. of lime,	2 50	
"	E. Bloomer, locksmiths in Nov.	484 10	
"	do on account for marble buildings,	500 00	
"	do marble polishers and hatters,	458 90	
"	S. Knower & Co. bootmakers,	832 74	
"	Hasluck & Buck, brass workers,	405 38	
Carried forward,.....			\$

	Brought forward,	\$	
April	1. N. Starbuck & Son, shoemakers,	499	40
	" Thorp & Nicholls, cane seat makers,	267	47
	" J. Chichester, coopers,	1,060	56
	" Whitson Washburn, one quarter's rent of farm,	30	00
	16. E. Bloomer & Co. locksmiths,	609	20
	" Wm. H. Brewster, offal sold,	4	30
	" James N. Wells, marble, French church,	3,369	00
	" John Groshen, on account for locks,	200	00
	" Elihu Seofield, faggots sold,	8	72
		<u>\$26,720</u>	<u>82</u>
	To balance brought down,	<u>\$21,607</u>	<u>39</u>

1835.

CR.

No. of Voucher.

April 1.	94	Theodosius Brett, tea for hospital,	\$17	85
	"	95 Garret & George Green, timber,	117	00
	"	96 Wm. H. Brewster, pump,	12	88
	"	97 John Agate, brick,	10	80
	"	98 J. R. Chilton, chemical services,	30	00
	"	99 Loomis, Hazard & Co. powder,	290	50
6.	100	Thomas Bailey, timber,	91	44
	"	101 Leonard Bleecker, vaccinating matter, ...	6	50
9.	102	John C. Morrison & Son, glass,	5	00
	"	103 Kemble & Hooper, advertising proposals, &c.	9	09
	"	105 David M'Cord, timber,	3	37
	"	105 John Newhouse, hoop poles,	75	
	"	106 Gilbert Montross, guard in small pox hospital,	80	00
	"	107 Benjamin Leggett, guard in small hospital,	80	00
13.	108	Caleb Bacon, medicine,	156	88
	"	109 Isaac Haff, services as assistant keeper, ..	13	75
15.	110	Whitson Washburn, labor with oxen,	2	00
27.	111	William Dargue, copper,	59	72
30.	112	Robert K. Foster, letter postage,	21	05
	"	113 George L. Spencer, wine for hospital, ...	7	50
	"	114 Abel Wethey, 1 month's rations,	1,785	00
	"	115 Van Vlick & Douglas, rice,	22	84
	"	116 Wm. J. Van Tassel, timber,	80	10
	"	117 Officers of prison, pay roll,	1,845	90
	"	118 George Minnerley, milk for hospital,	52	46
	"	119 Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,	63	00
	"	120 N. Starbuck & Son, leather,	150	00

Carried forward,

[Senate No. 23.]

E

Brought forward,..... \$
 April 30. 121 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital 7 11
 " 122 Jesse Bishop, hay and ox feed,..... 88 94

\$21,607 39

\$26,720 82

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
30th April, 1835. }

ROBT WILTSE.
Agent and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBT WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 4th day }
 of April 1835, before me, }
 A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 8.)

Monthly account current for the month of May, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
 account with the State of New-York.

1835.

DR.

April 30.	To balance,.....	\$21,607 39
May 1.	Seth Geer, on ac. marble for gothic church,	1,000 00
"	Levi Wescott, rough stone,.....	1 03
"	Sloop Amity, 3 ton stone,.....	1 12
"	Thorp & Nichols, for cane seat makers in Jan.	303 55
"	S. Knower, boot makers,.....	822 42
"	E. Bloomer, hatters and marble workers,..	475 70
"	Hasluck & Buck, brass workers,.....	393 75
"	N. Starbuck & Son, shoemakers,.....	500 69
"	J. Chichester, coopers,.....	1,159 23
"	Isaac Beals, rent of house $\frac{1}{2}$ year,.....	87 50
14.	James Minnerley, rent of lot,.....	5 00
"	Captain of a canal boat, unlading timber,..	1 00
15.	O. Washburn, faggots,.....	31 04
18.	E. Bloomer, lock makers in January,.....	583 20

Carried forward,..... \$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	
May 18.	John Groshen, on ac. for locks,.....	440	70
"	E. Bloomer, on ac. marble buildings,.....	500	00
"	Woodhouse & Smith, scrap iron,.....	66	57
"	Error in voucher No. 1, in October, 1835,..	3	03
"	do do No. 34, corporation ac. for support of Maria M. Coon,.....	10	00
		<u>\$27,992</u>	<u>92</u>
31.	To balance brought down,.....	22,863	36

1835.	CR.		
No. of vouchers.			
May 7.	123 Samuel Hynard, fulling clothing for convicts,	27	63
9.	124 Gilbert Montross, small pox guard,....	40	00
14.	125 Jeremiah Chichester, lumber,.....	314	51
15.	126 N. R. Packard, advertising in Argus,...	4	25
"	127 Henry T. Penny, transporting convict,..	46	75
17.	128 A. Heartt, lumber,.....	147	87
20.	129 F. G. Freeman, powder,.....	136	50
"	130 Wetmore & Co., iron, steel, &c.,.....	543	41
"	131 E. Bloomer, sheet iron,.....	15	34
22.	132 Benjamin Leggett, small pox hospital guard,	57	33
25.	133 D. C. Lowber, advertising proposals in New-York Times,.....	12	63
29.	134 Gilbert Montross, small pox hospital guard,	16	00
"	135 Alonzo Wakeman, Williams' Annual Register,	1	50
31.	136 Discharged convicts, expenses to places conviction,	89	00
"	137 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision,.....	1,844	50
"	138 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's service,.....	1,874	10
"	139 Tompkins & Lambert, fresh meat for hospital,.....	8	24
	Balance charged below,.....	22,863	36
		<u>\$27,992</u>	<u>92</u>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant }
May 31, 1835.

ROB'T WILTSE,
Agent and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the within account is correct and true, in eve-

ry respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this 16th day }
of June, 1885, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

(No. 9.)

Monthly account current, for the month of June, 1885.

Robert Wiltse, agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1885.

DR.

June 1.	To balance from July account,	\$22,883 36
"	E. Scofield, faggots sold,	16 52
"	O. Washburn, limestone and faggots,	20 79
"	Mr. Cruicks, faggots,	3 00
"	Hasluck & Buck, brass workers,	247 06
"	N. Starbuck & Son, boot and shoemakers, ...	486 73
"	J. Chichester, coopers,	1,071 61
"	Samuel Knower, boot-makers,	733 52
"	Thorp & Nichols, cane seat makers,	247 01
"	E. Bloomer, hatters and marble workers,	466 50
"	E. Bloomer, smiths,	616 20
"	Tompkins and McFarlan, church in Brooklyn, ..	3,700 00
"	John Groshen, on ac. for locks,	277 45
"	Gilbert Canniff, stone, &c.	2 44
"	John Groshen, on ac. for locks,	34 20
"	Captain Blauvelt, dock stone,	80 00
"	A. Kipp, lime,	50
"	John Groshen, on ac. for locks,	188 07
"	John Newhouse, faggots,	1 00
"	David Collins, 60 tons dock stone,	11 25
"	Isaac Hendricks, dock stone,	7 81
"	John W. Hays, limestone,	3 50
"	David Collins, dock stone,	10 88

\$31,039 40

30. To balance brought down,

\$26,075 20

1885.

CR.

No. of Vouchers.		
June 7.	140 Augustus Filley, transporting convicts,	\$103 25
"	141 Philip Beekman, timber,	11 00

Carried forward.....

		Brought forward,.....	\$	
June	7.	142 O. Washburn, lime casks and cartage,	8	34
	10.	143 A. L. Ackerman, old rope,.....	43	41
	"	144 Wm. M. Thorp, chairs,.....	43	88
	"	145 Samuel Whittemore & Co., wool machine cards,.....	34	20
	"	146 Theod. Brett, flour,.....	32	13
12.	147	Wm. J. Van Tassell, plank,.....	25	20
	"	148 Gilbert Canniff, cartage,.....	27	95
	"	149 John P. Roome, transporting convicts,	25	34
17.	150	Angus McDuffie, do	91	14
	"	151 Isaac C. Smith, grindstones,.....	14	57
18.	152	Edward Kerney, wool,.....	8	00
	"	153 John D. Livingston, transporting convicts,.....	45	25
	"	154 L. W. Ten Broeck, transporting convicts,	70	16
	"	155 John Shepherd, timber,.....	25	30
	"	156 A. Heartt, lumber,.....	118	85
	"	157 John Newhouse, boards,.....	48	00
27.	158	Jesse Bishop, wool,.....	177	05
30.	159	Abel Wethey, provision,.....	1,729	00
	"	160 John Steward & Co., shirting,.....	278	98
	"	161 Discharged convicts, expenses to places of conviction,.....	62	00
	"	162 John P. Roome, transporting convicts,	24	48
	"	163 Agent, clerk, and keeper, 1 month's services,.....	1,907	44
	"	164 Thompkins & Lambert, meat,.....	9	33
		Balance charged below,.....	26,075	20
			<hr/>	
			\$31,039	40
			<hr/>	

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
June 30, 1835. }

ROB'T WILTSE, *Agent*
and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn the 7th day }
 of July, 1835, before me, }
 A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 10.)

Monthly account current for the month of July, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.	DR.	
June 30.	To balance,	\$26,075 20
July 1.	John Groshen, on account for locks,	198 64
	" E. Scofield, 314 faggots,	12 56
	" Thorp & Nichols, cane seat makers in Mch.	297 00
	" E. Bloomer, lock shop in March,	557 80
	" Sam'l Knower, boot makers do	814 10
	" N. Starbuck & Son, shoe and boot makers in March,	472 27
	" Hasluck & Buck, brass workers in March,	388 78
	" Jeremiah Chichester, coopers do	1,212 69
	" E. Bloomer, hatters and marble workers in March,	543 90
	" Schooner Columbus, 12 tons building stone,	3 00
	" Mr. Cruicks, 50 faggots,	2 00
	" Whitson Washburn, 1 barrel of lime,	50
25.	Joseph Hunt, for ox chain,	13 06
	" John Groshen, on account for locks,	495 02
		<hr/>
		\$31,086 52
		<hr/>
July 31.	Balance brought down,	\$25,494 00
		<hr/>

1835.	CR.	
July	No. of vouchers.	
1.	165 N. Starbuck & Son, leather,	\$255 84
6.	166 John Targee, support of female con- victs,	1,149 40
	" 167 Thos. Bailey, lumber,	119 67
	" 168 Archibald Campbell, copy of act relat- ing to prisons,	1 00
16.	169 N. L. & S. L. Mott, harness leather,	21 78
	" 170 A. L. Ackerman, grindstones & rope,	83 77
18.	171 Charles Lynch, flour,	7 50
	" 172 Theod. Brett, do	37 13
21.	173 John P. Roome, transporting female convict,	92
	" 174 do do 4 convicts,	24 43
22.	175 do do 6 do	26 25
24.	176 Matthew Armstrong, harness leather, &c.	68 53
27.	177 F. L. Wilsey, combs, &c.	18 88
		<hr/>
	Carried forward,	\$

No. of vouchers.		Brought forward,....	\$
July 27.	178 David Felt, & Co. stationary,.....	16	50
	28. 179 Charles N. Mills, blanket reed,.....	3	00
	29. 180 James R Demarest, flour,.....	22	13
	" 181 Harmon Eldredge, sheet iron, awls, &c. &c.....	48	29
	" 182 Samuel Marks, advertising proposals for rations,.....	4	50
31.	183 Abel Wethey, provisions,	1,736	00
	" 184 Agent and officers, 1 month's services,	1,912	45
	" 185 Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,.....	26	00
	" 186 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospi- tal,.....	8	61
	Balance charged below,.....	25,494	00
			<hr/>
			<u>\$31,086 52</u>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
31 July, 1835.

ROB'T WILTSE, *Agent.*

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true in every respect, according to their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 3d day of }
August, 1835, before me. }
A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 11.)

Monthly account current for the month of August, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.		DR.	
July 31.	To balance,	\$25,494	00
Aug. 1.	E. Scofield, 386 fagots,	15	44
	" Wm. L. Simers, balance on account marble,.	91	42
	" R. R. Finch, & Co. on acc't for shoemakers,.	602	37
	" Hasluck & Buck, brass workers in April,....	384	75
	" N. Starbuck & Son, shoemakers in April,...	475	45
	" Jeremiah Chichester, coopers in April,.....	1,261	27
			<hr/>
Carried forward,.....			\$

		Brought forward,.....	\$	
Aug.	"	Thorp & Nicholls, cane seat makers in April,	333	91
	"	Samuel Knower, boot makers in April,.....	837	64
10.		E. Bloomer, for tools,	48	00
	"	E. Bloomer, marble workers and hatters, ...	537	36
	"	E. Bloomer, locksmiths in April,	548	86
15.		John Groshen, on account for locks,	100	00
	"	New-York University, on acc't for marble, .	1,500	00
19.		Stephen Conklin, weaving,.....	1	68
	"	John Groshen, on account for locks,.....	701	34
31.		E. Scofield, 341 fagots,.....	13	64
	"	E. Bloomer, balance for hatters and marble workers in April,.....	15	34
			<hr/>	
			\$32,862 47	
			<hr/>	
To balance brought down,.....			\$27,816 28	
			<hr/>	

1835.

CR.

		No. of Voucher.		
Aug.	1.	187	Peter H. Schenck, cotton warp,.....	\$600 00
	9.	188	Angus McDuffie, transporting convicts,	83 67
	"	189	Thos. J. Carmichael, expenses pursuing convicts,	12 38
	"	190	John P. Roome, transporting convicts, .	24 43
	"	191	Wm. H. Brewster, wheat flour,	21 00
17.	192		John Van Dine, transporting convicts, .	33 11
18.	193		John P. Roome, do do .	27 16
	"	194	Henry Elsworth, oil,	140 65
	"	195	F. G. Freeman, powder,	402 50
21.	196		John Valentine, expenses pursuing con- victs,	7 75
	"	197	James Hallock & Co., hops,	6 47
31.	198		Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision, ...	1,736 00
	"	199	Agent, clerk, and keepers, 1 month's ser- vices,	1,922 13
	"	200	Discharged convicts, expenses to places of conviction,	19 00
	"	201	Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital,	9 94
			Balance charged below,	27,816 28
			<hr/>	
			\$32,862 47	
			<hr/>	

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
31st August, 1835. }

ROB'T WILTSE,
Agent and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing,
clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn,

depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROB'T WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 2d day {
of September, 1835, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 12.)

Monthly account current for the month of September, 1835.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1835.

DR.

Aug. 31.	To balance,	\$27,816 23
Sept. 1.	N. S. Prime, blacksmiths' work,	1 25
8.	Jesse Bishop, scraper and neck for roller, ..	18 10
"	Alexander Van Wart, 37 feet monument coping,	16 65
"	Henry Haris, 12 faggots,	50
11.	N. Starbuck & Son, boot and shoemakers, in May,	449 83
"	Jeremiah Chichester, coopers, in May,	1,335 58
"	Thorp & Nichols, cane seat makers, in May, ..	325 63
"	John Groshen, on acc. for locks,	280 25
"	Samuel Knowler, boot makers, in May,	808 33
"	Elisha Bloomer, marble workers and hatters, in May,	549 40
"	Elisha Bloomer, lock makers, in May,	537 80
"	Hasluck & Buck, brass workers, in May, ..	396 75
26.	John Barlow, marble work at trimmings, ..	44 70
"	L. Aspinwall, old bell, sold,	18 38
30.	Oliver Washburn, rough stone and faggots, ..	6 96
"	D. & I. Baily, 116 baskets,	22 04
		<hr/>
		\$32,622 93
		<hr/>
30.	To balance brought down,	\$27,288 54
		<hr/>

1835.

CR.

No. of vouchers.		
Sept. 8.	202 Thomas Baily, lumber,	\$282 11
"	203 Jesse Bishop, hay and ox feed,	108 81
10.	204 Jeremiah Chichester, lumber,	60 22
11.	205 John Laraway, transporting convicts, ..	71 10
12.	206 W. B. Flagler, do do	71 68
		<hr/>
Carried forward,		\$

[Senate No. 23.]

F

No. of vouchers.		Brought forward,.....	\$
Sept. 12.	207	Isaac C. Smith, flour,.....	86 13
	13.	208 Henry Elsworth, oil,	72 09
	"	209 Charles Niven, transporting convicts, ..	44 20
	"	210 John D. Arthur, steel and iron,	214 85
	"	211 Charles Niven, transporting convicts, ..	24 50
22.	212	John P. Roome, do do	23 52
26.	213	Isaac C. Smith, salt,.....	14 88
28.	214	A. Hearitt, bell,	25 22
30.	215	Caleb Roscoe, advertising and printing, ..	18 25
	"	216 Abel Wethey, provision,.....	1,798 00
	"	217 Oliver Washburn, lime casks, &c.	6 96
	"	218 Robert K. Foster, half year's letter postage,	23 49
	"	219 Discharged convicts' expenses to places of conviction,	64 00
	"	220 Gilbert Caniff, Jr., carting stone,.....	62 90
	"	221 Agent, clerk and keepers, one month's services,.....	1,048 69
	"	222 Tompkins & Lambert, meat for hospital, ..	8 17
	"	223 D. & I. Baily, medicine, nails, &c.....	254 99
	"	224 R. Wiltse, sundry expenses,.....	112 15
		Balance charged below,	27,288 54
			<hr/> \$32,622 93 <hr/>

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
October 1st, 1835. }

ROBT WILTSE, *Agent*
and Principal Keeper.

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 2d day }
of October, 1835, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

January 22, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Central Bank, in relation to unclaimed deposits, &c.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

In pursuance of the 6th section of the act entitled "An act relative to unclaimed bank dividends and deposits," passed May 9th, 1835, the undersigned, President of the Central Bank, has the honor herewith to report the same statement required to be published by said act; made out, sworn to, and published by the Cashier, (as the undersigned believes,) in the manner and for the time required by the act aforesaid; and which the undersigned, in all respects, believes to be correct and true.

LEVI BEARDSLEY.

Dated January 21, 1836.

CENTRAL BANK.

Statement of deposits remaining unclaimed in the Central Bank, for more than two years prior to the first of September instant, viz:

1832, April 7. Peter Magher, commissioner of common schools, Cherry-Valley, balance of account,	\$3 33
1833, Feb. 16. H. S. Williams & Co. Cherry-Valley, balance of account,	10 00

1830, June 26. Gertrude Cutting, New-York city, balance of account,	17 50
1830, May 18. Foot & Sabin, Cooperstown, balance of account,	05
1830, July 12. Joseph Phelon, Agent, Cherry-Valley, balance of account,	58
1833, June 5. David Battolph, unknown, balance of acct.	10
1832. Jan. 11. Marsena Ballard, Homer, " "	09
1831, May 18. A. St. John, Ithaca,	10

There are no dividends remaining unclaimed.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Otsego county. }

Horatio J. Olcott, Cashier of the Central Bank, being duly sworn, saith, that the above is a true and accurate statement, to the best of knowledge.

A. J. OLCOTT.

Sworn and subscribed, this 22d
day of September, A. D.
1835, before me.

J. E. CARY, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of Albany, ss.

Levi Beardsley, President of the Central Bank, being sworn, saith, that he verily believes the annexed statement, and the above report, in all respects, correct and true, except that he believes said statement was not published till a few days after the first of September last. And further saith not.

LEVI BEARDSLEY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 22d of
January, 1836, before me,

A. G. BURKE, *Sup. Court Com.?*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 25.

IN SENATE,

January 25, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the committee on banks and insurance companies,
relative to mutual insurance companies.**

Mr. Armstrong, from the committee on banks and insurance companies, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to "inquire into the expediency of authorizing by a general law the formation of mutual insurance companies or associations, with proper limitations of corporate powers,"

REPORTED:

That the ninth section of the seventh article of the constitution of this State provides that "the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys, or property for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic, or corporate."

So far as this provision relates to corporations, the intention of those who adopted it is clearly to be seen, by reference to the debates in the convention. The chairman of the committee of the legislative department who reported it, stated that the committee had looked upon the multiplication of incorporations as an evil; that they had been created for a great variety of purposes, and he believed they were generally admitted to have produced great public mischief; whether these reasons were well founded, or in some respects imaginary, it is not the design of your committee to inquire, they have alluded to them for no other purpose than as

[Senate No. 25.]

A

a means of ascertaining the extent of the legislative power under this provision, when applied to "creating *any body*, politic or corporate." It is probably a safe rule, and frequently becomes necessary in arriving at a just and correct construction of a constitutional enactment when its language is not sufficiently definite, to examine the alleged causes and reasons which led to its adoption. This rule has been recognized by the supreme court, in the case of the People vs. Morris, decided in January 1835, and recently reported by Mr. Wendell. In that case one of the points presented for the consideration of the court was, whether a bill authorising the incorporation of a *village* came within this constitutional provision. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court. It will be recollected that he was a member of the convention, and well understood its views in regard to incorporations. In this opinion the learned Judge remarks: "We think we hazard nothing in asserting that the multiplication of cities and villages by the Legislature has at no time been a subject of complaint.— Only four of the former existed in the State at the adoption of the constitution, the latter which were somewhat numerous, have always been viewed by the people of the State as a matter in which the inhabitants of the villages were exclusively interested, and to be left to their option. But *private incorporations* had multiplied to an extent, that had attracted public attention, especially *banking institutions*. These had been sought for with zeal, and their enactment atteded with circumstances that awakened public suspicion and alarm."

"It is obvious, says the Judge, though the language used in the clause in question is *general*, that the honorable chairman (referring to Mr. King who reported the section) had in his mind (and he spoke for the committee) the case of private corporations; that the great inducement to the adoption of the clause was a check upon them; and that the organization of communities, and the investing them with the privileges of mere municipal jurisdiction and authority, were not at all in contemplation." The committee have no doubt that it was the multiplication of *private incorporations*, and the facilities with which they were obtained, that gave birth to this constitutional provision. It does however recognize the right, and of course the policy of granting them, and it leaves to the Legislature to determine under its restrictions, to what extent they shall be encouraged, and the objects to which it shall be applied. The constitutional restraint however, is to guard against

an increase which might operate unfavorably upon the general good, and to the injury of individual interest. A general law, therefore, authorizing private corporations to be formed in relation to a certain kind of business, might produce the creation of an unlimited number of corporations, and thereby introduce to a considerable extent the evil which the the Constitution designed to prevent. And if we advert to the language used in the clause in question, it seems to be opposed to the idea of passing a law under which corporations may be multiplied or extended in number without limitation. It declares that "every bill creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate," shall have the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature to become a law.

The words "*any bill*," and *any body*, politic or corporate," indicate that the passage of a bill creating *one* incorporation and *nothing more*, is thereby intended, or contemplated; that this is the safe rule of construction for the guidance of legislative action, cannot be questioned. It keeps under the control of the Legislature its power in regard to applications for incorporations and the exercise of it in those cases, which in their judgment is calculated to advance the public interest. The committee however do not mean to be understood as expressing a decided opinion against the constitutionality of a general law; they consider the point unsettled, and upon which different opinions are entertained. With these views, the committee do not believe it expedient for the Legislature to enact a general law authorizing the formation of mutual insurance companies.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 26.

IN SENATE,

January 13, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Nathaniel Challes, Inspector of lumber for the city
of Troy, for 1835.

The following is the report of the undersigned as an inspector
of lumber in the city of Troy, for 1835, containing the different
qualities and quantities, with the price of each by itself, as the price
current from lumber merchants; the fees received and expenses
out for labor, inspecting square timber, viz:

Feet.		M.		Feet.
117,668	1st qual. pine bds. & plk. at \$33 is	\$3,883 04	\$44 14	
336,802	2d " " " "	23 " 7,746 45	126 30	
275,447	3d " " " "	17 " 4,682 60	103 31	
1,106,537	4th " " " "	12 " 13,278 44	414 95	
472,269	box bds.....	12 " 5,067 22	118 80	
87,585	thin white wood.....	18 " 1,576 53	32 84	
11,901	1st qual. white wood chr. plk.	45 " 535 54		
6,797	2d " " "	30 " 203 91	12 26	
20,084	cherry bds. and plk.....	25 " 502 10	7 53	
6,164	oak " "	18 " 110 95	2 42	
17,396	maple, curl & plain, average,	20 " 347 92	6 53	
1,980	white ash bds. and plk.	15 " 297 03	7 43	
2,478,452 amounting to		\$38,831 73	\$876 51	

[SENATE

Cubic feet.	M.		Fees.
10,370 pine timber, merchantable,			
685 " second,	\$0 15	\$1,055 25	\$22 07
4,953 oak, mercht.			
65 " sec.	22	1,108 96	10 24
57,812 pine, measured only,	16	9,249 92	72 25
90,070 oak, "	22	19,865 40	112 58
<hr/>			
163,935 total, amounting to		\$32,874 53	\$217 14
Brought down value of sawed lumber, ...		38,831 73	876 51
		<hr/>	
		\$69,996 26	\$1,093. 65
N. B. Money paid out for labor, measuring	<hr/>		
timber, deduct			45 62
			<hr/>
Leaves			\$1,048 03
			<hr/>

NATH'L CHALLES, *Inspector.*

Troy, 17th December, 1835.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 27.

IN SENATE,

January 27, 1836.

RESOLUTIONS

Offered by Mr. Powers, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this State be proposed, and referred to the Legislature next to be chosen, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one printed therein, for three months previous to the next annual election, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the eighth article of the said Constitution.

I. The Legislature may reorganize the Court of Chancery, and may authorize the appointment of one or more additional Chancellors, but the whole number in office shall not exceed four; and may define and regulate the powers of the said court, and may vest such equity powers in subordinate officers of the said court, and in the circuit courts and county courts, as the Legislature may direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

A superior court of common law may be organized whenever deemed expedient by the Legislature, to consist of not more than four judges, and to exercise any of the powers and jurisdiction now appertaining to the supreme court, either concurrently with that court or exclusively, as the Legislature shall direct; and the final judgments of the said court shall be subject to review by writ of error to the court for the correction of errors, in the same

[Senate No. 27.]

A

manner, and to the same extent as now provided in respect to judgments of the supreme court.

II. The Legislature, whenever deemed expedient, may authorize the appointment of one additional justice of the supreme court, who shall possess all the powers of a justice of that court.

III. The Legislature may in their discretion, abolish the office of circuit judge, or may assign to the circuit judges of any of the Senate districts, not exceeding four at one time, the duties of judges of the supreme court of common law, and may provide for the holding of the said court by the said circuit judges, either permanently or for definite portions of time, and may provide for the holding of the said court by the circuit judges of any other four Senate districts, for other definite portions of time; and the Legislature may make provision for the holding of circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer, by the justices of the supreme court, the judges of the superior court of common law, and the circuit judges, or any one or more of them.

IV. The Chancellors, the justices of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court of common law, whose appointment may be authorized as herein provided, shall be appointed in the manner, and hold their offices for the same time and by the like tenure, and subject to removal in like manner, as provided in the Constitution in respect to justices of the supreme court, they shall respectively be members of the court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, and if impeached, shall be suspended from office until their acquittal.

V. When an appeal from the court of chancery to the court for the correction of errors, the Chancellors shall inform the court of the causes of the decree appealed from, but shall have no voice in the final sentence; and when a writ of error shall be brought on a judgment of the supreme court, or of the superior court of common law, the judges of the court to which the writ of error shall have been directed, shall assign the reasons for their judgment, but shall not have a voice for its affirmance or reversal.

VI. So much of the Constitution of this State as is repugnant to this amendment, is hereby abrogated.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution, a majority of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof, be transmitted to the honorable the Assembly, for their concurrence.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 28.

IN SENATE,

February 1, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the Committee on Literature, on the Memorial of
Thomas F. Gordon.**

Mr. Young, from the committee on literature, to which was referred the memorial of Thomas F. Gordon,

REPORTED:

Such commendable brevity is exhibited in the memorial, that it deserves to be transcribed. It is as follows:

“Your memorialist has prepared, and is about to publish, a Historical View and Gazette of the State, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the Legislature.” This is one of the most laconic memorials on record.

The committee have not seen the manuscript of this work; nor are they in possession of any means of ascertaining its merits. If it shall turn out to be a good book, as they hope it may, they most respectfully recommend it to the patronage of the whole reading community, who are the only legitimate judges on this subject; and who, in that event, will buy the work and indemnify the author for his labors. But if it shall happen that the book is “stale” and “flat” to the reader, it will in that case be found “unprofitable” to the author.

In a free and enlightened community, books, as well as men, will always obtain and occupy their appropriate grade by their intrinsic merits. It is true that artificial means may sometimes raise the one or the other above the proper level; but such elevation is al-

ways temporary, and its final result injurious. For the nudity of the book or the man, by such artificial elevation, is only rendered the more conspicuous.

On the whole, if Mr. Gordon has written a good book, its merits will be discovered and appreciated by the sagacity of the community, and our aid in such case would be useless and unnecessary; but if, unfortunately, the work is of an opposite character, the committee are unwilling that legislation should become the *dry nurse* of bad authors. They therefore respectfully recommend to the Senate that the memorialist should be permitted to withdraw his memorial.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 29.

IN SENATE,

February 2, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, on a resolution of the Senate, relative to lands now owned by the State.

The Commissioners of the Land-Office, in compliance with the resolution of the Honorable the Senate, requiring them to report "the amount of lands now owned by the State, designating the quantity in each county with the estimated value; and designating also between those belonging to the General Fund, the Common School Fund, the Literature Fund, and the Canal Fund, have the honor to report the following statements:

The statement marked A, contains the land belonging to the General Fund.

The statement marked B, contains the land belonging to the School Fund.

The statement marked C, contains the land belonging to the Literature Fund.

And the statement marked D, the Canal Fund.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Surv. Gen.*

A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller.*

JOHN A. DIX, *Secretary of State.*

A. KEYSER, *Treasurer.*

[Senate, No. 29.]

A

(A.)

Statement of the unsold lands belonging to the
GENERAL FUND.

County.	Designation.	Acres.	Valuation.
<i>Breome.</i>	Windsor, second tract,	164	294
	“ third “	250	562
<i>Certland.</i>	Military townships, Solon, lot No. 98,	119	395
	“ “ Virgil, lot No. 87,	69	114
	Massachusetts ten townships, north tier,	31	66
<i>Essex.</i>	Essex tract or Henry's survey,	188	48
	North river Head tract,	320	231
	Northwest Bay tract,	90	131
	Old Military tract, town. 1, Thorn's survey,	707	603
	Old Military tract, town. 11,	320	387
	Peru Bay tract,	411	980
	Schroon tract,	162	249
	Totten & Crossfield's pur., town. No. 27, S. E. part,	678	237
	West of road patents,	160	98
<i>Greene.</i>	Greene county tract,	216	296
<i>Madison.</i>	Oneida Reservation, N. W. part, ...	112	183
<i>Oneida.</i>	Oneida Purchase of 1824,	119	666
<i>Otsego.</i>	Crumhorn Mountain tract,	170	541
<i>Oswego.</i>	Military townships, Hannibal lot 80,.	100	449
	Island, Ox creek, in Oswego river, ...	4	30
	Old Fort and Military parade ground, (about,)	70 not appr'd	
<i>Washington.</i>	South Bay tract,	160	156
<i>Warren.</i>	Brant Lake tract,	193	282
	Tongue Mountain tract,	200	114
		5,018	7,112

*Lands bought in by the State at sales for taxes in 1826 and 1830
and remaining unsold.*

County.	Description.	Acres.	Valuation.
<i>Essex.</i>	Essex tract, lot No. 96,	158	
	Hoffman town. 96,	186	
Carried forward,		344	

County.	Description.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,	344	
	Jay tract, 87,	45	
	Paradox tract,	160	
	Pera Bay tract,	252	
	Schroon tract,	160	
Greene.	Greene county tract, lot 82,	121	
Montgomery.	Ox Bow tract, lot 215,	155	
	Totten & Crossfield's purchase, town		
	No. 4, ..	8,117	
	" " 85, ..	11,300	
	" " 41, ..	8,302	
	" " 50, ..	324	
Oneida.	Oneida Creek tract, lot 69,	10	
	Oneida Reservation, N. W. part lot 38, ..	159	
	" " 49, ..	168	
Oswego.	Oswego, west village of, lot 85,		
Sullivan.	Minisink Patent, 1st division, lot 11, ..	632	
Warren.	Brant Lake tract, lot 21,	160	
	" " 60,	160	
	" " 72,	160	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		30,727	

A Statement of the unsold Lands which have become the property of the State, under the foreclosure of mortgages belonging to the General Fund.

By whom mortgaged.	Where situated.	Acres.	Valuation.
Benjamin Butler.	Lands in Pharsalia, in the county of Chenango, lots 27, 45,	342	\$2,540
Seth C. Baldwin.	Town of Masonville, in Walton tract, in the county of Delaware, lot No. 18, instead of 20, (supposed to be a mistake, and cannot be estimated,)	200	400
Garret Becker.	Town of Middleburgh, in the county of Schoharie, quantity not given,		517
William Butler.	Being the south half of lot No. 7, of great lot No. 35, in the Hardenburgh patent, town of Tompkins, in the county of Delaware,	615	221
Edward Wheelock.	The residue of lot No. 28, in the 1st allotment of New-Petersburgh, in the county of Oneida, due on foreclosure,	11	44
Jeremiah Lilly.	Subdivision No. 7, of lot No. 1, of the 7th allotment of Minisink patent, in the county of Sullivan,	134	800
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward,			

By whom mortgaged.	Where situated.	Acres.	Valuation.
John McCrea.	In Evans' patent, Tompkins, in the county of Delaware,.....	537	1,131
Nehemiah Platt.	In the town of Kingsbury, in the county of Washington,.....	50	800
John Porter,	offset to A. Wilson. Part of lot 253, late Oneida reservation, in the county of Oneida,.....	23	Not ap'd.
Isaac Ogden.	Lot No. 1 of lot 113, in Walton, in the county of Delaware, 1st piece, " " 2d " "	69 246	Not ap'd.
Christopher Peck.	In the town of Rotterdam, in county of Schenectady,.....	105	Not ap'd.
Peter Douw Beekman.	Lots 64 and 65 on the south side of the Albany and Schenectady turnpike road, city of Albany,..		Not ap'd.
		<u>2,332</u>	<u>\$6,453</u>

Summary.

General Fund Lands,.....	5,013	\$7,112
Mortgages foreclosed,	2,332	6,453
Lands bought in for taxes,	30,727	Not ap'd.
Total,....	<u>38,072</u>	<u>\$13,565</u>

(B.)

A statement of the unsold lands belonging to the
SCHOOL FUND.

County.	Description.	Acres.	Valuation.
Broome.	Susquehannah lands.		
	First tract in Windsor,.....	1,362	\$1,979
	Second tract do	1,289	1,773
	Third tract do	1,368	2,538
	Delaware tract,.....	826	1,186
Cayuga and Seneca.	Escheated lots in Military townships, remnants,.....	260	
Cayuga.	Islands—Opposite lot 35, Brutus,....	10	not appr'd
	Middle island in Seneca river,	17	103
Clinton.	Unpatented lots in township No. 3, of the old Military tract,	4,265	not appr'd
	Carried forward,.....		

County.	Description.	Acres.	Valuation
	Brought forward,.....		
	Gore along the south bounds of Duer- ville,	696	869
<i>Cortland.</i>	Township of Cincinnatus,	109	337
	“ Virgil,	76	245
<i>Cortland and Seneca.</i>	Unpatented lots in Mili- tary townships,.....	226	not appr'd
<i>Erie.</i>	Black Rock, village of, (stone quarry) ..	10	“
<i>Essex.</i>	Essex tract, or Henry's survey,.....	13,002	3,107
	Gore between Hoffman township and Thurman's road patent,	218	436
	Gore adjoining Hoffman township and Totten and Crossfield's purchase, ..	163	347
	Jay tract,	1,372	261
	Lands in Lewis,.....	2,795	398
	“ adjoining Maul's patent,.....	400	250
	“ unsurveyed,	5,000	not appr'd
	North River Head tract,	991	284
	Old Military tract, township number one, Thorn's survey,.....	4,936	3,907
	Old Military tract, 1 and 2, Richards' survey,	3,236	809
	Old Military tract, township No. 11,.	5,967	2,058
	Old Military tract, township No. 12, Thorn's survey,.....	455	558
	Old Military tract, township No. 12, Richards' survey,	20,227	6,283
	Triangle adjoining township No. 12 of the Old Military tract,.....	7,300	not appr'd
	Peru Bay tract,.....	440	432
	Roaring Brook tract,	14,585	3,455
	Scaroon tract,.....	138	328
	Totten & Crossfield's purchase, town- ship No. 25,.....	3,893	1,154
	Do township No. 27,	5,998	2,064
	Do “ 50,.....	440	113
	West of Road patent,.....	1,600	353
<i>Franklin.</i>	Old Military tract, township No. 9,.	4,239	1,134
	St. Regis reservation,.....	1,538	461
<i>Herkimer.</i>	Moose River tract, township No. 1,	28,074	11,905
	“ “ 2,	22,561	10,549
	“ “ 5,	22,560	not appr'd
	“ “ 6,	13,080	not appr'd
<i>Madison.</i>	New-Stockbridge, south-west part,..	58	702
<i>Niagara.</i>	Lewiston village, 3 water lots, 80 links by 1 chain 75 links each,.....		
<i>Montgomery.</i>	Benson township,	160	64
	Carried forward,.....		

County.	Description.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,.....		
<i>Montgomery.</i>	Gore between townships No. 29 and 31, Totten and Crossfield's purchase,	2,035	543
	Moose River tract, township No. 3,..	22,724	10,886
	" " 4,..	23,713	not appr'd
	" " 7,..	24,200	"
	" " 8,..	23,521	"
	" " 9,..	26,700	8,093
	" " 10,..	9,779	not appr'd
	Totten & Crossfield's purchase, township No. 6,.....	26,595	10,099
	Do township No. 10 and 29,.....	9,156	not appr'd
	Do " 23,.....	30,328	24,015
	Do adjoining Triangle,.....	7,567	5,958
	Do township No. 37,	20,191	8,539
	Do " 38,	5,857	3,048
	Do " 39,	24,135	8,857
	Do " 42,	24,929	10,123
	Do " 43,	25,220	9,053
<i>Niagara.</i>	Garrison land at Fort Niagara,.....	716	
<i>Otsego.</i>	Crumhorn Mountain tract,.....	119	313
<i>Oswego.</i>	East Oswego, village of, (blocks unsold about,)		50 not appr'd
	Oswego Falls, village of, 22 lots, (120 by 250 feet,)		1,062
<i>St. Lawrence.</i>	Au-Long-Sault island in river St. Lawrence,.....	324	556
<i>Tioga.</i>	Unpatented lots in Chemung townships,	1,248	not appr'd
<i>Washington.</i>	Skeenesborough, west bounds,...	133	46
<i>Warren.</i>	North gore between townships No. 12 and 14, Totten & Crossfield's pur.,..	4,651	3,831
	Do unsurveyed,.....	4,650	not appr'd
	Gore south of Scaroon lake,	171	109
	Hague tract,.....	357	236
	Luzerne tract,	402	371
	Palmer's purchase,	8,040	3,773
	Totten & Crossfield's purchase, township No. 24,.....	2,540	not appr'd
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		526,012	\$169,953

Statement of the lands which have become the property of the State, under the foreclosure of mortgages belonging to the School Fund

By whom mortgaged.	Where situated.	Acres.	Valuation.
Calvin Hyde.	In Boston Purchase, Broome county; amount due on foreclosure, 1822,	150	1,117
Samuel Ains.	Jay tract lot 67, Essex county; amount due,.....	146	365
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Carried forward,.....		

By whom mortgaged.	Where situated.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,		
Gates Hoyt.	Old Military tract, town. 7, Franklin county,	159	576
Valentine Effner.	In Blenheim patent, Schoharie patent, E. 1 of lot 25, (title supposed defective,)	105	1,200
Ezra Coates, jr.	In Willsborough, Essex county, 1st piece,	187	1,312
	2d "	39	79
Henry F. Yates.	In town of Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery,	50	250
Peter Brooks, jr.	In Minden, Montgomery county,	16	133
Joshua Mersereau.	In the town of Guilford, Chenango county; title defective,	126	
Marshal Jenkins, Jr.	City of Hudson, lot 22, north side of Union-street. <i>Also</i> , a lot on the north side of Warren-street,		Not ap'd.
Charles Joy.	Two pieces of in Hosick patent, in the county of Rensselaer,	31	Not ap'd.
Nicholas Bleeker, Jr., and others.	In the village of Fort Putnam, on the river St. Lawrence, in the county of Jefferson, 46 building lots, being 50 by 120 feet, ...		Not ap'd.
Smith Cogswell.	In the second range of great lot No. 16, in the 7th division of the Minisink patent, in the county of Sullivan, 14 lots, (quere as to title,)	1,757	Not ap'd.
John T. Van Dalfsen.	Four lots of land, including a dock in the village of Coeymans, in the county of Albany,		
James Haight.	In Otsego county, part of the Otsego patent,	30	180
Aaron McDonald.	In the town of Philips, county of Putnam,	35	125
Charles Jenkins.	Lot No. 15, on Diamond-street, in the city of Hudson; bid in for,		177
Shepard Record.	In the town of Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess,	6	Not ap'd
Jonathan Tracy.	A lot in the city of Hudson, on the south side of the Columbia turnpike, 50 by 150 feet,		Not ap'd.
Nathaniel Higgins.	A lot in township No. 5, Macomb's purchase, in the county of St. Lawrence,	100	Not ap'd.
Ira Allen.	Situate on Trout brook, in the town of Madrid, in the county of St. Lawrence,	43	Not ap'd.
Reuben Ashman.	Being parts of lots No. 79 and 80, in the north part of township		
	Carried forward,		

By whom mortgaged.	Where situated.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,.....		
	No. 5, in great tract 3, of Macomb's purchase,	130	Not ap'd
David Hoit.	Being part of lot No. 9, in the town of Louisville in the county of St. Lawrence,	50	Not ap'd.
Ezekiel Whalen.	Being the westerly half part of the W. ½ of lots 5 and 6 of the smaller lots into which lot 2, of the division of lot 9, of 25 allotment of Kayaderosseras patent, county of Saratoga, ..	50	Not ap'd-
Clark Crandall.	In the south division of town. 4, in the 7th range of townships, Allegany county,.....	53	371
Jeremiah Jessup.	Undivided half part of lot No. 2, in the Wa Wayanda patent,	20	Not ap'd.
Case Cummins.	Being part of lot No. 1, of Jonas Morgan's patent, in the county of Essex,.....	50	Not ap'd.
David Hayward.	Being part of lot No. 40, in Platt Rogers' patent of 16,250 acres, in the town of Lewis, in the county of Essex; mortgaged to the Commissioners for loaning money of said county, in 1828, for \$147,...		Not ap'd.
		3,323	5,885

Summary.		
School Fund Lands,.....	526,012	169,953
Mortgages foreclosed,.....	3,323	5,885
Total,	529,335	175,838

(C.)

A statement of the unsold lands belonging to the
LITERATURE FUND.

County.	Designation.	Acres.	Valuation
Broome.	Warren township,.....	320	\$392
Montgomery.	Benson township,	640	192
	Totten and Crossfield's purchase, Township No. 1,.....	640	
	" 4,.....	640	
	Carried forward,.....		•

[Senate, No. 29.] B

County.	Designation.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,.....		\$
<i>Montgomery.</i>	Totten and Crossfield's purchase,		
	Township No. 5,.....	640	
	" 8,.....	640	
	" 17,.....	640	
	" 19,.....	640	
	" 31,.....	640	
	" 32,.....	640	
	" 33,.....	640	
	" 34,.....	640	
	" 35,.....	640	
	" 36,.....	640	
	" 38,.....	640	
	" 41,.....	640	
<i>Otsego.</i>	Crumhorn Mountain tract,	147	380
<i>Onondaga.</i>	Onondaga Salt Springs,		
	Liverpool, village of, blks. No. 9, 10,		
	39, 40, and N. 1 38,		1,000
	Salina, village of, blk. No. 9,		
	" " 23, lot 2, ..		
	" " " 3, ..		
	" " 46, 2, ..		
	" " 80, 1, ..		1,617
<i>Tioga.</i>	Hambden, township of,	106	212
<i>Warren.</i>	Totten and Crossfield's purchase,		
	Township No. 13,.....	640	
	" 14,.....	640	
		<u>11,453</u>	<u>\$3,793</u>

(•D.)

A statement of the unsold lands belonging to the
CANAL FUND.

County.	Designation.	Acres.	Valuation.
<i>Onondaga.</i>	Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation,		
	Reclaimed lots, No. 4, 8 acres, ..		
	" 5, 10 " ..		
	" 6, 5 " ..		
	" 7, 5 " ..		
	" 17, 13 " ..		
	" 18, 14 " ..		
	" 19, 12 " ..		
	Carried forward,.....		\$

County.	Designation.	Acres.	Valuation.
	Brought forward,.....		\$
Onondaga.	Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation,		
	Reclaimed lots, No. 20, 4 " ..		
	" 21, 8 " ..		
	" 22, 7 " ..		
	" 23, 6 " ..		
	" 24, 6 " ..		
	" 25, 6 " ..		
	" 26, 6 " ..		
	" 27, 8 " ..		
	" 28, 6 " ..		
	" 29, 10 " ..		
	" 30, 5 " ..		
	" 35, 5 " ..		
	" 39, 7 " ..		
	" 41, 18 " ..		
	" 42, 19 " ..		
	" 43, 20 " ..		
	" 47, 8 " ..		
		216 not appr'd	
	Geddes, village of, basin lots, 2 and 3,		\$200
	Salina, village of, lots 1 and 2, of blk.		
	131,	3	2,900
	Syracuse, village of, blk. No. 80,	3	800
		<hr/> 222	<hr/> \$3,900

The following lands in the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation are to be reserved by the Constitution for the manufacture of salt, to wit: the ground to the extent of two hundred feet in breadth along the northeasterly side of the Oswego canal, from Marsh lot No. 22, at Green Point, to the reclaimed lot No. 15, near the village of Liverpool, together with the present salt manufacturing lots at Liverpool: *Also*, farm lots No. 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 104, 107, 108: *Also*, blocks No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, at the village of Salina, together with the ground bounded northerly and northeasterly by the old channel of the Mud creek and the Oswego canal; southeasterly by blocks No. 1, 2 and 3; and southwest-erly by Marsh lot No. 25.

Also, the ground comprehended by the following blocks, along the westerly side of the Oswego canal, to wit: No. 44, 45, 65, 66, 77, 92, 93, 97, 98, of the village of Salina, and blocks No. 1, 5 and 11, of the village of Syracuse: *Also*, the ground to the extent of 200 feet in breadth along the Oswego canal, from the Walton tract in the village of Syracuse, to Centre-street in the village of Salina: *Also*, the ground to the extent of 200 feet in breadth along the Erie canal, from the first lock west of Syracuse to the natural basin in the village of Geddes: *Also*, farm lots No. 54, 55, 56, 332, and No. 40 of the reclaimed lots, together with the old salt nanufacturing lots, and block No. 6 in the village of Geddes: *Also*,

the ground located under the act relative to the manufacturing of coarse salt.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Acres.	Valuation.
General Fund lands,.....	38,072	\$13,565
School Fund ".....	529,335	175,838
Literature Fund ".....	11,453	3,793
Canal Fund, ".....	222	3,900
	<u>579,082</u>	<u>\$197,096</u>

NOTE.

The statement of the quantity of lands remaining unsold may be considered correct, but the valuations annexed must necessarily be uncertain. The estimate of their value having been taken from the appraisements of the surveyors or persons appointed for the purpose at the time when the surveys were made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 30.

IN SENATE,

February 3, 1836.

REPORT

Of the committee on finance, on petitions from New-York and Troy, relative to the repeal of the act taxing debts owing to non-residents.

Mr. Van Schaick, from the committee on finance, to whom were referred the memorial of the mayor and common council of the city of New-York, and the petition of the merchants of the city of Troy, praying the repeal of the "Act subjecting certain debts owing to non-residents to taxation,"

REPORTED:

Every man is liable to be taxed on the full value of his personal estate in the place where he resides. Hence it has become an established maxim that personal taxation should follow the person. This rule is founded on a principle of natural justice. A man should not be taxed twice on the same property. The act intends to subvert this equitable principle.

It is partial in its application, since the Connecticut School fund has been exempted from its operation.

It is injurious to trade and industry, because its tendency is, and its effect has been, to drive foreign capital out of the State.

In the city of New-York it is particularly odious and difficult of execution. Odious, because that commercial people have discovered that the practical operation of the law is to enhance the rate of interest on foreign loans, and to restrict and gradually exclude

[Senate No. 30.]

A

foreign capital from employment. It is difficult of execution, and perhaps impracticable in most cases, because from the magnitude of the city and the immense number of the transfers and records of real property, the foreign ownership cannot be ascertained, without the application of more time and labor to the investigation, than the law regulating the returns of the tax list, and the necessary despatch of business, will allow.

The law, as a precedent, is contrary to good policy in this respect; that the State of New-York is a creditor State of the western and southern states to a vast amount: Of the latter for merchandize, and of the former on contracts for lands sold, for State and other stocks, and for merchandize. The example, if followed by those states, will deeply prejudice our interests. They can tax the debts which they owe to us with as much readiness and certainty as we can tax the debts which we owe to foreigners or to other states. There can be no greater difficulty in levying and collecting a tax on us for the State stock we own in Ohio, or on the contracts we possess for lands sold in Michigan, or on promissory notes, or book debts due to us by the southern and western states, in those states respectively, than there is in the execution of our own law.

Now admitting it to be a general principle of trade that the consumer pays all the charges which may be imposed upon merchandize in its manufacture or transit, and that debtors are compelled by custom and necessity to bear the expenses attending the collection of debts, and that either by a direct agreement or by a subsequent enhancement of the price of goods to their purchasers, or depreciation of the price of their stocks in our markets, those states should gain no advantage by the enactment of laws in imitation of our example; yet intercourse and trade would be shackled and embittered, and herein may be found reason enough to repudiate the principle of the law taxing the personal estates of non-residents.

It appears from statement K, of the Comptroller's report, to which attention upon this point is particularly solicited, that the property subject to this tax the last year was only \$3,773,924; of this sum about \$3,300,000 are assessed on contracts and mortgages on lands sold in eleven counties, embracing the three estates of Hornby, Pulteney and the Holland Land Company. The small ba-

lance of between four and five hundred thousand dollars is distributed among the remaining counties, forty-four in number.

In what proportion the estates above named contributed to the valuation of \$3,300,000 is not known. But it is known that the estates of the Holland Land Company were much larger at the time the returns were made to the Comptroller's office than the other two. That company, as is now generally understood, having disposed of their estates and property, the operation of the statute will hereafter be confined principally to such mortgages as may have been given as security for loans of money; and it is apprehended that these loans will be gradually withdrawn to the prejudice of trade and industry. From the preceding state of facts it may be safely inferred that, the next annual report of the valuation of real and personal estates will exhibit a decrease of non-resident taxable property of more than half the amount reported the last year as above mentioned. And it cannot be doubted that the law will soon become a dead letter, possessing no other faculty than that of preventing the employment of foreign capital among us and enhancing the value of money.

Lastly. In the opinion of your committee this device is in effect so far as it operates a partial and unjust system of double taxation upon the inhabitants of those counties, who are or may become mortgagors to or contractors for lands with non-residents: And this tax was imposed by the instrumentality and influence of the representatives from those counties, who were imbued with the notion that the burthen of the tax would fall upon the foreign owner. This mistake has led to evils which it is not necessary here to particularize; but the principle assumed is contrary to reason and experience; for debtors, purchasers and consumers are usually obliged, either instantly or eventually, to pay charges which may be imposed on the articles they purchase or consume, or the debts they create, whether those charges are open and palpable, or concealed by some indirection.

This principle has precisely that limitation which results from such an augmentation of price consequent upon a high cost of production, or charges so heavy, as to render articles of usual and necessary consumption too dear to maintain the competition of other similar goods, or of such as may answer as substitutes for them. When a high cost of production or exorbitant charges of transit

result in excluding an article from a fair competition or in obstructing its sale, the loss which is necessarily sustained must fall upon the original producer. But in the present case, resting as it does upon the same principle, the imposition is sufficiently light to enable the purchaser to bear it, and therefore it will not depress the price of the land, but rather tend to enhance it. This fact has been or will be discovered either in the shape of an increased rate or a more severe exaction of interest upon existing contracts, and in the enhanced price of whatever lands may remain to be sold.

For these reasons your committee ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act taxing certain debts owing to non-residents.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 31.

IN SENATE,

February 3, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d of January, 1835.

Albany, February 3, 1836.

To the President of the Senate :

Dear sir—I have the honor to enclose a report prepared in answer to a resolution of the Senate, on the 22d of January last.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SAVAGE.

The justices of the supreme court, in answer to a resolution of the honorable the Senate, of the 22d of January last, requesting information,

1. As to the number of causes brought into the supreme court at each term thereof, during the last year, which causes were originally commenced in justices' courts.

2. The average amount in controversy in such suits, exclusive of costs.

3. The average amount of costs in the supreme court, (including plaintiffs' and defendants' costs) in reviewing the judgments in such cases.

[Senate No. 31.]

A

4. The number of causes noticed for argument during the past year, and undisposed of.

5. The number of causes on writs of error to courts of common pleas.

6. The number of cases originating in the supreme court, in which the damages recovered by the plaintiff do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, during the past year.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they are not able to furnish all the information desired by the Senate, so fully as is contemplated by the resolution; while they have the means of adding some facts to those which have been called for, and which are connected with the subject of inquiry. They are unable to say how many causes originated, or were brought into the supreme court at any time during the last year; and except giving the number of causes on the calendar at each term, they have confined their investigation to the number of causes argued and submitted to the court for decision for the last year.

Since the receipt of the said resolution, they have examined the papers in their hands, and in the hands of the reporter, and find the results as follows:

1. The number of suits brought into the supreme court during the past year, which originated in justices' courts, is one hundred and twenty-five:—

The average amount recovered before the justice in such suits, exclusive of costs, is about eighteen dollars:—

2. The average amount of costs recovered by the prevailing party in the court of common pleas, on reviewing those judgments, as appears by the records, is about twenty-nine dollars; and the average amount of the costs of the unsuccessful party in the common pleas, is estimated at twenty dollars.

3. The average amount of costs in the supreme court, including plaintiffs' and defendants' costs, in reviewing the judgments in such cases, as the same has been estimated by gentlemen whose experience enables them to be accurate, or nearly so, is about one hundred and ten dollars.

4. The number of causes noticed for argument and undisposed of, cannot be ascertained with entire accuracy. The whole number upon the calendar at January term. 1835, was 331; at May

term the number was about two hundred and forty; at July term about 250; and at October term the number was 262. The number on the present calendar is 326.

The number of calendar causes argued and submitted during the past year, and which have been decided, or are now in the hands of the court undecided, is 392. In addition to which several causes are disposed of at every term, either by default or as frivolous, amounting on an average to at least 10; so that the whole number disposed of during the year, may be estimated at about 440. It is impossible, however, from these facts to ascertain with accuracy the number of new causes placed on the calendar at each term, or in each year, as the same causes are generally noticed for argument at each term for nearly two years before they can be heard; from this remark, causes originating in justices' courts are an exception. Those causes are all submitted on written arguments, and judgment passes by default, against those who do not submit according to the rules of the court. Such causes are therefore not necessarily placed upon the calendar but once. The number of 125 may consequently be considered the average number annually brought into the supreme court which have originated in the justices' courts.

5. The number of causes on writs of error to courts of common pleas, is forty-eight; and the number of writs of error to the courts of oyer and terminer and general sessions of the peace, is thirteen.

6. Of the 392 causes above mentioned, 206 originated in the supreme court; of those the number in which the damages recovered exceed \$250, is seventy-five; the number in which the damages recovered were less than \$250, is sixty. The remaining 71 causes were actions of ejectment, dower, slander, assault and battery, writs of right, and proceedings by mandamus, quo warranto, and the common law writ of certiorari, in some of which damages are not recovered, and in the others the amount does not appear in the papers in the hands of the court.

For further information in relation to the business of the court, reference is respectfully made to a report of the chief justice to the Assembly at the last session of the Legislature, As. Doc. No. 58.

February 3, 1836.

JOHN SAVAGE,
SAMUEL NELSON,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32.

IN SENATE,

January 23, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Troy Savings Bank, in relation to unclaimed dividends and deposits.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Pursuant to the act entitled "An act relative to unclaimed Bank dividends and deposits," passed May 8, 1835, I do hereby report the annexed statement, published by the "Troy Savings Bank," in conformity with the provisions of said act.

R. P. HART, *President.*

Troy, January 8, 1836.

Statement of deposits in the Troy Saving's Bank, and the names, &c., of the respective depositors, who have not, within two years next preceding the date hereof, drawn out any part of their deposits, or of the interest accrued thereon. Dated Troy, August 28, 1835.

Rensselaer County.—Troy, Mary Bomstead, \$21.65; Michael O'Donnel, \$166.81; Mary Hatch, \$205.14; Eveline Jackson, \$48.68; Emeline Kittridge, servant, \$69.25; Edward Murphy, \$154.54; Ann McArthy, servant, \$121.69; Mary McGuire, servant, \$45.83; Mary Ann Murphy, servant, \$87.18; Catharine Murphy, servant, \$43.19; John McClure, laborer, \$67.14; Patrick Quinlan, laborer, \$226.28; Diana Simmons, servant, \$58.85; Betsey Smith, \$146.21; Thomas Steele, sailor, \$174.65; Hannah Sliter, \$191.08; Jane Van Rensselaer, \$18.38; Joseph Wight, butcher,

[Senate No. 32.]

A

\$256.82. Lansingburgh, Hannah Leake, \$115.27; Thomas R. Wilden, \$32.76. Brunswick, Hervey Bigelow, \$353.49; Samuel Welch, \$104.50. Schaghticoke, Thomas Friet, sailor, \$97.62. Hoosick Falls, Esther Skelly, \$70.10. Greenbush, Alanson and Julia Hull, \$642.19. Brunswick and Pittstown, Andrew, John A. Jacob A. Snyder, and Gilbert Alexander, \$1,234.02. Sandlake, John Lawrence, blacksmith, \$54.52; William and Hannah Sliter, \$103.29.

Albany County.—Albany, Diana Chambers, \$12.07; Lyman Crowl, cooper, \$6.16. Watervliet, John Harley, \$538.64. Cohoes Falls, Jenny Powell, \$7.92.

Warren County.—Glen's-Falls, Amos P., John E. and Elizabeth Hawley, \$48.16; Alpheus T. Hawley, \$7.53. Warrensburgh, Charles R. Bishop, \$11.03.

Washington County.—Mary E. Harwood, \$41.91. Jackson, Henry O. Barton, \$5.72. Fort Edward, John McDougal, \$1,026 10. Cambridge, Uriah P. Smith, \$17.45; Philip V. N. Smith, \$11.60; Isaac Smith, \$11.03; Hannah Van Vechten, \$209.43; Catalina Morris, \$5.38. Easton, Garret G. Vandenburg, farmer, \$1,974.71.

Saratoga County.—Ann Higgins, \$99.50. Clifton-Park, Jemima Rexford, \$220.77. Milton, Hannah Crandall, \$20.76; Sally Hawkins, \$34.94.

Herkimer County.—Little Falls, Eliza Wight, \$464.69. New-York, Lavina Walton, \$115.98.

Onondaga County.—Skeneateles, Huldah Cross, \$176.84.

Genesee County.—Batavia, John J. Richards, \$22.34.

Monroe County.—Pittsford, Wales M. Huntingdon, \$6.17.

Vermont.—Shaftsbury, Joshua W. Munro, \$8.57. Orwell, Henry Morris, \$75.44. Clarendon, Isaac Tubbs, \$1,501.34.

Pennsylvania.—Carbondale, John Galvin, \$121.42. Warren, Alexander Hawley, \$5.59.

Residences unknown.—Elizabeth Brown, \$83.89; Joseph Bamlet, \$0.62; Dolly M. Douglass, \$13.06; Catharine Ensell, \$206.19; Thomas Hartnett, \$129.70; John Hazleton, \$108.09; Henry Hox-

ie, \$637.21; Frances A. Holmes, \$33.12; Samuel C. Johnson, \$368.42; Jane Leonard, \$25.06; Jane Mason, \$7.44; Rose McIntyre, \$16.85; Harriet F. and Almira L. Rumsey, \$43.46; James McAdarra, \$397.56; George Rich, \$167.64; Henry Tiffany, \$302.07; Isaac S. V. Buskirk, \$5.80.

Rensselaer County, ss.

R. P. Hart, President of the Troy Saving's Bank, being duly affirmed, says that the preceding statement is correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Affirmed this 27th day of August, 1835, before me,

JOHN P. CUSHMAN, *Recorder of Troy.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 33.

IN SENATE,
February 3, 1836.

ABSTRACT

Of the reports of the different Banks of the State.

The following table is an abstract of the reports of the different banks of the State, containing a statement of the amount of their issues on the 1st January, 1836, designating the different denominations of the bills issued, excepting the Commercial Bank of Buffalo and the Chautauque County Bank.

JOHN F. BACON, *Clerk.*



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 34.

IN SENATE,

January 15, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of William Dumont, an Inspector of Pot and Pearl
Ashes in the city and county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Report of pot and pearl ashes inspected in the city and county of New-York, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year: the average price, and the probable value thereof, as near as I have been able to ascertain the same, is set opposite to the respective qualities and quantities.

[Senate, No. 34.]

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Average price, probable value, and the qualities and quantities of Pot and Pearl Ashes inspected.

	Casks.	Pounds.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Probable value.
First sort pot ashes,...	23,515	11,309,255	\$4 70	\$531,534 98
Second sort pot ashes,.....	2,755	1,296,803	4 10	53,168 92
Third sort pot ashes,	315	151,003	3 50	5,285 10
Condemned pot ashes,	150	69,841	2 00	1,396 82
Scrapings, .....	.....	70,534	2 50	1,763 35
First sort pearl ashes,.....	9,025	3,569,676	7 25	258,801 51
Second sort pearl ashes,	1,385	545,830	6 25	34,114 37
Third sort pearl ashes,	97	39,883	5 25	2,093 85
Condemned pearl ashes,.....	14	5,604	2 00	112 08
	37,266	17,058,429		\$888,270 98

Receipts of Office.

Fees,	\$17,058 43
Emoluments from storage, &c.....	2,740 85
	<hr/>
	\$19,799 28
Deduct expenses,	16,115 52
	<hr/>
	\$3,683 76

Expenses of Office.

Store rents,	\$4,600 00
Assistant inspectors and clerks,	4,300 00
Coopers and labor,	5,508 26
Contingent expenses,	1,712 28
	<hr/>
	\$16,115 76

The same remarks that were applied last year, respecting the inferior quality of ashes, still exist, by too free a use of lime and salt in manufacturing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. DUMONT,

*Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes
for the city and county of New-York.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 35.

IN SENATE,

February 8, 1836.

REPORT

Of the committee on finance, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the finances of the State, and also on a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. Van Schaick, from the committee on finance, to whom were referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the finances of the State; also, a resolution of the Senate, submitting for inquiry the expediency of levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debts owing by this State,

REPORTED:

The committee refer to their report of last year for a full view of the fiscal concerns of the State at that time, (2d vol. Senate Documents, No. 38.) No such changes have since occurred as to render it incumbent on them to furnish a digest of the whole financial system of the government. The conclusion to which the chairman of the committee then arrived, that a tax was necessary to support the credit of the State, is confirmed by the events which have since transpired; and as the committee now concur in that opinion, they ask leave to introduce a bill directing the Comptroller to levy a tax on real and personal estates.

The absorbing question, whether the representatives of the people in the fearless discharge of their high duties, will permit the State to increase its debts from their own accumulations from year to year, and by the cost of new projects from which no profit can

[Senate No. 35.]

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be derived, and neglect to provide the means of paying the interest on the sums they may borrow, or even on the debt which exists, have excluded inferior themes from investigation. Your committee will therefore undertake only so far to exhibit the situation and prospects of the financial department, as may be necessary for the purpose of elucidating their views of this subject.

It will be seen from the report of the Comptroller, that the General Fund is extinguished; and that no resource now exists applicable to the support of the government, or for the payment of the interest on the public debts.

The revenues of the Erie canal are disposed of as follows:

The auction and salt duties will revert to the treasury after the 1st of July next.

By the act of 1835, chap, 274, sec. 9, \$300,000 of the tolls from the canals are to be retained after the year 1837, as income to the State.

The residue of the tolls may be expended in the enlargement of the Erie canal.

This exhibit disposes of the entire revenues of the State not belonging to the Common School and Literature Funds.

The annual sum of \$300,000 to be reserved from the tolls, may be invested, or put at interest, but cannot be diverted from its constitutional appropriation as part of the canal revenues, until after the actual payment of the Erie and Champlain canal debt. It is therefore in no event to be counted upon as present means. But the very existence of this income is subject to a contingency which renders any dependence on it, even as an offset to an accruing debt, uncertain. If accidents should happen to the Erie canal, in consequence of the new works which are to be executed, which should diminish its revenues for only two or three of the first seasons out of the 12 or 15 years which it is now contemplated will be consumed in accomplishing the enlargement, the repeal of the section reserving those tolls might become indispensable.

From these considerations, your committee feel authorized to assume the position, that the treasury possesses no income even in

prospect, excepting that which may be derived from the auction and salt duties. When the trade of the country is unembarrassed and prosperous, this resource may be estimated at \$330,000. But the auction duties are subject to the vibrations of commerce, and may be annihilated by war, because they are charged only on foreign merchandize, and on goods manufactured in this country from foreign products.

By comparing with the expected income of the State, the already formidable sum of its debts, and by looking for a few years' ahead at its aggregate accumulation, some judgment may be formed of the rapidity of its increase.

The following items furnish the data upon which the process of accumulation may be carried forward.

Debts which increase in amount every year by adding the interest to the principal, and by the inability of the lateral canals to maintain themselves and to pay the interest on their cost:

Treasury debt, Sept. 30, 1835,.....	\$868,979 62
Provision is made for the principal portion of the expenditures of the current fiscal year, see Comptroller's report, page 14. There will therefore be very little increase of the treasury debt during that period; but at the termination of the fiscal year in 1837, it will probably amount to.....	1,200,000 00
Before that period arrives, the Chenango canal will be completed, and the premiums on the loans taken for its construction, will be absorbed in payments of interest on its debt, which will then amount to	2,000,000 00
The debt of the other lateral canals, is.....	1,100,347 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,300,347 00

Annual disbursements of the treasury including estimates for interest on this debt:

The expenses of government are usually increased by special appropriations made by the Legislature, and in this aspect may be estimated at	\$350,000 00
Interest on the treasury debt,.....	60,000 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Interest on the cost of the four lateral canals and deficiencies,.....		50,000 00
Interest on the cost of the Chenango canal,.....		100,000 00
		<hr/>
		560,000 00
Less receipts from auction and salt duties,.....		330,000 00
		<hr/>
Annual deficiency of the revenue to meet the demands upon the treasury,.....	\$	230,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

By the obvious process of accumulation, this debt will amount to some eight or nine millions of dollars by the time the enlargement of the Erie canal is completed. This calculation allows nothing for the occurrence of unpropitious events, nothing for a diminution of the vendue revenue by interruptions of our foreign commerce, or for additional expenditures in consequence of war; and above all, it does not contemplate an increase of the debt from the construction of new and unproductive works.

If we contrast the present state of our finances with their condition in 1814, and the more modern schemes of expenditure with the measures adopted at that day for the purpose of saving the General Fund, and avoiding the creation of a public debt, we shall be led to conclude that we have not improved upon the maxims of our predecessors.

The General Fund then amounted to the sum of..	\$4,398,943 97
The debt against the State was.....	1,508,685 00
	<hr/>
	2,898,258 97

In 1816, a State tax of two mills on the dollar was levied; in 1819, it was reduced to one mill; in 1825, to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill and discontinued in 1826. At this latter period, the capital of the General Fund was	1,735,895 88
	<hr/>

The wants of government necessarily increased with the increase of population and trade, but the Legislature reduced the means of the treasury, and when the tax fell to less than two mills

on the dollar, the proceeds of it were not sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and to meet the special appropriations made by the Legislature for various public objects.

That part of the General Fund embraced in the above amount has since been necessarily consumed, together with all the lands belonging to the State, excepting those which had previously been appropriated to the Common School and Literature Funds; and the State has been left without capital or revenue adequate to meet the demands upon the treasury. Former Legislatures have not been uninformed of the dangers which would attend the system upon which they had ventured. The warning has been disregarded, under the influence, probably, of some reason or some hope which addressed itself to the judgment or the fancy of members of the Legislature, and permitted them to look, without alarm, upon the rapid increase of a State debt. But may not that exclusive dependence which has been and still is placed upon the future profits of the Erie canal prove fallacious? Is it safe not merely to postpone the payment of existing debts, allowing them to accumulate by compounding the interest every quarter of a year, but to create new liabilities, and at the same time to refuse an adequate supply to meet existing claims? Will the Erie canal be able to redeem the State from the bondage which such a system will entail upon it? It is a perilous policy, for the aggregate debt may become so large as to induce the State to keep up the tolls of the canal to a rate above that at which a successful competition for the trade of the western States can be maintained with our neighbors. A prudent consideration of the influence which this great question must have upon the future action of the Legislature would appear to indicate that our policy should be rather to distribute the burthens of government, by a light tax over a number of years, than to fasten on the public body an incubus which must be fed, either by the sacrifice of our inland trade or by a heavier tax hereafter, or be removed by the sale of the dearest rights and interests of the people in the shape of a bank bonus.

We desire to inculcate that doctrine, and to pursue that course, which will leave the future determination of the Legislature in regard to the rate of the canal tolls, disembarrassed of the influence which the existence of a heavy debt will not fail to produce in the public mind.

Under our simple form of government a public debt is regarded as a public calamity. Our forefathers dreaded its approach. Their recent connexion with the government of Great Britain had made them familiar with the evils which it entailed upon the industrious classes. In that country an enormous funded debt was enlisted as an auxiliary to the sword and the mitre, to sustain a strong government. The people were crushed beneath the combined weight of a power which claimed the sanction of revelation, the authority of force, and the inflexible rights of a creditor for its exactions. The taxes and the tithes must be paid. There was no mitigation of that necessity. Ingenuity was tortured to find out new subjects for taxation. At length it reached almost every article necessary for the support of life. In the shape of a window tax it shut out the light of heaven from the enjoyment of the common people, and by the oppressions of the corn laws embittered the very bread they consumed.

Are we in this day of light and better knowledge, doomed to forget the admonitions of history, and to contemn the wise and cautious policy of our predecessors? And must we, too, follow in the track of those governments whose public debt, whose complicated systems of finance, and whose intolerable exactions, sustained by a gorgeous array of power, have immolated public liberty and private comfort? or shall we continue to adhere to the maxims of the founders of our republic, "and never borrow a dollar without laying a tax in the same instant for paying the interest annually, and the principal within a given time?"

As yet our financial situation, though embarrassing, is not unsafe. The Legislature have the power to extricate the State from debt by imposing a tax so moderate that none will sensibly feel its burthen. But if it shall be determined to persevere in the backward course of policy which has been pursued since 1826, the inevitable result will be, that our constituents will in a few years be encumbered with a load of debt like that of Pennsylvania.

Your committee submit a condensed view of the condition of the finances of that State, extracted from a report entitled "State of the Treasury on the subject of the finances of the Commonwealth, read in the Senate Dec. 4, 1835," from which it appears

that her debt for public improvements by canals and rail-roads,
 was, \$22,855,435 56
 Loans to canals and rail-roads, 1,980,000 00
 Loan to eastern penitentiary, 120,000 00

\$24,955,435 56

The public property consisted of

bank stock, \$2,108,700 00
 Turnpike, bridge, navigation and
 canal stock, 2,973,712 31
 Moneys due for lands, 1,000,000 00
 The public works, canals, rail-
 roads and bridges connected
 therewith, estimated at..... 22,165,303 32

28,247,715 63

Her revenue consisted of,

Canal and rail-road tolls, and motive power, \$684,357 77
 Dividends on stock, county rates and levies, auc-
 tion duties, premiums on bank charters, tax on
 offices, tavern licenses, personal tax, &c..... 838,648 84

\$1,523,006 61

Her disbursements, which appear to be of a permanent charac-
 ter, were,

Expense of motive power, 78,139 18
 To pay interest, toll collectors, lock tenders,
 &c. 921,931 34
 Interest on loans not pertaining to public canals
 and rail-roads, 106,468 75
 Expenses of government, militia, pensions and
 gratuities, colleges, academies and common
 schools, 347,065 33
 Eastern and western penitentiaries, \$95,654 81
 Loan, bank of Montgomery county, 60,000 00
 Sundries, 27,400 94

\$1,481,005 49

No charge for repairs of canals and rail-roads is distinctly stated, or can be inferred from the accounts as being included in the disbursements. Since this report was published, the Governor has informed the Legislature that \$350,000 will be required in the present month of February to supply a deficit in the treasury. This deficit has occurred probably in consequence of a temporary loan falling due. In a report made by the committee of ways and means, of the House, in January, Mr. Walker, of Erie, chairman, it is said there is a deficit of revenue for 1836 of.. **\$453,310 05**

This deficiency results from an estimate of the receipts from "ordinary sources," and of the expenditures "which are proper charges on the revenue" of that year. At the conclusion of the report a statement is given of the appropriations "said by the Canal Commissioners to be required for the current year," apparently for the completion of works, amounting to..... **479,780 81**

"And there will be found a deficiency, to meet the ordinary expenses and appropriations, of **\$933,090 86**"

Thus it appears that another million will be added to the debt of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding that her system is sustained by a taxation direct and indirect, estimated for the

same time at.....	\$624,896 94
And dividends on stock at	178,000 00
And receipts from canals and rail-roads, estimated at	1,000,000 00
	<u>\$1,802,896 94</u>

Her disbursements are estimated to be, for

Interest on canal loans,.....	\$1,111,500 00
Other interest,	101,487 50
Expenses of government, colleges, academies, and common schools, &c.,	411,104 59
Pay of collectors, lock keepers, &c.,	78,500 00
Carried forward,.....	<u>\$1,702,542 09</u>

Brought forward,	\$1,702,542 00
Repairs of canals, rail-roads, and maintaining motive power,	400,000 00
Add for contingencies,	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,202,542 00
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Before Pennsylvania can commence the reduction of her debt, she must possess an income of more than two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

From this view of the derangement of her finances, one of two inferences must be drawn: Either that our sister State has undertaken too many improvements at one time, or that she has neglected to provide a fund adequate to sustain her operations; and, perhaps, she has erred in both these particulars. But it is not alone the oppressive burthens which an enormous debt must cast upon the people, that should deter this Legislature from such an improvident course as has been pursued in that State. Principles will be subverted, the rights of all not consulted, the public interests made subservient to the interests of a few; that will be done, for a pecuniary consideration, which would not be done from any other motive. Bank charters should only be granted from considerations growing out of the policy and necessity of such institutions, and not because the State is needy. Will this principle be preserved? Will a due control be maintained over monied monopolies, if the Legislature is obliged, from the pressure of a pecuniary necessity, to grant a charter or charters, because the applicants will contract to assume the public debts, and the unproductive public works? If it be true that the interest of the whole people requires, that a portion of every man's private rights should be surrendered to a few, for the purpose of extending credits and multiplying the most convenient representatives of value, and thereby to accommodate the increasing population and business of the State, let that concession be made upon principles of public policy, and as far as can be, for the benefit of the trade and industry of the whole. This great subject involves principles too delicate and embarrassing to bear the contamination of pecuniary motives on the part of those who grant the power of banking. To enable the Legislature to restrain and limit that power, the grant of the monopoly must be freely bestowed, not sold for a supposed equivalent.

But to force into existence by the combined, if not the corrupt influence, of the public necessities, of local interests and of private expectations, a stupendous monopoly of credit and paper money in defiance of public opinion, must vex the temper of the people, and cause them to look upon the institution with a suspicious and vindictive eye. Can any man doubt what they will say to this question? Will they not rather pay any tax, however heavy, than to bargain away the slightest portion of their rights, and endanger, in the smallest degree, the purity of their legislation? To them we appeal! To that native dignity, uprightness and intelligence, which, with the blessing of Heaven, has borne this State through every trial, and preserved the principles of its independence, we are confident that the appeal will not be made in vain.

According to the returns appended to the Comptroller's report, of the assessed value of the taxable property in this State, a tax of one mill on the dollar will produce an income of about \$500,000.

If your committee were at liberty to consult alone their own views of the sum which it is expedient to raise, they would propose a tax of one mill as being required to meet the annual deficiency in the revenues of the treasury, and gradually to extinguish the public debts. But aware of the reluctance commonly felt to encounter the supposed odium of voting in favor of the passage of a tax law, and desirous to secure what is necessary, by relinquishing so much as may be dispensed with, and to reconcile opinions upon a fundamental point, that the debts of the State, existing or future, should on no account be permitted to increase by adding the interest to the principal, your committee propose the following measures, which, in their opinion, are indispensable to a safe and wholesome administration of the finances of this government, to the preservation of the public credit, and to the security of the people in the enjoyment of their political rights free from the predominating influence of the banking power.

1st. A tax of half a mill on the dollar, to be continued for five years. This will produce a nett income of about \$250,000, which it will be perceived is the sum required to make good the annual deficiency in the revenue. So light a tax can be felt by none. The poor it will not reach; those in moderate circumstances it will touch but lightly, being at the rate of only fifty cents on one thousand dollars.

2d. Whenever the Legislature proposes to construct a new canal, it will be necessary to provide, by a section to be added to the law authorizing the construction, a tax equal to the interest on the moneys to be borrowed, and to the loss which may be incurred in consequence of the revenues of the proposed canal not being sufficient to maintain the work.

In conformity with these views, your committee submit a bill authorizing a State tax of half a mill on a dollar, for five years.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 36.

IN SENATE,

February 8, 1836.

REPORT

Of the majority of the committee on canals, on the petitions and memorials relative to the construction of the Black River canal.

Mr. L. Beardsley, from the majority of the committee on canals, to which committee sundry petitions and memorials have been referred, praying for the construction of the Black River canal,

REPORTED:

That the committee have had the subject under consideration and have regarded it as presenting several important considerations, both as it respects the public at large, and the interest of that part of the State more immediately concerned in its construction.

So far as the public is concerned, without particular reference to the interest of the petitioners, the committee have considered it in connection with the already authorized project of enlarging the Erie canal, as calculated to contribute a large share of the water that will be necessary on the Rome level. That a large supply of water is wanted beyond what is now furnished on that level is officially announced to the Legislature by the report of the Canal Board, under the act authorizing the enlargement of the Erie canal.

From this report it appears that the enlarged canal will require, in addition to the present supply of water, 14,546 cubic feet per

[Senate No. 36.]

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minute on the Rome summit, and the Black river and Fish creek have been looked to as the sources from whence this supply is to be drawn.

The report of the engineer, accompanying the report of the Canal Board, estimates the quantity of water that may be drawn from the Black river at 14,681 cubic feet per minute, which is more than is required, and the expense of a feeder at \$221,489; while by the same report, a feeder from Fish creek is estimated to cost \$158,482, and the quantity of water at only 13,725 cubic feet, being upwards of 800 cubic feet per minute below the quantity required. It is therefore obvious, that one or both of these streams must be resorted to; and when it is considered that probably the quantity of water in each will decrease as the country shall become more improved and open to the action of the sun, the committee suppose that although the Black river feeder will cost the most, yet that the Commissioners cannot well hesitate to give this the preference, where at present more than the requisite supply may be obtained, while the other will fall short. If the Fish creek should be selected, the committee suppose it would require all the water in dry seasons to supply the demand, (and this too, below the estimate.) This would subject the State to heavy claims for damages on account of mills and machinery depending on the stream below the contemplated feeder, which in the end, would probably approximate very nearly to the expense of a feeder from the Black river. This objection the committee believe will not, to any considerable extent, apply to the Black river, which, comparatively speaking, is not much occupied with mills or machinery, between the contemplated feeder and the High falls, where the Moose river contributes largely to the Black river.

The committee suppose a large proportion of the Black river may be turned into the Erie canal, and yet leave water enough for the present mills on the river, and to supply a canal from the Boonville summit northerly to the High falls, and below these falls they suppose there will always be an abundant supply of water from tributary streams, not only for navigation, but for mills and other hydraulic purposes.

The committee are aware that if a canal shall be constructed from Rome to the High falls, some part of the Black river may be needed to supply the northern part of the canal, and thus abstract

from the quantity that might otherwise be taken to the Erie canal. But they suppose that in addition to a portion of the Black river on the summit level, several small streams may be taken into that level, such as Alder, Benedict, Fisher and Mill creeks, all of them large enough for mill streams; which, from previous surveys, it appears, may be taken into the canal as cheaply as to be passed under it. Then for the first level north of the summit, it is supposed Moose creek may be taken in, and Sugar river into the second level, yielding an abundant supply.

They therefore assume, (and they are not aware that it ever has been or can be successfully controverted,) that there is an abundant supply of water for the Black River canal and that it may contribute largely to the wants of the Erie canal.

Another argument in favor of the Black river (even if the Fish creek should be deemed sufficient) arises from the probability that those asking for the Black River canal, will scarcely perceive the propriety of expending nearly \$200,000 for a feeder only, (and that perhaps an inadequate one and where the water can scarcely be spared,) and their section of country excluded from a participation in our canal system.

The committee suppose the present application will not be abandoned, even if the Black river should not be selected as a feeder, or if resorted to as a feeder and not as a canal, and this canal project having for 12 years been regarded as an important auxiliary in our canal system, and having been favorably received in the other branch of the Legislature, not only in the reports of its committees, but last session passed by a very strong vote, your committee suppose the applicants may with great propriety persevere in this their favorite project and in the end meet with success. The committee therefore believing that ultimately the Black river will have to be resorted to as a feeder for the Erie canal, are decidedly of opinion that whenever resorted to, a canal should be constructed; and so far as the expense of such construction as a feeder shall become a question, the committee suppose the present funds of the Erie and Champlain canals may be appropriated to such an amount as the feeder of itself would cost.

The committee are the more inclined to recommend its construction as a canal, from the fact that the State is to a considerable extent interested in its construction, from having large tracts of public

lands belonging to the school fund, the value of which it is believed will be much enhanced by the construction of the canal, and the contemplated improvement of the Black river. The committee forbear to go into a detail of the project, as such detail seems to be unnecessary in the present report; having been communicated at large to the last Legislature, in the report of the engineer to the Canal Commissioners specifying the result of the surveys, examinations and estimates of expense, and by the Canal Commissioners reported to the Legislature, and also in the report of the canal committee in the Assembly, at its session in 1834; also in 1835, and the canal committee's report in the Senate in 1835.

The documents that seem to have a bearing on this subject may be found in

1. Assembly Documents, No. 173, volume 4, of session of 1834, (Report of canal committee.)

2. Assembly Documents 1835, volume 1, No. 55, (Survey by J. B. Jervis.)

3. Assembly Documents 1835, volume 2, No. 150, (Report of canal committee in Assembly.)

4. Senate Documents 1835, No. 77, (volume 2, Report of canal committee in the Senate.

5. Report of Canal Board 1836, under the law for enlarging the Erie canal; Assembly Documents No. 98, and the reports of Messrs. Hutchinson and Mills (engineers), to the Canal Board appended thereto.

The general outline of the project, is a canal from Rome up the valley of the Mohawk and Lansing Kill to the Black river, at the High falls, (about 35 miles) with a navigable feeder from the Black river of about 10 or 11 miles to the summit level near Boonville; also an improvement of the river for small steam-boats, from the High falls to Carthage, (about 40 miles,) making about 85 miles of navigation, the estimated expense of which, for a canal of the size of the Erie canal, is about \$1,070,000.

Since this subject was before the Legislature at its last session, we have had one year's more experience under our canal system, and the result is not only gratifying, but a most triumphant vindication of the wisdom of its projectors, and of successful management on the part of those who have it in charge. The increase

of business has been such that notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of toll, the revenue has gone on increasing; and we may safely anticipate a steady and rapid annual increase for the future.

The Chenango canal is in such a state of forwardness that we may look for its completion during the ensuing season, so that the construction of the Black River canal (if authorized) need not interfere with the completion of the Chenango by drawing laborers from the latter canal, as the particular surveys and examinations necessary for the Black River canal will not be completed and ready for contracts, much before the completion of the Chenango.

The contemplated canal and river improvement will afford a cheap and easy access to a vast timber and lumber region, so essential to ship building and to the various wants of the community, that our cities and villages seem to have a deep interest in its construction. Secluded as this section of country is at present, these important and indispensable articles cannot find their way to market. They will not bear transportation, and must be suffered to remain as they are, or to be destroyed in vast quantities as the country is cleared up and improved.

The city of New-York, and in fact all the cities and villages on the route of the Erie canal, as well as the flourishing villages on the Hudson river, where lumber is scarce, seem to have a direct interest in the construction of this canal. It will also lead to inexhaustible beds of iron ore of a very superior quality.

It is true the lockage is great, and this of itself presents a formidable barrier. But this height, formidable as it is, has to be overcome by animal power whenever the farmer, mechanic or manufacturer send the products of their industry to market, or the merchant brings in his merchandize for the supply of his customers; and if, with so much lockage, the products of the country and the merchandize in return can be more cheaply carried on a canal than in wagons and sleighs, (as the committee have no doubt it can,) so much will be saved to the community if the canal is constructed.

The State of New-York has taken the lead in the system of internal improvements; a system which, in the opinion of the com-

mittee, has not only given character and eclat to the State, but added untold millions to its wealth and resources, and has pre-eminently commended itself to the enlightened judgment of mankind.

The committee cannot too highly extol the wisdom of this system, and they regard its commencement as the brightest era of the State. But it cannot be denied that its results, for a time, were prejudicial to certain portions of the State, the inhabitants of the most part of which have since accommodated their business and pursuits to existing circumstances, and on the whole, have generally overcome their temporary embarrassments. Yet the committee believe there are some portions of the State (and the Black river region they consider one,) where they now, and must for a long time labor under disadvantages, should the State stop its advance in internal improvements. If the Legislature had deemed it advisable to suspend all further expenditures for internal improvements till the final liquidation of the public debt, there might be an apparent propriety in urging the applicants for this canal to wait patiently 10 years longer; but when the public authorities are prepared to sanction and approve other expenditures to a large amount, it seems unreasonable to deny this application, from the fact that the State is not yet free from debt.

The State, however, has not stopped, nor will it arrest the further prosecution of its public works. The act authorizing the enlargement of the Erie canal, in an eminent degree marks the policy of the State upon a most gigantic scale, and to the committee, appears to have an important bearing upon the question now under consideration. The Erie canal as it now exists, is sufficient to accommodate the business of the citizens of this State for several years, and the immediate effect of this enlargement will be to extend its benefits to citizens of other States, and by so diminishing the expense of transportation on the canal, as to bring the vast and unmeasured regions of fertile land for nearly 1500 miles west and southwest of the utmost bounds of this State in direct competition with our own farming interest.

The committee do not object to the policy of enlarging the canal, but they do object that canal making shall be confined to one particular route through the State, to the exclusion of other parts,

when the effect of such particular improvement is not only to benefit the citizens of the State in the vicinity of the already favored route, but the citizens of adjoining and remote States to an illimitable extent.

With our present canals, a merchant at Green Bay or Chicago can obtain his goods almost or quite as cheap as a merchant at Lowville, and the agricultural products of the great west will find their way to the seaboard at about as low a price as from the section of country intended to be benefited by this canal. The tendency of this policy is to keep the price of real estate stationary, if not to depress it in the secluded counties, and not only to retard their settlement and improvement, but to draw off their inhabitants to more favored regions. Such has been the effect of our present canals, and such will continue to be the result to a greater extent as the Erie canal shall be enlarged, and thus diminish the expense of transportation. The counties situated on the canal, particularly at the west, will go on increasing; while those counties not participating in our canal system will remain almost stationary, if they are not found retrograding.

When we consider the low price of land in the western states and territories, their unrivalled fertility, the ease with which they are reclaimed and cultivated, the mildness of their winters, and their proximity to or intimate connection with our immense inland seas, and then superadd the facilities of reaching market through our canals, we cannot but perceive the fearful odds of our agriculturists in entering into competition with their highly favored brethren of the great west. The committee, however, hope to see an enlarged and liberal spirit of legislation, that while it nourishes and cherishes that part already so highly favored, shall not overlook the humble pretensions of their less favored brethren to the north and south of our present great thoroughfares. They do not intend to be understood as recommending a rash and extravagant expenditure of public money that shall create an unwieldy State debt, or even to alarm the fears of liberal minded, well informed citizens with the apprehensions that such a state of things is to be the result. And the only doubt that they have in relation to the present application is, whether the State should *now* embark in it. In reference to the time of authorizing its commencement, the committee have looked, first, to the ability of the State to carry it on;

and secondly, to the question whether it should be delayed till the Erie canal is enlarged or partially so?

The committee think that after expending so large an amount of public money in constructing the Erie canal, by which expenditure and the facilities for business it has afforded, the real estate, agricultural products, and commercial and manufacturing interests have been so greatly enhanced in its vicinity, that it would be unequal and unjust to refuse to other portions of the State a participation in the public bounty, while this enlargement is being made. It is estimated that 12 years, and probably as many millions of dollars, will be required in its accomplishment; thus, not only cheapening the means of transportation, but by an immense annual expenditure of money on this favored route, giving a stimulus to business not enjoyed in other parts of the State. This is a long period, and more than half the term of life of one generation. Why then should our own citizens, residing in remote sections where canals may be constructed, be required to wait till the other is completed?

The committee have before remarked, that the present canal is sufficient for our own citizens and would be for a long time, were it not used by citizens of other states. The policy, therefore, of enlarging the Erie canal (in which the committee fully concur,) arises more from a desire to accommodate the citizens of other states, and thus to secure the transportation and sale of their products, and to supply them with mercantile and other commodities, and the transportation of them in return, than from the necessity of such enlargement for our own citizens.

To compete for, and to secure the trade and business of the great west, is an object for which a state or empire may well contend. The State of New-York, while she will indulge in no petty jealousies or rivalries, will, nevertheless, put forth her whole strength for a fair participation in this golden harvest. To suppose her indifferent to this result, would be to suppose her not only recreant to the interests of her citizens, but to her rights as a State, and as overlooking the unrivalled natural advantages of her situation.

While, therefore, to secure this immense boon, the committee approve of enlarging the Erie canal, and that too if necessary, at an earlier period than is contemplated, they think our own citizens in

the secluded parts of the State should not be denied a few millions of dollars, where their situation may be greatly improved by its expenditure. And the State having resolved on adhering to, and of extending its system of internal improvements, its true policy in the opinion of the committee, is to extend it to its own citizens whenever practicable, as fast as the finances of the State will permit.

The proposition therefore to delay all lateral canals till the Erie canal is enlarged, is repudiated by the committee, and they have turned their attention to the inquiry, whether the State, in reference to its fiscal concerns, can safely embark in further works of internal improvement.

If the policy of the State indicates the propriety of applying a million of dollars annually from the canal revenues, for twelve years, the committee can see no impropriety in borrowing for lateral canals such reasonable sums as may be necessary, and of reimbursing them from the canal revenues after the canal shall be enlarged; and they feel an entire confidence, that a few years' of canal earnings will pay off such loans. Why should the State hesitate as to this policy, when it is certain that the construction of these lateral canals will greatly enhance the aggregate wealth of the State; and when it is as certain as any future event can be, that the canal revenues will furnish ample means.

By anticipating these means, and substituting the credit of the State for a reasonable amount, we immediately accomplish these objects so much desired by our constituents, and at the same time increase our wealth and population, and hold out inducements to emigrants to remain with us instead of removing to other States.

It is said that our treasury is exhausted, but it must be remembered that it is the result of not resorting to taxes for the last 10 years. The people have had the benefit of the General Fund, which has been used up in their service; and if a light tax should be deemed advisable for a few years, till the canal revenue can be released from the constitutional pledge and restriction, no good reason of complaint will exist.

If it is objected that the public revenue or public funds have gone to the Canal Fund, we point to our canals, as abundantly able to respond to the uttermost farthing.

If it be said that our canal system has impoverished the treasury, and that an improvident expenditure of money has resulted from it, we point with pride and pleasure to the last year's result, showing a clear revenue of \$1,000,000, equal to the interest of five per cent on \$20,000,000 of capital.

But this is not all: the committee may point to a rapid increase of inhabitants; unexampled agricultural prosperity; farms highly cultivated; thriving villages; cities springing up as if by magic; and an increase of wealth beyond computation.

Although the general fund is exhausted, yet we have in its stead our canals, which are producing a revenue much beyond what the general fund could have produced; and although we still have a State debt, yet when we deduct the cash on hand for its reduction, we find it decreasing with such rapidity, that were it not that the State has resolved on enlarging the canal, the whole would be provided for long before the year 1845, and an amount would accumulate in the treasury by that time much beyond any previous amount of the means of the treasury. They therefore cannot doubt the ability of the State to accomplish all desirable improvements, and that too without burdening its citizens.

The committee will submit a few observations, showing upon what estimates they base their conclusion of the ability of the State to go forward. The present Erie and Champlain canal debts will be provided for during the month of June now ensuing, and probably by the first of that month. The auction and salt duties can then be turned into the general fund, and are estimated at about \$330,000 per annum for the first year. These sources of revenue will go far towards supporting the ordinary expenses of government, and the committee suppose that they may reasonably look to a steady and certain increase of these revenues—probably \$100,000 increase within three years.

They will, therefore, return to the canal revenues, which last year amounted to about \$1,000,000 over and above repairs. For several years a reduction has annually been made on the tariff of tolls, and yet the revenue has increased. This reduction is now almost as low as it can be carried, and from the provision in the Constitution, cannot be much reduced until the canal debt is actually paid off in 1845. The committee therefore believe that the

increase of business on the canals for the last 5 years, will warrant them in the conclusion that for the next nine years, the State will have an annual increase of revenue of \$150,000 per annum; and on enlarging the canal, or even doubling the locks, they cannot doubt, with the present rates of toll, but that the latter part of the nine years, say for three years, the increase will greatly exceed this amount.

The expenditures the present year on the Erie and Champlain canals, beyond the ordinary expenditures for repairs, will probably not exceed \$300,000 or \$400,000, so that it is fair to presume that \$500,000 at least of this year's earnings will remain in the treasury from the canal revenues, at the end of the present year. The committee do not believe it will be necessary to draw this sum from the treasury for the purposes of enlarging the canal, because they believe after the present year, the appropriated revenues will be sufficient each year for such enlargement. They therefore think they will be safe in estimating this \$500,000 at the end of the year 1845, including interest quarterly at 5 per cent at \$800,000. Then after the year 1837, \$300,000 each year is to be retained from the canal revenues under the act of 11th of May, 1835, and this will amount, adding interest at the same rate to the end of the year 1845, to \$2,100,000, these two items alone making \$2,900,000. The committee suppose from the increase of business and revenue on the canals, it will much exceed that sum. But they will suppose that the State, for the purpose of expediting the enlargement of the Erie canal and its double lockage, should deem it advisable to apply all the tolls, or should borrow and create stock payable in 20 years, for the purpose of completing the enlargement at the earliest possible period, and of constructing lateral canals.

In this event, the committee cannot doubt but with the canal tolls at their present rates, until 1845, and a large reduction after that time, that in 20 years the canals would yield a revenue not only sufficient to enlarge and double lock the Erie canal, and pay off all the present debts of the State, but to construct the Black River canal, and several other contemplated canal projects. The question therefore seems more appropriately to be, whether the State will resort to borrowing in anticipation of its means, than whether it

will be in possession of means within 15 or 20 years, to liquidate such loans, if contracted?

In looking for these results, the committee must rely on the good faith of our western brethren in consenting to keep up a reasonable toll after the year 1845, for the purposes of revenue. And the committee will not believe that the prosperous, high minded and generous west, will object to a reasonable revenue, when they have been so greatly the gainers from the munificence of the State.

If the committee have rightly understood the views of western gentlemen, they do not object to raising a revenue from the canals to be applied in the construction of practicable lateral canals; and the committee have yet to learn that a sentiment generally prevails among them, adverse to a liberal policy to other sections of the State.

In previous legislation on the subject of lateral canals, the western representatives have manifested a spirit of liberality that illy comports with a supposed design to render the canals in a measure free for all comers and goers. To reduce the tolls to a nominal amount, would be to bring the products from the *far west* in direct competition with those of our citizens, as well in the western part of the State, as in other sections.

When the subject shall be viewed in this light, and our western brethren shall find a general reduction of toll, rendering our canals essentially free to all who may navigate them, as well as our own citizens, and thus bringing the products of Canada, as well as adjoining and distant States, in competition with their own, the committee believe they will insist on keeping up the tolls to a reasonable amount for the purposes of revenue.

The committee feel great confidence that they are not mistaken in their estimate of business hereafter to be transacted on our canals. The increase from our own State has been immense, and will go on enlarging from year to year, to an astonishing extent, not only from the increase of population and wealth, but from the necessary demand and enhanced prices in our cities and villages, for the timber, raw materials and products from the country. Every road and canal leading to our great thoroughfares will add to the business of the canal, and the committee suppose the improve-

ment now under consideration will contribute essentially to that object. They also suppose it will be the means of inducing settlements to a very considerable extent through the Black river country, where heretofore settlements have been deemed inexpedient, and thus bring under cultivation large tracts of land now a wilderness.

But without relying on the business of New-York, may we not with perfect propriety and certainty, look to Upper Canada and the western States and Territories, as affording business enough to warrant all the assumptions of the committee? The committee suppose they can.

Ohio, comparatively speaking, has scarcely found the way to our metropolis, and the other western States are far behind Ohio. Twelve years more, and this young and vigorous member of the confederacy will have nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and the increase of her business will far more than equal that of her population.

Within twelve years, Michigan will probably have more than half a million of inhabitants; Indiana, 1,200,000; Illinois, 800,000; and Wisconsin, 300,000.

The Upper Mississippi, including Missouri, will resort to our canals, as the great thoroughfare, for a great proportion of their products to market, and to bring back a rich return of mercantile commodities, while we may reasonably expect to transmit through these avenues a great part of the merchandize for the States south and southwesterly of the Ohio.

Nor are our western brethren insensible to the superior advantages of our State improvements, in reference to their sections of country. Illinois has recently determined on connecting the navigable waters of the Illinois river with Lake Michigan. The merchants of St. Louis and its vicinity, have already it is understood, made arrangements to supply themselves with merchandize through our State, the ensuing season. The Mississippi will unquestionably be soon connected by navigable rivers and a canal, with Lake Michigan, by Green Bay, and probably by rail-road, if not by canal also, from the neighborhood of St. Louis with Chicago. Indiana has within a few days passed a law, contemplating an expenditure of \$10,000,000 in canals and rail-roads; and the principal

part of them looking to Lakes Michigan and Erie as the outlets to market, and connecting with the Ohio river; while the State of Ohio is pushing forward her canals and rail-roads to connect with the same great natural thoroughfares.

The committee therefore do not believe that they look in vain to our canal revenues, as presenting in prospect an abundant fund for liquidating any reasonable expenditure in the construction of lateral canals; and they trust that the result will fully meet their expectations.

If a retrospect of the past can be relied upon as shadowing forth the coming greatness of the future, in reference to the mighty west, the committee might strengthen their positions by calling to mind what this astonishing country was forty years ago, and what it is now. Then an unbroken wilderness, possessed almost exclusively by wild beasts and savages; now, comparatively speaking, a garden interspersed with large tracts of uncultivated country, and a soil as rich and as capable of sustaining a dense population, as any other on which the sun ever shone. The population, say within thirty-five years, and within the recollection of a large proportion of this Senate, even in that part formerly known as the Northwest Territory, has from a small beginning, arrived at about 2,500,000.

Now if in perspective, we could behold the results of the next forty years, and some wizard could show us the immense groups that may then be presented, from natural increase as well as from emigration, and these should be presented in groups of 100,000 each, the committee suppose that after registering the astonishing number of 7,000,000 of human beings, the cry would be "still they come."

It may perhaps be supposed that the committee, from an overheated imagination in contemplating the past, may have erred in their estimate of the future, and to have presented a fancy sketch on a grave subject of legislation.

But fully believing that the great and unrivalled west, with a soil inexhaustibly fertile; teeming with an enterprising, industrious and public spirited population; outstripping all ordinary rules of increase, both in numbers and in wealth, will fully answer all just

expectations, not only rendering what may appear the illusions of fancy, or magical delusions, probable; but in their results will be found the sober realities of life.

Believing this, the committee have prepared a bill, which they now ask leave to present.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 37.

IN SENATE,

February 9, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the committee on charitable and religious societies,
on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Poughkeepsie.**

Mr. H. F. Jones, from the committee on charitable and religious societies, to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, praying for a law authorizing them to be incorporated, under the title of the Poughkeepsie Mechanics' Association,

REPORTED:

That the petitioners have for their formation the desire to encourage manufactures, the mechanics and useful arts, in connexion with literary and scientific objects, as well as those of a benevolent nature.

They further state that they would, under such organization, be enabled to promote a general knowledge among young men and apprentices, by the introduction of a public library, reading room, and lectures upon such subjects, other than religion or politics, that would have tendency to promote the objects above mentioned, considering that this would be the most ready and easy way of communicating such knowledge among that class of the community.

They propose to grant to young men and apprentices a free access to all the privileges of the institution, on the payment of a certain sum by their employers.

[Senate No. 37.]

A

Another object of the association is to foster inventive genius, by offering such inducements as are best calculated to lead to its development and practical usefulness, as well as to assist in the support of the widows and orphans of such members as may become reduced by misfortune.

Under these circumstances your committee think the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. They, therefore, ask leave to introduce a bill,

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 38.

IN SENATE,

February 10, 1836.

MEMORIAL

**Of the medical society of the State of New-York, in
relation to insane paupers.**

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Se-
nate and Assembly convened.*

The undersigned, members of the State medical society, beg leave to solicit the attention of your honorable body to the condition of that portion of your fellow-citizens who are suffering under the severest of all human afflictions, insanity; and who, from their indigent circumstances, are subjects of public bounty and support. It is believed that the whole number of insane persons, including idiots, in our State is about 3,000; and that not more than one-third of this number have sufficient means for their support, leaving 2,000 to be supported at the public expense. We have in the State only one incorporated lunatic asylum, and that capable of accommodating only about 250 patients; one private asylum, with accommodations for about sixty patients. Both of these institutions are merely for patients who pay. And it will be perceived that they can not accommodate one-half of the number who are supposed to be able to pay for their support. For the 2,000 pauper lunatics it may truly be said there is no provision; they are permitted to roam at large, a nuisance to community; are confined in their own dwellings, or consigned to all the horrors of the county poor-house; and in either case no provision is made for their comfort or restoration to reason, and they continue, while life remains, to be a burden upon society, except perhaps in a very few instances, where the towns have defrayed the expense of sending them to an asylum.

[Senate, No. 38.]

A.

The recovery of an insane patient, under the present mode of supporting our pauper lunatics, is a very rare occurrence, which by a different course, and by the establishment of a proper asylum, four-fifths of the recent cases may be restored to soundness and usefulness. In the report of the directors of the Connecticut retreat for the insane, for 1834, it is stated that more than nine-tenths of the recent cases were cured. It is confidently believed that an individual can be supported cheaper and much more comfortably in a properly conducted asylum than by the present mode.

But when we consider that a large portion would, from recovery, soon cease to be subjects of public bounty, the economy of the measure would present strong claims for your consideration.

In the language of a committee, appointed by a former legislative body of our State, "the time has arrived when we are called upon to discharge the uncanceled obligations of religious, moral and social duty to that portion of our fellow-citizens, whose appeal to our sympathies, justice and humanity, is the strongest which can, under any circumstances, be made by any portion of our population."

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully request that your honorable body would make such adequate provision for their support and medical treatment (by the erection of a proper asylum) as in your wisdom you may deem best calculated to restore that unfortunate portion of our population to reason, their friends and the community.

John McCaff,
T. Romeyn Beck,
A. G. Benedict,
John H. Steel,
James McNaughton,
Joel A. Wing,
John James,
Robert G. Frary,
James M. Gardiner,
Saml. McClellan,
S. White,
Hiram Corliss,
Samuel P. Bishop,
A. Colman,

Richard Pennell,
Daniel Ayres,
Simeon Snead,
H. Maxwell,
Jona. Eights,
William Bay,
John F. Gray,
A. Willard,
E. B. Burroughs,
L. I. Tefft,
John P. Higgins,
D. H. Bissell,
C. W. Smith,
Ferris Jacobs.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 39.

IN SENATE,

January 19, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Benjamin C. Capron, Inspector of lumber in the
city and county of Albany.**

Albany, January 18, 1836.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Returns made by me, Benjamin C. Capron, inspector of lumber,
in and for the city and county of Albany.

Feet.	Average price.
2,727,849 white pine boards and plank,.....	\$17 00
4,962 walnut plank and joist,.....	20 00
44,939 hemlock boards and joist,.....	8 00
33,680 oak plank and joist,.....	20 00
105,268 ash plank,.....	14 00
119,917 maple boards and joist,.....	12 00
19,621 basswood boards,.....	8 00
1,121 " plank,.....	20 00
323,643 white wood boards,.....	14 00
185,187 " plank,.....	31 00
16,882 cherry boards and plank,	23 00

3,532,019

Fees \$1,223.17.

BENJA. C. CAPRON, *Inspector.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 40.

IN SENATE,

January 22, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the Fulton Bank, in the city of New-York, relative
to unclaimed deposits, &c.**

FULTON BANK,
New-York, January 16, 1836. }

TO THE CLERK OF THE SENATE.

SIR—

In conformity with the law of last session I have made a list of the deposits which have been standing to the credit of individuals in this bank, for two years and upwards. I now enclose it with a request that you will make the proper disposition of it, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

*Balances standing to the credit of individuals on the books of the
Fulton Bank, unclaimed by any authorized person for two years
previous to January 15, 1836.*

1829, Jan. 23. Samuel Brown,.....	\$0 70	Unknown.
“ Feb. 20 F. W. C. Broaders,..	12	N. Y.
1831, Apl. 21. John Brewer,	09	“
1828, Aug. 11. H. Craft,	02	Unknown.
1829, Apl. 28. Caleb Conklin,.....	73	“

Carried forward..... \$1 66

[Senate, No. 40.]

A

Brought forward,.....	\$1 66	
1831, May 25. Chas. Curtis,.....	28	Unknown.
1829, Oct. 27. John H. Goodman,..	2 07	N. Y.
1825, Apl. 9. A. Hamilton,.....	2 14	Unknown.
1829, Jan. 23. W. Hager & Co.....	5 18	N. Y.
1826, July 17. N. W. Easton,	4 67	Unknown.
1832, Mar. 1. Silas E. Burrows,...	2 86	N. Y.
“ June 24. Crassous & Alsop,...	67	“
1831, Oct. 22. David Codwise,.....	13 10	“
1832, July 19. John Coit,	2 64	“
“ Apl. 26. L. H. Cunningham,...	1 35	“
1835, Jan. 16. W. F. Crolus,.....	37	“
1833, Aug. 7. Jos. Drew,.....	10	Unknown.
“ Mar. 20. C. J. Gayler,.....	3 48	N. Y.
“ May 16. Hall & Doolittle,....	3 80	“
1832, Oct. 29. Isaac S. Hone, exct..	13 65	“
1828, Feb. 13. Jenkins & Palmer, ..	1 37	“
1829, Mar. 21. S. Judson,	49	“
“ May 16. Kingsland & Miller,.	4 45	“
1831, Jan. 6. J. D. M. Martin & Co.	02	“
1830, Sept. 15. Edward Martin & Co.	06	“
“ Mar. 24. W. N. Martin,.....	8 37	“
1829, Apl. 1. P. McCluskey,.....	3 00	Unknown.
“ July 10. D. Mills,.....	06	N. Y.
1828, “ 21. James Mowatt,.....	19	“
1827, Dec. 10. Rutherford & Halsey,	32 97	“
1828, June 19. W. F. Salter & Co...	2 02	“
“ Oct. 19. H. O. Stevens,	15	“
1828, Aug. 9. S. Southall,.....	25	“
1829, Apl. 23. I. F. Sibell,.....	31	“
“ Aug. 1. Tweed & Bonnell,...	03	“
“ Feb. 24. Jesse Thompson,....	39	“
1827, May James Turney,	4 68	“
1828, Nov. 12. A. C. Wheeler, treas.	4 85	“
“ Oct. 29. R. Wescott,.....	02	“
“ Nov. 1. Western Ins. Co.....	8 47	“
1829, Sept. 9. S. M. Whitney & Co.	49	“
1828, June 25. John Wood,.....	2 33	“
1829, Nov. 7. J. Wolfe,	1 35	“
1831, June 6. Geo. Phelps,	2 49	“

Carried forward,..... \$

1830, Dec. 21. J. C. Redmond,.....	04	Unknown.
1831, Mar. 29. P. H. Schenck & Co.	1 04	N. Y.
“ Feb. 1. G. W. Stryker,.....	92	“
“ June 30. C. Shirley,.....	4 23	“
“ May 11. D. W. Tuthill & Co..	2 50	Brooklyn, L. I.
“ Dec. 14. Geo. Pallister,.....	04	N. Y.
1832, Apl. 17. Thos. Parsons,	73	“
“ June 23. J. J. Jewett & Co. ..	10	“
“ Aug. 11. Knox & Adriance, ..	10	“
“ July 10. Walter Peck,.....	04	“
“ June 21. Rapalje & Paynter,..	1 10	“
“ Oct. 24. C. Snowden,	02	Unknown.
1833, Feb. 11. I. L. James & Caswell,	70	N. Y.
1832, Sept. 14. M. Pinot & Bros, ...	3 65	“
1833, July 1. Platt Stratton,.....	16 72	Flushing L. I.
“ Aug. 26. E. B. St. John,.....	64	N. Y.
1833, Jan. 12. Jas. Wilson & Co. ...	12 00	“
“ July 2. Chs. Wollen,.....	13 22	“
“ Oct. 5. John Bryn,	25	Unknown.
“ Dec. 30. L. S. Comstock,	1 69	N. Y.
“ Dec. 3. Elijah F. Delaplaine,	14 48	“
1834, Jan. 15. S. F. Denison,	5 28	Unknown.
1833, Dec. 28. J. H. Disbrough,....	6 85	Middlesex Co. N. J.
“ “ 6. Wm. C. Haff,	4 55	Unknown.
“ Nov. 28. M. Peck,	7 20	“

\$234 83

Dividends declared by the Fulton Bank, and unclaimed for two years previous to January 15, 1836:

Josiah Stokes, New-York, May 1,	
1832, 2 shares,	2 10
do do Nov. 1, 1832, 2 shares,	2 10
do do May 1, 1833, “	2 10
do do Nov. 1, “ “	2 12

\$248 23

FULTON BANK, }
New-York, January 15, 1836. }

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 41.

IN SENATE,

January 28, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Schenectady Savings Bank.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned officers of the Schenectady Savings Bank,
REPORT:

That the Schenectady Savings Bank was incorporated in 1834, and went into operation in June, 1834. The amount received to the 1st day of January, 1836, is,..... \$70,401 51

Amount withdrawn is \$25,476 39

Expenses,..... 456 00

25,933 13

\$44,468 38

Amount invested in bonds and mortgages

on real estate, at 7 per cent, is..... \$34,446 92

On hand, but engaged to be loaned on

bonds and mortgages, the titles to the

premises being under investigation,... 10,021 46

Due depositors,..... \$44,468 38

The dividends of the bank are at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Officers of the Bank.

Joseph C. Yates, *President.* Thomas Palmer, *Treasurer.*

Wm. Cunningham, *V. Pres't.* Wm. A. S. North, *Secretary.*

William H. Palmer, *Accountant.*

[Senate, No. 41.]

A

Funding Committee.

A. C. Paige,
Harmanus Peek,

William Cunningham,
Thomas Palmer.

Monthly Attending Committee.

George McQueen,
Harvey Davis.

John Pangburn,

Trustees.

Joseph C. Yates,
Archibald Craig,
Harmanus Peek,
Thomas Palmer,
Ephraim Benedict,
William Cunningham,
Alonzo C. Paige,

Harvey Davis,
William A. S. North,
Archibald Campbell,
George McQueen,
John Pangburn,
C. C. Van Vrankin.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. CUNNINGHAM, *Vice-Pres't.*

THOMAS PALMER, *Treasurer.*

W. H. PALMER, *Accountant.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 42.

IN SENATE,

January 28, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Tanners' Bank, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits.

TANNERS' BANK,
Catskill, January 25, 1836. }

Statement of deposit remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1835.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	Amount.
Samuel Butler,	unknown,	March 6, 1833	\$25 00

Dividends unclaimed, none.

The above statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. HILL, Cashier.

**Sworn before me, this 25th
day of January, 1836.**

G. S. ADAMS, Com. of Deeds.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 43.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of George Charles, Inspector of Leather, in the city
Albany.**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

George Charles, inspector of leather for the city of Albany, respectfully reports, that he has inspected, from 1st January, 1835, to 1st January, 1836, 7,352 sides sole leather, worth \$2.25 per side, amounting to \$16.542.

Fees received, \$294 08

Paid for labor, 36 76

Nett receipts, \$257 32

GEORGE CHARLES.

Albany, January 26, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK

No. 44.

IN SENATE,

February 11, 1836.

REPORT

**Of the committee on the judiciary, on the petition of
Samuel B. Nicoll.**

Mr. Edwards, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel B. Nicoll, for a grant of land under water, in the town of Shelter Island, and the remonstrance of sundry inhabitants of the county of Suffolk,

REPORTED:

That the petitioner represents himself to be seised in fee of a tract of land commonly called Sachem's Neck, containing about two thousand acres of land, in the town of Shelter Island in the county of Suffolk. He also represents that the said tract of land has, for many rods in width about the shore, been washed away: that in the original patent no particular bounds are designated next to the sea, but that the proprietors have always claimed to ordinary low water mark, which in some places would be more than a hundred feet from ordinary high water mark, and that persons who claim the right of landing between high and low water mark commit frequent depredations upon his property. In order to protect his property against such depredations he asks the Legislature to grant to him, his heirs and assigns, two hundred feet of land under water from high water mark, commencing at the southwest corner of the said tract, and running from thence as the shore runs around the said tract to Foxen creek. The extent which the petitioner asks this grant of two hundred feet of land

about Sachem's Neck to Foxen creek, from the best information the committee can obtain, is about five miles.

It appears that these shores are often resorted to by the inhabitants of the town for fishing and collecting sea weed for manuring their lands, which appears to be indispensably necessary to render them productive; and that by the aid of this species of manure the inhabitants have been able to convert their once barren fields into rich and fertile soils. The privileges of fishing and collecting sea weed along the sea shore are rights in common of which the community ought not to be deprived; but these rights can not be protected and secured to the public, if the prayer of the petitioner be granted; indeed the object of the petitioner is to prevent the inhabitants of that town from the exercise of these privileges. It is true he asks the grant for the protection of individual property; but the law furnishes him ample means for the protection of his property; if depredations are committed upon it he can seek redress for the damage it may sustain. From the view the committee have taken of the subject they can see no good reason why the prayer of the petitioner should be granted. They therefore ask leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 45.

IN SENATE,

January 22, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Bank of America, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits.

BANK OF AMERICA, }
New-York, January 16, 1836.

SIR—I forward herewith a statement of balances in this bank, for two years previous to 1st September, 1835, and which remained unclaimed on that day, with a statement of unclaimed dividends at the same time.

Very respectfully,

D. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

J. F. BACON, Esq. *Clerk of the Senate.*

Statement of balances of accounts in the Bank of America, remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st September, 1835.

New-York, September 23, 1835.

Estate of R. Bache & Co. New-York,.....	\$141 58
James Barker,.....	7 06
Wm. Bayard,.....	23 93
T. E. K. Birch,.....	9 25
T. F. Brett,.....	5 79
John Brown,.....	100 00
John D. Brown,.....	7 70
Charles Brown,.....	10 17
James Burk,.....	5 41

[Senate, No. 45.]

A.

George Clark,	\$12 49
Craft & Smith,	18 88
Samuel T. Clapham,	100 00
I. F. Chappins,	11 52
Chapman & Mellen,	8 43
Henry Coit,	8 41
Henry Close,	7 03
Jordan Coles, Jr.	7 90
C. D. Colden,	5 06
James Cunningham,	9 33
Alfred Cumming,	8 50
Geo. F. Davenport,	300 00
Doane, Sturges & Co.	8 30
A. & S. Franklin,	104 28
Augustus Fleming,	15 87
Flinn & Gallagher,	10 00
P. G. & J. Frost,	38 62
Joshua Forman,	11 71
Richard Forest,	92 17
Robert Fulton,	12 83
Joshua Geer,	12 13
David Griffith,	10 00
James K. Hamilton, adm. of estate of O. G. Kane,	49 50
John Harvey,	50 64
Charles P. Harrison,	5 25
John Heafield,	9 84
Herring & Jones,	7 56
Arthur Hirst,	8 70
Hopkins Whiting,	15 82
Howland & Cornwall,	51 29
Joshua T. Jones,	6 90
Thomas Kirk,	7 23
Thomas Knox,	8 24
A. R. & W. T. Lawrence,	22 33
Samuel Leeds, Jr.	8 09
Henry Livingston,	20 43
James H. Maxwell,	9 08
Dan'l Merrit & Son,	11 87
John Mott,	12 67
Barney Mooney,	8 47
Elisha S. Mott,	17 22

P. Mudge & Co.....	\$7 74
Wm. T. Noble,.....	11 00
Thos. L. Ogden,.....	5 00
John Ogden,.....	11 27
S. Parsons & L. Murray,.....	7 53
Cyrus Pratt,.....	113 51
Phillips & Perine,.....	81 20
J. & R. Renwick,.....	6 61
Rogers & Shartrel,.....	15 59
N. Rogers & Son,.....	100 00
G. Rossier & Roulet,.....	189 65
P. R. Starr,.....	18 87
W. J. Stewart,.....	10 65
G. B. Smith,.....	21 49
James Smith,.....	5 72
Joseph Sistare,.....	41 31
Mary T. Smith,.....	9 41
T. M. Southwick & Co.....	7 87
Sturges & Sherman,.....	7 54
Trustees of St. Peters Church,.....	5 10
Trustees of Trokes, Davidson & Co.....	532 84
Losee Van Nostrand,.....	29 48
W. H. Wakeman,.....	26 91
J. N. Wagner,.....	50 00
Joseph Watson,.....	16 75
Weeks & Tiebout,.....	19 15
R. C. Wortendike,.....	5 47

Statement of dividends on stock of the Bank of America remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1835.

Name.	Date.	Amount.
John Ashfield,.....	January, 1818,.....	\$75 00
Sarah E. Austin,.....	July, 1821,.....	12 50
James Anderson, Jr.	".....	2 50
Abigail Arden,.....	January, 1831,.....	87 50
Fanny Brown,.....	" 1817,.....	14 00
James A. Burtis,.....	" 1822,.....	12 50
Joseph Burr,.....	10 dividends,.....	265 00
George Coit,.....	3 ".....	57 00
Langdon Cheves, Isaad Peace, and Joseph Peace, in trust,...	2 ".....	86 00

Name.	Date.	Amount.
Newbury Davenport,	6 dividends,	\$31 00
Ester Doughty,	July, 1818,	3 00
Joseph Dodge,	July, 1832,	21 00
Elizabeth Eldridge,	30 dividends,	78 50
Mary Ellis, Jno. Howe, and Jno. Taylor, in trust,	July, 1821,	25 00
Peter Embury,	January, 1827,	12 50
Abby Fowler,	July, 1824,	5 00
Gideon Howland, Jr.	2 dividends,	65 00
Josephs Head, in trust,	January, 1815,	40 00
Silas & Lewis Howell,	" 1816,	94 50
Abm. S. Hallet,	" 1819,	15 00
Henry Hinsdale,	July, 1822,	2 50
John Holding,	January, 1824,	7 50
F. C. Havermine,	" "	25 00
Walter Jones,	July, 1826,	12 50
James Lewis,	January, 1821,	37 50
Hannah Lathrop,	2 dividends,	75 00
W. J. & A. Marvin,	4 "	275 00
Jedediah Macy,	July, 1818,	6 00
Rev. John Mason, in trust,	January, 1820,	7 50
Dennis McCarthy,	" "	100 00
J. McD. Lawrence,	July, 1832,	48 00
Andrew S. Norwood, paid Sept. 26, 1835,	January, 1817,	458 50
Thomas Orange,	July, 1818,	30 00
Lewis Pintard,	" "	192 00
Lewis S. Pintard,	" 1821,	22 50
Ann Richard,	2 dividends,	5 00
Mary Spraggs,	July, 1815,	6 00
Peter Schermerhorn,	July, 1816,	14 00
Catharine Suase,	2 dividends,	24 00
Jno. Slidell, Pres't.	July, 1826,	120 00
John Sharpe,	July, 1827,	7 50
William Swain,	January, 1832,	212 50
John Taylor, for the estate of Jno. Ellis,	3 dividends,	210 00
Phebe Turbell,	July, 1826,	5 00
Francis Mary Upton,	July, 1822,	7 50
Henry Walsworth,	January, 1814,	11 40

Name:	Date.	Amount.
Francis B. Winthrop, in trust for		
Mary Parker,.....	July, 1815,	..... \$1 50
Ann White,	5 dividends,	..... 756 00

I, David Thomson, Cashier of the Bank of America, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements, taken from the books of the bank, are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. THOMPSON.

Sworn, this 16th January, 1836,

before me,

JOSEPH STIMS, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 46.

IN SENATE,
February 1, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT
Of George W. Gunn, Inspector of Beef and Pork
in Cayuga county.
TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.

The undersigned respectfully reports, that he has inspected and
branded five hundred and thirteen barrels of beef, viz:

Of mess, 309 barrels.
Of prime, 204 do

Also, of pork, twenty-five barrels, as follows,
Of mess, 13 barrels.
Of prime, 12 do

Value of mess beef, per barrel,.....	\$8 00
“ prime “ “	5 00
“ mess pork, “	16 00
“ , prime “ “	12 00

Fees received,..... \$96.84

GEORGE W. GUNN, *Inspector.*

January 18, 1836.

[Senate, No. 46.]

A

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 47.

IN SENATE,

February 15, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Superintendent of Common Schools, in relation
to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.**

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }**

Albany, 15 Feb. 1836.

To the President of the Senate.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report required from the Secretary of State, as Superintendent of Common Schools, in relation to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. DIX.

[Senate, No. 47.]

A

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Albany, 15th Feb. 1836.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the requirements of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, has the honor to present, as Superintendent of Common Schools, the following

REPORT:

The education of the deaf and dumb in this State is conducted by the New-York Institution in the city of New-York, and the Central Asylum in the town of Canajoharie, in Montgomery county. Both these institutions are incorporated by acts of the Legislature for limited periods. They were both founded originally upon private benefactions, but their annual expenditures are now principally defrayed by contributions from the public treasury. Neither institution could be continued, without some new sources of revenue, if the patronage of the State were to be withdrawn.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The whole number of pupils at the New-York Institution, including eleven supported by the city of New-York, one by the county of Dutchess, and nine by the State of New-Jersey, is 140. Of this number 104 are State pupils, although only 96 are actually supported at the expense of the State. The vacancies which annually occur in the list of State pupils, by expiration of the term of instruction, are filled on the first day of October; but as the number is frequently augmented by casualties, it has been customary to select more pupils than are required to supply the ordi-

nary demand, with the understanding that the supernumeraries are to be supported at the expense of the Institution, until places are provided for them. It is in this manner that the whole number of pupils on the State list exceeds the number actually supported by the State.

The whole number of pupils at the Central Asylum is 31. Of this number 24 are supported by the State.

The number of deaf mutes actually receiving instruction at both institutions is 171, of which the State supports 120.

EXPENDITURES BY THE STATE.

The amount annually paid to the New-York Institution from the treasury is \$17,400. Of this amount the sum of \$12,480 is allowed for the support and education of the State pupils, 26 in number, at \$130 per annum, each, and \$5,000 under the act of 3d April, 1834, chapter 67 of the laws of that year, as an annual provision for five years from the passage of the act.

The Central Asylum receives from the treasury annually the sum of \$1,920, the whole of which amount is allowed for the support and education of 24 State pupils, at \$80 per annum each.

The whole amount annually paid to the two institutions, is \$19,400.

It is proper to add, that by the provisions of the act of 15th April, 1830, chap. 170, of the Laws of that year, the New-York Institution is entitled to receive a distributive share of the income of the Literature Fund, in the same manner as the incorporated academies in the first Senate district, making an additional contribution to that Institution from the funds of the State, of about \$600 per annum.

The whole amount expended by the State on both institutions, since their incorporation, is as follows:

New-York Institution,.....	\$115,937 26
Central Asylum,.....	18,284 58
	<hr/>
	\$134,221 79
	<hr/>

The items of which this amount is composed, may be seen by a report from the Comptroller, Assembly Document, No. 172 of the present session of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

This Institution was created by an act bearing date the 15th of April, 1817, chap. 264, of the Laws of that year; and by the provisions of that act, was to continue in force until the first day of April, 1837.

By successive acts, to the provisions of which a particular reference is deemed unnecessary, the Institution has been authorized to support and instruct ninety-six indigent deaf and dumb pupils for the term of five years, and to receive from the treasury one hundred and thirty dollars annually, for each person so supported and instructed. The appropriation of money to meet this object is authorized by four existing laws, the provisions of three of which, so far as they relate to the New-York Institution, expire on the first day of May, 1836, and the provisions of the other on the first day of October, 1838. The three first acts referred to, are chapters 234 of the Laws of 1822, 166, of the Laws of 1825, and 170, of the Laws of 1830, by the provisions of which, fifty-six pupils are supported and instructed at the Institution, as above stated. The fourth is chap. 109, of the Laws of 1830, by the provisions of which, forty pupils are supported and instructed in the same manner. After the first day of May next, therefore, the provisions of the laws, authorizing the support of fifty-six of the ninety-six pupils, now maintained by the State at the Institution, will cease; and the law authorizing the support of the remaining forty will not cease until seventeen months after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of the charter of the Institution.

Of the fifty-six pupils, for whom there is no existing provision extending beyond the first of May next, a considerable number have not been more than two or three years in the Institution, whereas the term of instruction is by law to be five years. Their education is, of course, incomplete; and whatever course may be adopted by the Legislature with respect to the education of the deaf and dumb, as a measure of general policy, the importance of providing for the continuance of the pupils referred to through the regular period of study, is obvious.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

This Institution was incorporated by an act bearing date the 19th of April 1823, chap. 189 of the Laws of that year, which act is to continue in force until the first of January, 1840.

By successive acts, the Institution is authorized to support and instruct twenty-four pupils, or three from each Senate district, and to receive from the treasury \$80 per annum for each pupil. The act, by force of which this provision is now continued, will expire on the 1st of May, 1836, so that the Institution cannot receive any aid from the State after that time without some further legislative enactment. It may be said of this Institution, as of that in New-York, that many of the State pupils have been instructed but for a portion of the term for which they were selected, and that it is of the utmost consequence to them that they should be able to complete the entire course of instruction.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SYSTEM.

It is supposed that the plan adopted by the Legislature, of providing for the education of deaf and dumb persons within the State, will be continued, with such modifications as experience may dictate, and gradually extended, as our population increases, so as to provide for the education of all the deaf mutes in the State, who have not the means of education. If the contributions from the public treasury should be discontinued, a great majority of this unfortunate class of persons would be consigned forever to intellectual darkness and degradation. There are cases in which their parents and friends possess sufficient pecuniary ability to furnish the means of education; but these are few in comparison with the whole number of deaf and dumb persons. The cases would be equally rare in which those means would be provided by the uncertain aid of private charity.

It becomes important, therefore, to consider, as the existing provisions of law on which their education is dependent, are about to cease, whether those provisions shall be merely continued in force by re-enactment in their present shape, or whether any change may be made which shall promote the interest of those who are the objects of this public charity, and secure an equal extension of the benefits of the system to every section of the State.

The New-York Institution is in a high state of prosperity. It is in all respects admirably managed. Indeed, it may be fairly

questioned whether there is any other Institution in this country or in Europe, which is, either in reference to the plan of instruction, or in its domestic economy, better conducted.

The same praise cannot be extended in all respects to the Central Asylum: but this may be said without the slightest impeachment of the zeal or ability of its conductors. It is managed with prudence and economy, but its means are small; it has but one instructor, and a deaf and dumb assistant, and it would be unreasonable to expect the same rapidity or extent of intellectual improvement, which is secured by the more ample resources of the New-York Institution. It has accomplished all that could well be effected by the means at its disposal. But the friends of the pupils educated at the Central Asylum, may say with reason, that the mutes, in whom they are interested, do not participate in an equal degree with those at the New-York Institution, in the benefits of the system. This is a complaint, it is true, which is not often heard; for notwithstanding the inferiority of the Institution in this respect, there are always parents enough who prefer placing their children there on account of the proximity of the Institution to their homes. At the same time, it is not to be disguised that the intellectual improvement of the pupils at the two Institutions cannot, from the necessity of the case, be equally well provided for.

There are but two modes of remedying these inequalities. 1. By removing the Central Asylum farther west, and giving it a larger portion of the public patronage; and 2. By consolidating the two institutions.

1. If the Central Asylum should be removed to the western part of the State, a division of the public patronage between the two Institutions can hardly fail to follow. The inhabitants of that part of the State may fairly claim as an act of justice to them, such a participation in the public bounty, as shall place their Institution, with respect to pecuniary resources, on an equal footing with the other; for it is in this manner only that the two Institutions can be placed on an equality with respect to the system of instruction.

It has been supposed that the Central Asylum might be removed farther west, and the public patronage extended to it in a greater degree than at present, without withdrawing from the New-York Institution any portion of the pecuniary aid now received by the

latter. But this supposition is founded, as may readily be shown upon a misapprehension of the subject.

By the recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, it appears that there are within it 1,066 deaf mutes of all ages. Of this number, including those in the two Institutions, there are 530 between ten and twenty-five years of age; and it may be safely estimated, that of the latter about 280 have been educated, leaving about 300 who are of the proper age for instruction. Many are not fit subjects of instruction, for want of mental capacity; some have parents in good circumstances; and the parents of others will not be persuaded to part with them.

Provision is now made by law for the education of 120 at the expense of the State. The course of instruction lasts five years; and it may be confidently assumed that the present provision will be ample for many years to come.

By a geometrical rule drawn from the proportion existing between the whole number of deaf and dumb persons of all ages in the kingdom of Prussia and those of the age of ten years—a rule, which has been applied to computations relative to the same class in other countries—the ratio of those of the age of ten years to the whole number is 1 to $29\frac{5}{8}$. According to this rule, the whole number of deaf and dumb persons in this State, who annually reach the age of ten years, is 36 and a fraction. The term of instruction in our Institutions is five years, and the number of deaf mutes who annually attain the age of ten years, (none being admitted under that age) being multiplied by the number of years, during which they are instructed, will give 180; and this would seem to be the whole number who should be actually receiving instruction in order to provide for the education of all. The number now receiving instruction in the two Institutions is 171. But it is to be considered, that some who are sent to the Institutions are withdrawn on account of their inability to profit by instruction; some die, and others are not allowed by their parents to complete the entire course: so that, in fact, the whole number actually receiving instruction is renewed in about four years. It is also to be considered that our laws make provision for the education of indigent deaf mutes only; and that in many cases their parents absolutely refuse to part with them. Of the mutes selected in 1835 to fill vacancies in both Institutions, 28 declined, so that 67 selections were made before 39 vacancies, the whole number oc-

curing during the year, were filled. As the whole number of State pupils at both institutions is 120, about 30 selections must be annually made to fill vacancies.

Of the whole number of deaf mutes who annually attain the age of ten years, it cannot be safely calculated that more than two-thirds can be procured to fill vacancies in the Institutions. If, therefore, 24 deaf mutes of the age of ten years are all that can be annually supplied to fill vacancies in the list of State pupils, and if there are 30 vacancies annually, it is obvious that selections must be made from those, who are above the age of ten years. Indeed, a large number of those, who have been selected during the last two years, were, at the time of selection, much above that age; but this class is limited in number, as none above the age of 25 years are deemed fit subjects of instruction.

It is, therefore, manifest that any further provision as to the number of deaf mutes to be instructed at the expense of the State is unnecessary, and would indeed at present, from the necessity of the case, be wholly inoperative. If the number were to be increased, the vacancies could not be filled, and the consequence would be that the pupils would be equally divided between the two Institutions. The New-York Institution would lose a portion of its pupils, it would be compelled to part with some of its instructors, and it would be in danger of sinking into a second rate institution. Although the Central Asylum would receive some accessions, they would not be so numerous as to raise it to the present rank of the other: and thus the State, by a division of its patronage, would have two second rate establishments, when by concentrating its pecuniary contributions, it might maintain an institution equal in all respects to any other in the world.

Thus by removing the Central Asylum farther west, and authorizing it to receive and educate, at the expense of the State, a large number of pupils, the two institutions may be placed on a footing of equality, but the object will be accomplished by depressing the New-York Institution instead of raising the Central Asylum to the present flourishing condition of the other.

In former reports the Superintendent of Common Schools has expressed the opinion that the Central Asylum should be discontinued at the expiration of its charter, and the State pupils transferred to the New-York Institution. He also expressed the opin-

ion that, in case the Central Asylum were to be rechartered, it had better remain where it now is. It is proper to state that the last suggestion was made under the apprehension that if the Central Asylum were removed farther west, such a removal would lead, in the manner above explained, to a division of the patronage of the State, and thus render both institutions less capable of accomplishing the object for which they were established.

The effect of such a measure upon either or both institutions, would be a matter of little public importance but for the necessary connexion, which it has with the maintenance of such a system of instruction for an unfortunate class of persons as shall fit them for usefulness to themselves and to the community of which they are a part, and to which they would otherwise be a burden. The object, it is believed, will be best attained by a single institution endowed with ample means. This point has been so fully discussed in former reports, that it is deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

2. If the two Institutions were to be consolidated, all the public objects in view would be effectually secured. It would remain only to regulate their consolidation in such a manner as to secure, as far as possible, the convenience of the individuals for whose benefit the system is designed. If it were practicable to reconcile all parts of the State to the position of the New-York Institution as the point of union, it would unquestionably be the best arrangement to recharter that Institution and transfer to it the pupils at the Central Asylum. This arrangement has until recently been the only one in contemplation of those who have recommended the measure of consolidation. The proper buildings are provided, the Institution is in successful operation, and it would be desirable not to disturb it. But it will hardly be contended that the city of New-York, or its vicinity, has any decided advantage over an interior position, excepting for the reasons last referred to; and if so strong a feeling is manifested in other sections of the State in favor of a more central situation as to justify the apprehension that a new institution would be created, or the Central Asylum would be removed farther west, sound policy would seem to dictate that a consolidation should be effected promptly at a point which would present as far as possible to every part of the State the same facilities for reaching it.

It is unquestionably a hardship in some cases to the parents of deaf mutes residing at the western extremity of the State to be compelled to send their children to the city of New-York. The expense of travelling, which must be defrayed by them, is considerable, and the distance is such that they are sometimes deterred from visiting the Institution during the whole period of instruction. If there were but one institution at a central point, these inconveniences would be in a great degree obviated.

In accomplishing this object some difficulties may be anticipated; and so long as the charters of the two institutions continue in force, it cannot be effected without their concurrence. The State might, it is true, withdraw its patronage from them, and bestow it upon a new institution; but the expediency and justice of such a measure may both be questioned. The directors and officers of both institutions have, so far as depended on them, executed the trust confided to them with zeal and fidelity. To the Institution in the city of New-York large contributions have been made from the corporation, as well as from private sources; and although it can ask nothing from the State as a matter of right, it may be considered as having an equitable claim to every reasonable encouragement during the period for which the Institution was created. Should the Legislature deem it proper at that time to adopt other measures better calculated to accomplish a great public object, the interest of the Institution referred to ought not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the design, especially when it is considered that the State has already expended on it nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

It is understood that the directors of the Central Asylum are willing that it should be removed whenever the interests of the State shall demand it. It is also understood that the Directors of the New-York Institution prefer having it removed rather than to see it fall, through a diminution of the patronage of the State, to the level of a second rate establishment. With these dispositions no insuperable obstacle to a union of the two institutions at a central point is anticipated.

In connection with this subject, the Superintendent takes the liberty of suggesting an arrangement which may afford the means of accomplishing the object in view, and at the same time to effect another which was a subject of deliberation at the last session of

the Legislature, and to which a considerable degree of importance has been attached.

The situation of the arsenal in the city of New-York having been deemed objectionable, it was proposed to sell the buildings, allow the grounds now occupied by them to revert to the corporation, and erect new buildings for military purposes in the 12th ward, about five miles from the City-Hall, of course not far from the New-York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which is three miles and a half distant from the City-Hall. The reasons which induced the committee to whom the subject was referred to report against it, are fully explained in Assembly Document No. 372, of the year 1835. Notwithstanding the adverse report on the particular proposition submitted to them, the committee were decidedly in favor of removing the arsenal as a measure of expediency. The grounds on which the arsenal buildings are situated, are to be held by the State so long as the premises shall be used for military purposes; a tenure which may be made "to operate to the perpetual exclusion of the" corporation, by which it was granted. These grounds are supposed to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, and might, if thrown into the market, sell for a much larger sum. Why might not the buildings belonging to the New-York Institution be taken for an arsenal, the buildings and grounds now occupied for military purposes be sold, and a portion of the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings in a central part of the State for a consolidated institution for the deaf and dumb? The former might be converted with great facility and with little expense into suitable buildings for an arsenal; and the sum required for purchasing a farm and erecting new buildings for a State institution for the deaf and dumb ought not exceed \$30,000. Thus the corporation of New-York, besides accomplishing the object of removing the arsenal to a point near the one contemplated last year, would have a large surplus remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the present arsenal lot; while the State would derive no benefit from the arrangement, but that of seeing established at a central point an institution which would be suited to the objects of a great public charity, and on which its undivided bounty might be bestowed with the certainty of extending to those, for whose benefit it is designed, all the benefits of the most complete and efficient system of instruction.

This arrangement cannot be brought about without negotiation, as the consent of the Corporation of the city of New-York, and of the directors of the New-York Institution is necessary to effect it. But should the Legislature deem the measure worthy of consideration, some person or persons might be authorized to enter into the necessary agreements with the corporation and the New-York Institution, with a view to its execution at the next session of the Legislature, and at the same time a law might be passed authorizing the two Institutions to retain for another year the whole number of State pupils now instructed by them. The report of the person or persons authorized to negotiate as above suggested, would afford the Legislature a view of the whole ground and enable them to act with that deliberation which the importance of the subject demands.

It is proper to suggest in this place, that if the two Institutions should be removed, as the principal object of the removal would be to bring the consolidated Institution within the reach of every section of the State, the position chosen for it should be as nearly central as possible. The object would not be attained unless it were to be as far west as Utica; and from the geographical position of that city, and its facilities of communication, it is believed that no other place in the State presents so many advantages for an establishment of this description.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES BY SUPERVISORS OF COUNTIES.

It has been stated in the two last annual reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools, that the supervisors of counties have power to provide for the education of as many deaf mutes as shall equal in number the members of assembly to which their counties are respectively entitled. This power is now exercised by the counties of New-York, Dutchess and Montgomery, and the county of Westchester provides clothing for two deaf mutes in the New-York Institution whose term of instruction has expired, but who are retained at present at the expense of the Institution for the purpose of becoming perfectly acquainted with book-binding, a trade recently introduced. In order to carry into effect the beneficial intentions of the law, it was recommended in the two last annual reports that the exercise of the power should be imperative, instead of being, as it now is, discretionary with the boards of supervisors.

There are in the several poor-houses in the State sixty-one deaf mutes. Of this number seventeen are between ten and twenty-five years of age, and are fit subjects of instruction. They are now supported at an annual expense to the counties to which they belong of about \$30 per annum, and will doubtless continue to be, unless they are educated, a permanent burden; whereas by sending them to the deaf and dumb Institutions, and incurring for five years an inconsiderable additional expenditure, they would be rendered capable of maintaining themselves; so that on the score of economy, independently of considerations connected with their moral and intellectual cultivation, there would be an ultimate gain on the part of those by whom they are now supported as paupers.

The subject was fully explained, and the equitable considerations belonging to it urged in the annual report of 1834, Senate Document No. 41, page 21. To that report the Superintendent respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the Legislature.

JOHN A. DIX,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

STATE PUPILS SELECTED FOR THE YEAR 1835.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

Elizabeth Budd,	City of New-York.
George Marshall,	Southampton, Suffolk Co.
Martha Dickinson,	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.
Sarah C. Ackley,	Bennington, Genesee Co.
Calista Havens,	Guilford, Chenango Co.
Polly Ann Granger,	Bethany, Genesee Co.
William L. Slater,	Rye, Westchester Co.
Susan Banks,	Walton, Delaware Co.
Mary Ann Brownson,	Cohocton, Steuben Co.
Erastus H. Brewster,	Starkey, Yates Co.
Lany Limebeck,	Annsville, Oneida Co.
Heman G. Hickox,	Portage, Allegany Co.
Cornelia Relyea,	Shawangunk, Ulster Co.
Hannah Jane Relyea,	do do
Ellen Houston,	City of New-York.
Fanny Arnold,	Tyrone, Steuben Co.
Elizabeth Jane Hull,	Brooklyn, Kings Co.
Jane L. Brown,	Salina, Onondaga Co.
Harriet P. Brown,	do do
Sylvester P. Brown,	do do
Magdalen Groesbeck,	New Scotland, Albany Co.
Sarah Valosa Wileman,	Manlius, Onondaga Co.
Anna Mariah Swift,	do do
Hannah Bartholomew,	Fredonia, Chautauque Co.
Harriet Stewart,	Malone, Franklin Co.
Loes Elizabeth Person,	Brandon, do
Thomas McMullen,	Providence, Saratoga Co.
Lucil Denton,	Newfield, Tompkins Co.
Mary Terry,	Riverhead, Suffolk Co.
Jane Buck,	Penn-Yan, Yates Co.
Richard H. Cantine,	Wawarsing, Ulster Co.
Harrison Harding,	Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus Co.
De Witt C. Eaton,	Concord, Erie Co.
John Darrow,	Cambridge, Washington Co.
Amasa Clapp,	Lafayette, Onondaga Co.
Matilda Burns,	Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co.
Mary Ann Watts,	Castile, Genesee Co.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

Franklin Campbell,	Bern, Albany Co.
Daniel Bush,	Minden, Montgomery Co.
Delia Lighthall,	do do
Sally Lighthall,	do do

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 48.

IN SENATE,

February 17, 1836.

RESOLUTION

Offered by Mr. Maison, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, relative to the canal revenues.

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this State be proposed, and referred to the Legislature next to be chosen, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one printed therein, for three months previous to the next annual election, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the eighth article of the Constitution.

“ When a sufficient sum shall have been collected from the revenues of the Canal Fund, for the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal sums borrowed for making the navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean, so much of the tenth section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this State, as relates to the rates of toll to be levied and collected on the said navigable communications, and the appropriation of the revenues of the Canal Fund shall cease and determine; and the tolls and revenues thereafter arising from said Canal Fund, together with the other revenues of the State, shall constitute the General Fund, to be appropriated in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.”

[Senate, No. 48.]

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 49.

IN SENATE,

February 6, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Central Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }**

Albany, 6 Feb. 1836.

To the President of the Senate.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Central Asylum for the deaf and dumb, which I have just received from the directors of that Institution.

I avail myself of the opportunity to state, that my annual report on the deaf and dumb will be presented to the Senate in a few days.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. DIX.

REPORT.

The directors of the Central Asylum, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, would once more present their annual report to the Legislature and people of the State of New-York:

They feel a grateful sense of divine goodness, inasmuch as they can again say that they have been blessed with health, and that the Institution under their care has not been visited by sickness, except in one instance, of short duration.

For the arrangements about the Institution, we would beg leave to refer you to the last report, with the exception, that as there were so few whose parents wished them to learn shoemaking, that we discontinued it, and the male pupils have been engaged at printing, gardening, &c.

At the time of making our last report, there were thirty-one pupils in the Institution, since when, nine have left, and nine commenced. Of the pupils here, five are from counties east of this, six from this county and Delaware, and the remainder from counties west of this. Of the thirty-one now here, twenty-four are supported by the provisions of the statutes, two by the county of Montgomery, the others by their friends.

The law authorizing the supervisors of the several counties to select and send pupils at the expense of the county, is inoperative, except in New-York, Dutchess and this, while there are instances of deaf mutes being supported at the alms-houses in some of the counties.

For the state of the funds of the Institution, we would refer you to the report of the treasurer, annexed hereto.

Our Institution has been enabled to furnish instruction only, to those who were sent here, as we have not had the means of affording them the opportunities which are given them at other Institutions in the United States, in furnishing a variety of mechanical employments, but we have endeavored to do all we could for their benefit.

It has not been from a parsimonious disposition of our legislators that this has been the case, but from a want of information on the subject of their wants, and the disabilities they lie under. We trust, however, that now an inquiry is going forth through the State, that will result in more enlarged views of their actual condition, and the benefits they may receive from instruction. Many have left the Institution, and are now dispersed throughout the State, carrying information to those with whom they come in contact, and showing the practicability of bringing them out of the darkness in which they are shrouded, and making them respectable and useful citizens. Of those who have left this Institution, eleven are married, and as far as our knowledge extends, they make good parents and citizens, and are capable of transacting business for themselves.

But look at the uninstructed, as they are scattered over our country, a prey to the unprincipled, a burden to society, or a source of anxiety to their friends, as long as they are upon the stage of existence. And so they must remain, while not only the legislators, but the parents and friends of the mutes themselves are uninformed and unwilling to place them in a situation to overcome their disabilities. The Legislature may place the means before them; but unless the friends of the mutes exert themselves to inform the parents or guardians, they may still refuse the proffered boon. One cause of their refusal, is the terms annexed to it; but were the law such as to give the means of instruction to every one in the State, without distinction, we think that less reluctance would be felt, and it would remove many difficulties which now exist, both before and after their admission into an Institution. At first, they had to call upon the overseers of the poor, and procure a certificate of their inability, and then give bonds for providing suitable clothing for the pupils, &c.; the first of which was often the reason why so many refused to permit their children to attend school. And now, when the Superintendent selects them, they frequently say, that they will not send their children, because the overseers of the poor

reported their inability, and they are ~~as~~ able to support their children without calling upon the State, as their neighbors, and they ~~also~~ think enough of their children to keep them decently clothed without giving bonds for it. These, although slight objections, have their influence, especially among those who are uninformed.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution is substantially the same as in the others in the United States: we are satisfied that the deaf mute wants to understand written language, and therefore no more time need be spent in teaching them the language of signs than is necessary to convey the ideas clothed in written language, and the sooner they can be brought to exercise their reasoning powers in the formation of language, the greater will be their proficiency while under instruction. We do not deem it necessary at this time to enter into a lengthy dissertation on that subject, as it has already been treated of in a former report of the New-York Institution, and we should only be repeating the same sentiments which are there expressed.

We would, however, suggest the propriety of lengthening the time allowed for instruction. When the deaf mutes commence, they are wholly destitute of the knowledge of words as connected with ideas; and although they may be advanced in life, yet (with a few exceptions,) they know not the idea connected with the most simple words. They have then to commence at the first principles of written language, and although they may have confused and unintelligible ideas of objects, yet they are unable to communicate them to others, (unless it be to their own families,) and by diligent application, they *may* at the end of two years be as far advanced as children endowed with hearing are, at the age when they begin school; they then have only three years to learn all that they should learn to fit themselves for usefulness, and to fulfil the duties of parents, of farmers, of mechanics, of citizens.

In ordinary cases, a child is kept at school from ten to fifteen years before they are thought fitted to go out into the world, to buffet the waves, and jostle their way among men; but *here*, they must crowd all the instruction they can receive into the short space of five years, for after they leave the Institution, they are, with few exceptions, obliged to labor for their parents, or their own support, or if not, their parents take no pains to assist them to increase their knowledge, or to retain what they have already.

Our State is extensive, and its resources are abundantly ample to give them better advantages than they now possess; and the people of the State of New-York, if they were sufficiently acquainted with the situation of deaf mutes, would certainly say, "give them more time to acquire knowledge." Shall it be said that governments in the old world, which are nearly despotic, have furnished the means of instruction more ample and more generous than the State of New-York? a State governed by its own laws, and whose legislators, and all whose officers are *enlightened freemen*! Shall the unfortunate mute in this country, where equal laws and equal rights prevail, be left to grope his way in the impenetrable gloom of ignorance and poverty; while there, where the will of one man is the law, they are taken from their wretchedness, and brought into the light of knowledge, and are taught that they are rational and immortal beings?

Institutions of learning are springing up with unexampled rapidity among us, and various methods of communicating instruction are discussed in the parlor, in the social circle, at the public meeting, and in the journals of the day, to give to the youth of our land all the advantages possible; and the state of society requires that all these exertions should be put forth, that we may preserve our freedom, and transmit it as a legacy to our children. Surely then, a large class in that society, who are peculiarly unfortunate, should have the means afforded them of benefitting by the researches of the learned, and the experiments of the philosophical. They should be taught sufficiently to fit them to understand what occurs in ordinary life, to fulfil their respective duties in whatever avocation they may be engaged; and they should all be permitted to continue in an Institution for deaf mutes until they have acquired the rudiments of moral, civil, and political economy; and this cannot well be done in the time allowed them now.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

SETH WETMORE, *President.*

O. W. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The Central Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in account current with the Treasurer, from January 15th, 1835, to January 15th, 1836.

RECEIPTS IN 1835.

From the Comptroller, for State pupils,	\$1,920 00
Supervisors of Montgomery,	200 00
Pay pupils,	105 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,225 00
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES IN 1835.

For superintendence, tuition, servants, &c.	\$895 50
Rent of boarding-house and lot,	150 00
Provisions, wood, &c.	1,120 76
Medical attendance,	9 00
Printing,	7 00
Former debts,	42 74
	<hr/>
	\$2,225 00
	<hr/>

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 50.

IN SENATE,

February 5, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of George P. Hudson, an Inspector of Sole Leather
for the county of Chenango.**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

George P. Hudson, an inspector of sole leather, reports to the honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, that during the last year, ending January 1st, 1836, he has inspected, as an inspector of sole leather,

Of the 1st quality or best,.....	0
Of the 2d quality, or good,.....	388
Of the 3d quality, or damaged,.....	0
Of the 4th quality, or bad,	0
	<hr/>
	388

That the quality inspected was of the value of about \$20 per hundred weight.

That the amount of fees was..... \$15.52

GEORGE P. HUDSON, *Inspector.*

Dated January 1st, 1836.

Chenango County, ss.

George P. Hudson, inspector of sole leather in the town of New-Berlin in said county, being duly sworn before me, says that no article of leather has been stored with him during the last year,

[Senate, No. 50.]

A

ending on the 1st day of January, 1886. And consequently no sale has been made by him under the statute relating to his duties as an inspector, and that he has, therefore, no invoice or bill of any goods or sole leather for the last year, to return or report to the Comptroller, according to the provisions of the statute.

GEORGE P. HUDSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me

this 1st day of January, 1886,

CHARLES MENDURY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 51.

IN SENATE,

February 20, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller in relation to the petition of inhabitants of Sing-Sing for the extension of Spring-street.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, February 19, 1836. }

TO THE SENATE:

The Comptroller, to whom was referred by the Senate the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Sing-Sing for an extension of Spring-street, accompanied by a resolution of the Senate requiring the Comptroller "to ascertain and report whether a grant by the State of the land in the village of Sing-Sing, as requested in the petition, can be made consistently with the public interest," respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The petitioners represent that their interests in the village of Sing-Sing, and the public convenience, would be much benefitted by the continuation of Spring-street across the State land to the village of Sparta. They also state that the owner of the land adjoining the State farm, "has long been willing the street should pass through his land, and in consequence of the increased value that would accrue by frontage for lots, both to give the land and fence the same; and the street has lately been laid out to the line of the State land, but the act of incorporation not giving power to the

[Senate, No. 51.]

A

village authorities to open streets or roads, and a jury of freeholders having declared the necessity of this road, the town commissioners have been applied to, who also declare their opinion that the road is necessary, and are willing to lay out the same; but inasmuch as the State bear no part of the town or county burthen of taxes, they join in the present memorial respectfully praying that the Legislature will grant the land required for the said road without any charge to the town." The width of the road is 50 feet, and it will occupy 2½ acres of the State land.

Accompanying the petition is a rough diagram, from which it would seem that the proposed road will divide the State farm into two equal parts. Whether the diagram is correct or not, cannot be ascertained from any papers in the public offices connected with the purchase of the farm or the erection of the prison buildings.

A road across the State lands from the village of Sparta to Sing-Sing, would, doubtless, be convenient to the inhabitants of those villages; but such a road might interfere with the convenient use of the prison grounds, as it is presumed that the quarries of marble may, in a few years, be opened as far as the line of Spring-street. If this is so, the establishment of the road might seriously interrupt the progress of the work of the prisoners in quarrying stone. On this point, it is important to the public interest that full information should be obtained from the inspectors and agent before any authority is given to occupy any portion of the State land for a public highway.

The prison grounds at Sing-Sing are not walled in, as is the case with the grounds at Auburn. The prisoners at Sing-Sing, under the charge of keepers and a guard, are sent out in squads to work in the quarries at various points on the farm. This renders it the more desirable that the prison grounds should be as much secluded from all public highways as practicable. It is to be borne in mind that a great number of prisoners are restrained and kept at work with a few keepers and a small guard, without even the protection of a wall. This is done by the force of discipline, and one of the strong points in this discipline is a prohibition of all intercourse among the prisoners themselves. They are not even allowed to speak to each other. Instead of allowing a public road across the prison grounds, it would seem to be indispensable to the maintenance of this discipline that the agent should have full power to ex-

clude every person from the premises who is not connected with the prison. This certainly should be so until a yard is walled in of sufficient extent to accommodate all the working parties of prisoners.

If that part of the farm between the proposed line of Spring-street and the Highland turnpike will not, in the opinion of the inspectors, be required for the future operations of the prison, it might be sold, and in such case the prison grounds might be separated from the proposed road on a line with Spring-street by an impassable wall. In the opinion of the Comptroller, the proposed road through the public grounds would not promote the interests of the State, and might be extremely inconvenient in the future operations of the prison. And before any thing is done which might in the slightest degree affect the operations of the prison, it is advisable to obtain the views of the inspectors and agent in relation to the manner in which the road may affect the interests of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 52.

IN SENATE,

February 11, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1836.

To the Honorable Senate of the State of New-York.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor herewith present their annual report.

Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, by,

C. W. LAWRENCE, *President.*

[Senate, No. 52.]

A

REPORT, &c.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York.

The annual report of the treasurer of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, shewing the receipts and disbursements on account of the trust, from 31st December, 1834, to 31st December, 1835; also the present state of the funds, and estimate of income for the year 1836.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance, 31st December, 1834,.....	\$3,187 63
Sundry bonds and mortgages paid in,.....	10,300 00
Ground rent collected in the 15th ward,	17,986 25
Ground rent collected in the 1st ward,.....	2,897 08
Interest received on bonds and mortgages,.....	3,661 01
Dividends received on bank and insurance stock,	3,159 74
Proceeds of two framed buildings on Eighth-street,..	2,350 00
Outstanding ground rent and interest collected,	603 00
Consent to transfer 116 leases, at \$2, each,	232 00
Proceeds of buildings on the Soria farm, on account,.	84 00
Sundries sold from the farm,	307 63
	<hr/>
	\$44,768 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid, balance due on purchase of Soria & Co's farm,	\$5,500 00
Sundry loans on bond and mortgage,	25,880 00
Repairing the roof of main building,	1,406 05
Painting the outside of do	395 83
Annual legacy to Betsey Shields,	100 00
Corporation taxes and assessments,	534 69
Yearly wages to the gardener,	200 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Expenses of the farm, including the wages of farmer and assistant,	677	82
Expenses to Albany, \$94.87; auditing the account of 1834, \$25,	119	87
Salaries of the Rev. Messrs. Mahigan and Carder, ..	187	50
Marble plinth for monument and cutting inscription,.	164	87
Repairing the reservoir, \$189.29; a seal press, \$25,.	204	29
Premium of insurance on buildings belonging to trust,	76	52
Sundry carpenters and smiths, work at the building,.	74	46
Setting out sundry fruit and forest trees,.....	62	80
	<hr/>	
	\$35,584 20	
Medicine and attendance at the Snug Har- bor,	\$227	55
Seventy-two tons anthracite coal,	456	00
Twelve months wages, steward, baker, matron and nurses,	712	75
Wearing apparel, beds and bedding,	1,857	83
Groceries, bread and light for the building,	1,536	66
Butcher's bills for supply of beef,	633	32
Shoes and mending,	174	57
Freight and pass tickets for steam-boat Cinderella,	83	66
Furniture and crockery for the Snug Har- bor,	280	32
For Nott's stove and pipes,	142	75
Refreshments for the honorable the Senate and trustees,	271	60
Petty cash, as per account rendered,	139	37
Salaries and contingent expenses,	1,960	42
Cash balance to new account,	707	34
	<hr/>	
	44,768 34	
	<hr/>	

Present state of the Funds estimated at par.

826 shares Manhattan company stock,	\$16,300	00
687 " Mechanics' bank "	17,175	00
120 " Merchants' bank "	6,000	00
25 " Mutual Insurance " (considered bad),	1,250	00
Loans on bond and mortgage,	73,380	00
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$114,105	00

Brought forward,.....	\$
Cash balance 31st December, 1835,.....	707 34
Outstanding debts, considered good,.....	815 90
	<u>\$115,628 24</u>

Estimate of the income for 1836, supposing the rents in the first ward are paid as usual.

Ground rent in the 15th ward,.....	\$19,270 75
" in the 1st ward,.....	2,932 50
Dividends on bank stock,	3,116 00
Interest on bonds and mortgages,	4,452 80
Outstanding rents and interest on bonds,	815 90
	<u>\$30,587 95</u>

The rent of the lots sunk in the opening of Wooster-street are not taken into calculation, as the amount of damage on the assessment receivable, will produce an interest equal to the ground rent sunk.

Outstanding rents and interest due since 1st Nov. 1835.

Alpheus Sherman,	\$65 00
I. Labagh and others,	175 00
W. Patten,	50 00
John Hull,.....	36 00
Tucker & Walter,.....	140 00
James R. Manly,	36 00
J. Van Benschoten,	313 90
Jas. Houston, house rent, (doubtful,)	50 00
James Stewart, " "	125 00
Peter Storms, " has off-set to this,	625 00
	<u>\$1,615 90</u>

Errors excepted.

New-York, 31st December, 1835.

JNO. WHETTEN, *Treasurer.*

To the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the city of New-York.

Your committee, to whom the examination of the treasurer's annual accounts was referred, do report,

That they have examined the said accounts from the 31st of December, 1834, to the 31st December, 1835, and have compared the several vouchers, and also the evidences of bank and insurance stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c. and find the same correct, leaving a balance in favor of the trust of \$707.34.

New-York, 1st February, 1836.

R. RIKER,

Recorder of the city of New-York.

ROB. LENOX,

President of the Chamber of Commerce.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 53.

IN SENATE,

February 13, 1836.

SECOND REPORT

Of the Bowery Savings' Bank, in the city of New-York.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Pursuant to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Bowery Savings' bank," the trustees beg leave to present their second report as follows:

First.—That the trustees have received during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, from four thousand and eight depositors, the sum of two hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars, and fifty cents, in the following manner, viz.

In the month of January,	from	187	depositors,	\$11,791 00
“ February,	“	207	“	11,984 00
“ March,	“	276	“	18,022 00
“ April,	“	207	“	12,301 50
“ May,	“	303	“	21,615 00
“ June,	“	524	“	48,983 00
“ July,	“	330	“	26,907 00
“ August,	“	444	“	29,110 00
“ September,	“	448	“	27,534 00
“ October,	“	385	“	21,534 00
“ November,	“	357	“	22,195 00
“ December,	“	340	“	20,494 00
				<hr/>
				4,008
				<hr/>
				\$272,470 50

[Senate, No. 53.]

A

Of this number, 1,413 were new accounts,
and 2,595 " re-depositors.

4,008

Second.—That the sum of eighty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents, has been drawn out by nine hundred and sixty-five depositors. Of this number three hundred and fourteen have closed their accounts.

In the month of January,	paid	40 drafts,.....	\$2,605. 73
" February,	" 38	"	3,395 87
" March,	" 42	"	5,409 82
" April,	" 62	"	7,923 81
" May,	" 78	"	6,967 06
" June,	" 58	"	4,050 49
" July,	" 81	"	7,843 73
" August,	" 110	"	10,456 67
" September,	" 95	"	7,223 37
" October,	" 113	"	9,175 76
" November,	" 114	"	10,719 83
" December,	" 134	"	6,855 22
	<u>965</u>		<u>\$82,632 36</u>

Third.—The depositors have been classed under the following named professions and occupations, viz:

Accountants,	3	Book-folder,.....	1
Attorney,	1	Boot makers,.....	3
Auctioneer.....	1	Bootleg crimpers,.....	2
Band-box maker,.....	1	Brick-layers,	5
Bakers,.....	19	Broker,.....	1
Barbers,.....	3	Brush-makers,	3
Basket-makers,	2	Brewers,	2
Benevolent societies,.....	3	Brass-finisher,	1
Bit and stirrup filer,.....	1	Butchers,	16
Blacksmiths,	27	Builders,	2
Blind-makers,	5	Cabinet-makers,	25
Block and pump makers,..	4	Cap-maker,	1
Boatman,.....	1	Carpenters,	120
Boarding-house keepers,..	7	Cartmen,	35
Bookbinders,	14	Carriers,.....	2
Book-sellers,	3	Carvers,	5

Chair-makers,	17	Lamp-lighter,	1
Chandlers,	7	Lamp-maker,	1
Clergymen,	7	Locksmiths,	4
Clerks,	49	Looking-glass maker,	1
Coach-makers,	4	Looking-glass frame maker,	1
Coach-smith,	1	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Comb-maker,	1	Machinists,	6
Collector,	1	Manufacturers,	6
Contractor,	1	Marble cutters,	4
Confectioners,	3	Marble polishers,	3
Coopers,	7	Masons,	22
Copper-plate printers,	3	Merchants,	7
Clothier,	1	Milkman,	1
Curriers,	2	Milliners,	9
Custom-house officer,	1	Musician,	1
Cutlers,	3	Nurses,	3
Distillers,	3	Oystermen,	3
Dress-makers,	10	Packers,	2
Domestics,	68	Painters,	22
Druggists,	9	Paper-maker,	1
Dyers,	2	Paper-ruler,	1
Engraver,	1	Pedlars,	2
Farmers,	12	Pavior,	1
Fisherman,	1	Piano-forte makers,	5
Founders,	8	Pilot,	1
Fruiterers,	4	Philosophical instrument makers,	2
Furriers,	3	Plane-makers,	2
Gardeners,	6	Plasterers,	11
Gilders,	3	Physicians,	8
Glass-cutters,	3	Plumbers,	3
Goldsmiths,	3	Pencil-case maker,	1
Grate-makers,	8	Pocket-book maker,	1
Grocers,	27	Police officers,	3
Gunsmiths,	2	Porters,	4
Hatters,	14	Portrait-painter,	1
Hat-trimmers,	4	Printers,	18
Hinge-maker,	1	Quill-dressers,	4
Hostler,	1	Rope-maker,	1
Hucksters,	3	Sail-makers,	3
Jewellers,	11	Saddlers,	3
Joiners,	6	Sash-maker,	1
Keepers of prison,	2	Sawyer,	1
Laborers,	44		

Saw-maker,	1	Teachers,	16
Seamen,	2	Tinners,	4
Seamstresses,	20	Tin-plate workers,	3
Ship-carpenters,	8	Tobacconists,	11
Ship-joiners,	3	Turner,	1
Ship-Master,	1	Trunk and harness-makers,	3
Silver-smiths,	6	Trustees,	148
Starch-maker,	1	<i>Deposites in trust.</i>	
Stage proprietor,	1	Umbrella-makers,	2
Straw-hat maker,	1	Upholsterers,	2
Shoemakers,	36	Varnisher and polisher, ...	1
Stereotype-finisher,	1	Victualler,	1
Stock-makers,	2	Washerwomen,	3
Stone-cutter,	1	Watchmakers,	2
Store-keepers,	9	Weavers,	3
Stove-maker,	1	Well-digger,	1
Students,	4	Wheelwrights,	4
Surgical instrument maker,	1	Wood-engraver,	1
Sugar refiner,	1	Wood-inspector,	1
Surveyor,	1	Whitesmiths,	3
Tailors,	32	Not described, being minors,	
Tailoresses,	38	&c.,	146
Tanners,	2	Total,	
Tavern-keepers,	11	1,413	

Among the foregoing depositors are the following description of persons, viz:

Apprentices,	11	Minors, female,	40
Colored persons,	11	Single women,	141
Minors, male,	93	Widows,	81

FOURTH.—The deposits have been made in the following sums, viz:

From \$1 to \$5	209	From \$100 to \$200	485
5 10	498	200 300	156
10 20	783	300 400	83
20 30	579	400 500	71
30 40	278	500 600	37
40 50	197	600 700	7
50 60	319	700 800	4
60 70	111	800 900	3
70 80	77	900 1,000	1
80 90	63	1,000 2,000	10
90 100	38	4,008	

FIFTH.—The total amount of funds in the hands of the trustees on the first day of January, 1835, agreeably to their last report, was \$65,531 25

Nett amount of deposits during the year, 189,838 14

Interest received on bonds and deposits in Butchers' and Drovers' bank, 2,413 37

\$257,782 76

Loaned on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real estate in the city of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, \$242,875 00

Expenses during the year, 924 42

Balance in Butchers' and Drovers' bank, 13,983 34

\$257,782 76

The amount of interest passed to the credit of depositors, in two dividends, is \$2,190 86

The trustees would further report, that the law passed on the 30th January, 1835, by which they are authorized to loan the funds "upon bonds secured by mortgages upon unincumbered real estate, situate in either of the cities of New-York or of Brooklyn, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon," has been very beneficial in its operation. The interest now due and payable this day on loans made as above, amounts to \$6,371.02.

The short period that has elapsed since the organization of the Bowery Savings' Bank, does not bring it under the law which requires the unclaimed balances to be published; but the experience of the trustees is such as to convince them that much evil would result from the same, and they most earnestly recommend to the Honorable the Legislature the communication of the board of trustees of the Bank of Savings, in the city of New-York, to his Excellency William L. Marcy, on the subject.

By order of the board of trustees.

BENJAMIN M. BROWN, *President.*

FREDERICK R. LEE, *Secretary.*

BOWERY SAVINGS' BANK, }
January 1, 1836. }

OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN M. BROWN, *President*, 128 Bowery.

BRIDGEMAN H. WARNER, 365 Fourth-street,

E. D. COMSTOCK, 72 Columbia-street,

Vice-Presidents.

DAVID COTHEAL, *Treasurer*, 69 East Broadway.

FREDERICK R. LEE, *Secretary*, 245 Bowery.

TRUSTEES.

Anson G. Phelps, Fulton, corner of Cliff-street.

Wm. Hibbard, M. D. 128 Bowery.

Jacob Aims, 2d Avenue, near Fourth-street.

Thomas Jeremiah, 32 Stanton-street.

James Mills, 5 City-Hall Place.

Andrew C. Wheeler, 261 Bowery

Hamilton Fish, ——— Stuyvesant-street.

William E. Craft, 28 Rutger-street.

John Wood, 147 East Broadway.

Charles Dusenberry, 63 Crosby-street.

Gideon Ostrander, 8 Allen-street.

Peter Coutant, 254 Bowery.

Caleb Bartlett, 318 Broome-street.

Joseph R. Taylor, Bowery, corner of Houston-street.

Isaac L. Varian, 12th Ward.

Jacob P. Bunting, 51 Crosby-street.

William C. Wales, 423 Broome-street.

Robert M. Hartley, 9 Second-street.

William Lee, 199 Allen-street.

Nicholas Schureman, 119 Orchard-street.

Lambert Suydam, 413 Broome-street.

Samuel J. Willis, 76 Madison-street.

Peter Gassner, 14 Mott-street.

Peter Pinckney, 213½ Houston-street.

Jabez Lovett, 67 East Broadway.

Samuel Andreas, 11 Avenue D.

John O'Neal, 65 Houston-street.

Smith Ovutt, 228 Grand-street.

David Seabury, 136 Clinton-street.

Peter S. Titus, 283 Grand-street.

Peter Palmer, Bowery, corner of Second-street.

Edwin Townsend, 194 Bowery.

William P. Woodcock, 5 Spring-street.

John Gray, 28 Bowery.

John J. Marshall, 384 Broome-street.

Bernard Rhineland, La Fayette Place,

Jared L. Moore, 248 East Broadway.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 54.

IN SENATE,

February 15, 1836.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Bank for Savings, for the year 1835.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to incorporate an association by the name of the Bank for Savings in the city of New-York," the trustees beg leave to present their seventeenth report, as follows:

First.—That the trustees have received from twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two depositors, from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, 1835, the sum of one million, five hundred and sixty-three thousand and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents, in the following manner:

In the month of January,	from	1,645	depositors,	\$96,369 08
" February,	"	1,286	"	69,587 32
" March,	"	1,864	"	107,500 19
" April,	"	1,545	"	88,997 56
" May,	"	1,997	"	140,175 49
" June,	"	3,152	"	222,555 69
" July,	"	3,391	"	151,501 88
" August,	"	2,287	"	144,351 05
" September,	"	3,515	"	147,717 27
" October,	"	2,074	"	129,487 49
" November,	"	1,850	"	114,576 11
" December,	"	2,326	"	150,282 35
				<hr/>
				24,932
				<hr/>
				\$1,563,051 43

Of which number, 6,021 are new accounts opened with the bank;
And..... 18,918 are re-deposits.

24,932

Second.—That the sum of one million, one hundred and fifty-one thousand and eighty-three dollars and ninety-six cents, has been drawn out by fourteen thousand and sixty-six depositors. Of this number three thousand, three hundred and twenty have closed their accounts:

In the month of January,	paid	1,361 drafts,	....	\$109,701 94
“ February,	“	1,171 “	....	94,060 68
“ March,	“	1,657 “	....	88,559 60
“ April,	“	1,358 “	....	141,399 74
“ May,	“	1,147 “	....	78,337 88
“ June,	“	814 “	....	52,685 85
“ July,	“	1,306 “	....	120,730 01
“ August,	“	1,258 “	....	102,267 44
“ September,	“	1,078 “	....	84,532 72
“ October,	“	1,178 “	....	99,306 96
“ November,	“	1,177 “	....	87,943 22
“ December,	“	1,168 “	....	91,558 32
<u>14,066</u>				<u>\$1,151,084 36</u>

Third.—The depositors have been classed under the following heads of professions and occupations:

Agents,	6	Brush makers,	3
Accountants,	5	Brokers,	7
Attorneys,	11	Boatmen,	20
Artists,	4	Brewers,	6
Bell hanger,	1	Button makers,	3
Boot cleaner,	1	Boot claspers,	2
Basket makers,	12	Block makers,	3
Blacksmiths,	125	Bar keepers,	11
Barbers,	37	Boiler maker,	1
Boarding-house keepers, ..	59	Blind makers,	3
Booksellers,	6	Bottler,	1
Butchers, ..	5	Bleacher,	1
Book binders,	19	Box maker,	1
Bakers,	107	Counsellor at law,	1
Book folders,	3	Boot tree maker,	1

Clock maker,.....	1	Gaoler,.....	1
Caulkers,.....	4	Grocers,.....	85
Cane seat makers,.....	2	Gardeners,.....	30
Calico printers,.....	2	Gold beaters,.....	6
Cooks,.....	36	Glass cutters,.....	5
Clerks,.....	183	Gilders,.....	2
Cartmen,.....	117	Glover,.....	1
Carpenters,.....	204	Gunsmiths,.....	3
Chair makers,.....	11	Gaugers,.....	2
Coachmen,.....	19	Gas Fitters,.....	2
Curriers,.....	15	Glass blowers,.....	2
Carvers,.....	7	Gentlemen,.....	2
Coopers,.....	32	Grate makers,.....	1
Cabinet makers,.....	71	Hackmen,.....	1
Confectioners,.....	8	Hatters,.....	36
Comedians,.....	4	Hucksters,.....	12
Coppersmiths,.....	2	Harness makers,.....	2
Coach makers,.....	3	Hair dressers,.....	3
Clothiers,.....	2	Hat trimmers,.....	2
Cutlers,.....	2	Hat pressers,.....	2
Corset makers,.....	3	Jewellers,.....	17
Cap makers,.....	2	Junk shop-keeper,.....	1
Chemists,.....	2	Knitter,.....	1
Chair gilder,.....	1	Laborers,.....	852
Cloth scourer,.....	2	Locksmiths,.....	2
Domestics,.....	996	Lamp lighters,.....	2
Distillers,.....	5	Leather dressers,.....	4
Druggists,.....	6	Lapidary,.....	1
Dyers,.....	7	Masons,.....	110
Dock builder,.....	1	Musicians,.....	8
Dress makers,.....	28	Merchants,.....	55
Dye sinker,.....	1	Milkmen,.....	19
Engineers,.....	8	Miners,.....	12
Engine makers,.....	8	Musical instrument makers,.....	5
Ferryman,.....	1	Marshals,.....	4
Farmers,.....	105	Machinists,.....	17
Engravers,.....	12	Millwrights,.....	6
Fishermen,.....	10	Marble polishers,.....	12
Furriers,.....	13	Millers,.....	2
Fruiterers,.....	18	Morocco dressers,.....	6
Founders,.....	11	Milliners,.....	14
Firemen,.....	2	Malsters,.....	1
Flagger,.....	1	Moulders,.....	5

Music teachers,.....	2	Starcher,.....	1
Mathematical instrument maker,.....	1	Stove makers,.....	2
Nurses,.....	32	Sweeps,.....	1
Night scavengers,.....	3	Seamstresses,.....	266
Oystermen,.....	3	Ship masters,.....	10
Ostlers,.....	23	Soldiers,.....	8
Organ builder,.....	1	Shipwrights,.....	20
Printers,.....	52	Shop-keepers,.....	39
Pedlers,.....	48	Stone cutters,.....	49
Physicians,.....	9	Shoe makers,.....	148
Porters,.....	83	Sugar bakers,.....	17
Painters,.....	45	Saddlers,.....	28
Preachers of the gospel,...	20	Sail makers,.....	7
Pilots,.....	4	Sawyers,.....	9
Piano forte makers,.....	7	Students,.....	8
Paviors,.....	2	Segar makers,.....	9
Pocket book makers,.....	5	Slaters,.....	2
Porter-house keepers,.....	4	Sausage makers,.....	2
Plumbers,.....	2	Silversmiths,.....	2
Potter,.....	1	Sailors,.....	54
Pattern maker,.....	1	Teachers, male,.....	40
Police Justices,.....	2	Teachers, female,.....	24
Polisher,.....	1	Tailors,.....	253
Rope maker,.....	1	Tailoresses,.....	57
Riggers,.....	8	Tobacconists,.....	20
Rule maker,.....	1	Type founders,.....	5
Reporter,.....	1	Turners,.....	22
Shoe black,.....	1	Tavern keepers,.....	52
Sextons,.....	13	Trunk makers,.....	3
Straw sewers,.....	2	Tinners,.....	25
Skinners,.....	5	Tanners,.....	18
Shoe binder,.....	1	Tallow chandlers,.....	8
Saw filer,.....	1	Upholsterers,.....	9
Stage driver,.....	1	Umbrella makers,.....	7
Ship keeper,.....	1	Victualers,.....	6
Stationer,.....	1	Varnishers,.....	6
Seedsman,.....	1	Water carrier,.....	1
Stevidore,.....	1	Watch-case maker,.....	1
Soap boiler,.....	1	Watch-dial maker,.....	1
Surgical instrument maker,	1	Wheelwrights,.....	7
Scale beam maker,.....	1	Waiters,.....	32
		Weavers,.....	31
		Washer-women,.....	42

Watch makers,.....	9	Brought forward,....	
Whitesmiths,.....	19	Not described, being mi-	
Watchmen,.....	3	nors, &c.....	581
Wood sawyer,.....	3		<hr/>
Wire drawer,.....	3		6,021
Whitewasher,.....	1		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	5,490		

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.

Minors, female,.....	110
Minors, male,.....	72
Orphans,.....	18
Apprentices,.....	3
Widows,.....	505
Single women,.....	1,087
Trustees (deposits in trust for children, orphans, appren- tices, servants, &c.).....	461
Colored persons,.....	193

Fourth.—The deposits have been made in the following sums:

From	1 to	5 dollars,.....	1,483
"	4 to	10 ".....	2,629
"	10 to	20 ".....	4,523
"	20 to	30 ".....	3,541
"	30 to	40 ".....	1,962
"	40 to	50 ".....	2,467
"	50 to	60 ".....	1,392
"	60 to	70 ".....	795
"	70 to	80 ".....	630
"	80 to	90 ".....	414
"	90 to	100 ".....	1,338
"	100 to	200 ".....	2,398
"	200 to	300 ".....	646
"	300 to	400 ".....	303
"	400 to	500 ".....	202
"	500 to	600 ".....	77
"	600 to	700 ".....	42
"	700 to	800 ".....	34
"	800 to	900 ".....	12

Carried forward,.....

		Brought forward,	
From	900 to 1,000 dollars,		24
"	1,000 to 2,000 "	.....	18
"	2,000 to 3,000 "	.....	2
			<hr/>
			24,932
			<hr/>

The Trustees have deemed it expedient to present the following general view of the Institution, from the commencement of its operation in July, 1819, to January, 1836.

RECEIPTS.

REPAID.

From July 1819 to July 1820, by		4,840 dep's, \$313,384		24 From July 1819 to July 1820, to		369 drafts, \$39,622		84	
"	1820	"	1821,	"	1820	"	1821,	"	1820
"	1821	"	1822,	"	1821	"	1822,	"	1821
"	1822	"	1823,	"	1822	"	1823,	"	1822
"	1823	"	1824,	"	1823	"	1824,	"	1823
"	1824	"	1825,	"	1824	"	1825,	"	1824
"	1825	"	1826,	"	1825	"	1826,	"	1825
From Jan. 1826		"	1827,	"	Jan.	"	1827,	"	Jan.
"	1827	"	1828,	"	"	"	1828,	"	"
"	1828	"	1829,	"	"	"	1829,	"	"
"	1829	"	1830,	"	"	"	1830,	"	"
"	1830	"	1831,	"	"	"	1831,	"	"
"	1831	"	1832,	"	"	"	1832,	"	"
"	1832	"	1833,	"	"	"	1833,	"	"
"	1833	"	1834,	"	"	"	1834,	"	"
"	1834	"	1835,	"	"	"	1835,	"	"
"	1835	"	1836,	"	"	"	1836,	"	"
Deduct amount repaid to depositors,.....		197,724		\$11,540,010		98			
Add int'st up to and including Jan. div'd, 1836,		1,201,968		43		\$2,427,089		25	
Deduct less due dep's correction of two ac'ts,		269		33					
Total due depositors 1st January, 1836,....		\$3,626,783		35					
						121,256			
						\$9,112,921		73	

The funds of the institution are invested in and consist of:

1st. Funded debt of the State and city of New-York, and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal stock at the par value,	\$3,045,598 78
2d. Bond and mortgage of the public school society, \$30,000, and deposits in bank of New-York, \$300,000,	330,000 00
3d. Real estate—a building for the accommodation of the business of the bank, and furniture,	22,242 78
4th. Cash uninvested, being a balance in the Union bank, this day,	166,787 37
	<hr/>
	\$3,564,628 93
	<hr/>

The bank has been in operation near seventeen years, during which time it has opened 49,555 accounts, and received altogether from depositors,	\$11,540,010 98
To which add interest up to 1st January, 1836, .	1,201,968 42
	<hr/>
	\$12,741,974 41

Closed during the whole period, 24,260 accounts, and paid out altogether,	9,113,191 06
	<hr/>

Leaving 25,295 accounts entitled to this balance, \$3,628,783 35 which will average less than one hundred and forty-four dollars to each account; thereby demonstrating that the design of the Legislature in chartering this charitable institution has been fully accomplished, by extending to the poor and laboring classes the benefit of keeping and employing their little earnings for their security and advantage.

New-York, January 2, 1836. .

By order of the board of trustees,

JOHN PINTARD, *President.*

ROB'T C. CORNELL, *Secr'y.*

The Bank for Savings, in account with John Oothout, Treasurer.

No. 54.]

[Senate, No. 54.]

DR.

1885. January,	To cash paid to depositors,.....		\$109,701 94
"	" expenses,.....	\$666 83	
February,	" to depositors,.....		94,000 68
"	" expenses,.....	236 63	
March,	" to depositors,.....		88,259 60
"	" expenses,.....	781 94	
April,	" for stock,.....	267,500	
"	" interest accrued on stock,.....		5,611 11
"	" to depositors,.....		141,399 74
"	" expenses,.....	379 66	
May,	" to depositors,.....		78,827 88
"	" expenses,.....	321 21	
June,	" for stock,.....	165,600	
"	" interest accrued on do.,.....		333 33
"	" to depositors,.....		52,685 85
"	" expenses,.....	819 06	
July,	" for stock,.....	112,100	
"	" to depositors,.....		120,730 61
"	" expenses,.....	410 03	
August,	" for stock,.....	112,100	
"	" to depositors,.....		102,267 44
"	" expenses,.....	793 94	
Carried forward,.....			

September,	"	Brought forward,.....	\$ 179,940		
"	"	for stock,.....			737 77
"	"	on do,.....			94,532 71
"	"	.....		955 01	
October,	"	.....	28,160		
"	"	.....			515 60
"	"	interest accrued on do,.....			92,306 97
"	"	to depositors,.....		100 65	
"	"	expenses,.....		1,084 65	
November,	"	to depositors,.....			97,948 92
"	"	expenses,.....		257 50	
December,	"	to depositors,.....			91,558 32
"	"	expenses,.....			
			<u>\$575,400</u>	<u>87,316 10</u>	
					<u>875,400 00</u>
					7,946 10
					<u>166,787 37</u>
					<u>\$2,207,725 04</u>
					<u>166,787 37</u>

1834. January 2, to balance carried down,.....

Total amount invested in stock,.....

" of expenses,

1834. January 2, to balance carried down,.....

CR.

No. 51

1886. January 2,	By cash in bank this day,.....		
"	" received from depositors,.....		\$279,656 66
February,	" interest on stock,.....	\$31,727 50	96,300 00
"	" from depositors,.....		66,585 07
March,	" payment of a corporation bond,.....		50,000 00
"	" interest on do.....	625 00	
"	" from depositors,.....		107,504 25
April,	" interest on stock,.....	10,231 84	
"	" payment of a corporation bond,.....		50,000 00
"	" interest on do.....	850 00	
"	" from depositors,.....		89,008 57
May,	" interest on stock,.....	9,365 00	
"	" from depositors,.....		140,178 60
June,	" do		232,563 76
July,	" interest on stock, bond, &c.....	40,984 11	
"	" payment of deposits in Bank of America,.....		100,000 00
"	" from depositors,.....		151,497 14
August,	" interest on stock,.....	21,727 50	
"	" from depositors,.....		144,354 73
September,	" do		147,727 43
October,	" interest on stock,.....	10,231 84	
"	" from depositors		129,442 51
November,	"	15,033 89	
"	"		114,574 59
Carried forward,.....			

9 9

	Brought forward,.....	\$	
December,	By cash for an iron chest sold,.....		35 00
"	" from depositors,.....		150,269 65
1836. January 2,	" interest on stock, bond, &c.....		34,958 39
	<u>\$164,965 06</u>		
	Total amount of interest received,.....		164,965 06
			<u>\$2,907,725 04</u>
			<u>\$166,787 37</u>

" By balance brought down,.....
Errors excepted,

New-York, January 2, 1836.

JOHN OOTHOUT, *Treasurer.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 55.

IN SENATE,

February 8, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Hiram Scofield, an Inspector of Fish for the city
and county of New-York.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.

The subscriber, one of the inspectors of fish for the city and county of New-York, would respectfully inform the honorable the Senate of the State of New-York, that in consequence of his having lost the principal part of his books and memorandums, by being burnt up during the conflagration which took place on the night of the 16th of Dec. last, he is unable to make a full report of the articles inspected by him during the year ending 31st Dec. 1835.— He has, however, collected a few straggling papers, from which, together with what he has inspected since the time above mentioned up to the end of the year, he is enabled to make the following limited report, hoping that it will be favorably received by the honorable members of the Senate, and that no blame will be attached to him for not being able to comply with the requisition of the law in full.

						<i>Amount.</i>
1,673	bbls.	No. 3 mackerel, fees per.	bbl....	1 s.	....	\$209 13
56 ½	"	" " " " " "	....	1	....	7 00
50	"	shad,.....	"	"	... 1	.... 6 25
41 ½	"	"	"	"	... 1	.... 5 12
504	"	No. 1 herring, ...	"	"	... 1	.... 63 00

Carried forward,..... \$

[Senate, No. 55.]

A



75	bbls.	codfish,	.....	fees	per	bbl....	Rs.	....	1	88
1	1/2	"	"	.....	"	"	Rs.	....	12	

75	bbls.	codfish,	.....	fees	per	bbl....	Rs.	....	1	88
1	1/2	"	"	.....	"	"	Rs.	....	12	

Supposed to be about 8 or 900 barrels on book lost.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM SCOFIELD, Inspector.

New-York, Feb. 1st, 1836..

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 56.

IN SENATE,

February 13, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of William Barber, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
in the county of Oneida.**

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The report of William Barber, inspector of beef and pork for the county of Oneida, from the 1st of January, 1835, to 1st January, 1836, is as follows:

268	bbls. mess beef, worth \$9 per bbl. total value,...	\$2,412 00
51 ½	" " 5 " " ...	255 00
598	" prime beef, 6 " " ...	3,588 00
232	" mess pork, 16 " " ...	3,712 00
16 ½	" mess pork, 9 " " ...	144 00
223	" prime pork, 13 " " ...	2,899 00
		<hr/> \$13,010 00

Fees for inspecting, fifteen cents for each barrel, and ten cents for each half barrel, amounting to \$204.85.

WILLIAM BARBER, *Inspector.*

Lec, Jan. 24th, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 57.

IN SENATE,

February 15, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Ogdensburgh Bank, relative to unclaimed deposits, &c.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, Cashier of the Ogdensburgh Bank, in compliance with the requirements of the 6th section of the act entitled "An act relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits," passed May 9, 1835, reports, that the annexed statement was published in the State paper printed at Albany, and in the St. Lawrence Republican, printed at Ogdensburgh in the county of St. Lawrence, for (as he believes,) six weeks immediately after the date thereof. The requirement of the said 6th section above mentioned, escaped the notice of the undersigned until within a few days, or this report would have been made earlier.

D. C. JUDSON, Cash. Og. Bank.

Dated Feb. 13, 1836.

Ogdensburgh Bank.—Statement of deposits and dividends in the Ogdensburgh Bank, which have remained unclaimed for more than two years prior to the 1st day of September, 1835.

June 6, 1832, Jane, Helen, George and Maria Morey,...	\$66 67
13, 1833, James Anderson,.....	28 75

No dividends have remained unclaimed for that period of time.

D. C. JUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this
15th day of December, 1835.

B. S. Dory, Supreme Court Commissioner.

[Senate, No. 57.]

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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 58.

IN SENATE,

February 27, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, requesting information in relation to the revenues of the lateral canals.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, February 27th, 1836.

TO THE SENATE.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 23d instant, which is as follows, viz:

“Resolved, That the Comptroller report to the Senate, the amount of tolls received on each of the lateral canals during the last year; also, the amount of tolls received on the Erie canal on tonnage transported upon the lateral canals, stating the account separately in reference to said lateral canals, and distinguishing also between the tolls upon timber, lumber, shingles and staves, and other tonnage: And that he also state the deficiency of revenue on the lateral canals, as credited with the tolls received on those canals, and the excess, if any, when with the tolls received on said tonnage on the Erie canal;” respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The statistical tables kept by the collectors on the several canals, do not enable the Comptroller to ascertain the place whence an article is shipped, or the place where such article is left. The quantity of lumber shipped on each of the lateral canals can be

[Senate, No. 58.]

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ascertained: But how much of the quantity shipped on each canal came to tide water, and how much was distributed on the way; or the precise point at which it was shipped, cannot be ascertained. It is impossible, therefore, to calculate with any precision, from the data afforded by the statistical tables, the amount of tolls paid on the Erie canal, on articles coming from the lateral canals.

The object of the resolution, however, may be reached in another way. For the last two years, the collectors on the lateral canals have, under the instructions of the Comptroller, received tolls on property to its place of destination, keeping separate accounts of the amount paid on each canal. Under this arrangement, the tolls on property shipped at Oswego is paid at the Oswego office, to Albany or Troy. In the same manner, toll is paid at Horse-Heads on the Chemung canal, on property destined to Albany, and separate accounts are kept of the share paid on account of the Chemung, Cayuga and Seneca, and Erie canals. In some cases the owners of property may have paid toll on it from office to office, but in most cases the shippers of property on the lateral canals prefer paying the tolls themselves at the office where it is first cleared, rather than to send the money by the master of the boat, to be paid at a distant office.

With the few exceptions before referred to, the account of tolls received at Oswego, Horse-Heads, &c. on property coming from the lateral canals, as belonging to the Erie canal, is strictly accurate.

With this explanation, the Comptroller presents the following statement of tolls paid at the several collectors' offices on the lateral canals, on property shipped on those canals, from the place of shipment to the place of destination of such property.

The total amount of tolls received at the several offices upon the lateral canals during the year 1835, was as follows:

Upon the Oswego canal	\$98,063 55
do Cayuga and Seneca canal,	48,875 48
do Chemung canal,	19,512 31
do Crooked Lake canal,	11,431 93
	<hr/>
Total,	\$177,883 27
	<hr/>

That portion of the tolls recieved on the lateral canals which accrued from the passage of boats, persons and property, on those canals merely, was as follows, viz:

Upon the Oswego canal,.....	\$29,180 62
do Cayuga and Seneca canal,.....	20,430 14
do Chemung canal,	4,714 98
do Crooked Lake canal,	1,830 55
Total belonging to lateral canals,.....	<u>\$56,156 29</u>

The total tolls received upon the Oswego

canal, were..... \$98,068 55

The proportion belonging to that canal, is 29,180 62

Difference belonging to the Erie canal..... \$68,882 93

On the Cayuga and Seneca canal,..... \$48,875 48

Proportion belonging to that canal,.... 20,430 14

Difference belonging to the Erie canal,..... 28,445 34

On the Chemung canal,..... \$19,512 31

Proportion belonging to that canal,.... 4,714 98

Difference belonging to the Erie canal,..... 14,797 33

On the Crooked Lake canal,..... \$11,431 93

Proportion belonging to that canal,.... 1,830 55

Difference belonging to the Erie canal,..... 9,601 38

Total belonging to the Erie canal..... \$121,726 98

The resolution requires the Comptroller to "distinguish between the tolls upon timber, lumber, shingles and staves, and other tonnage."

If this branch of the resolution is understood, it requires a distribution of the tolls received upon the lateral canals as above given, between the articles of timber, lumber, shingles and staves, and other tonnage shipped upon those canals. This the Comptroller cannot, from the data in his office, give with any approach to accuracy, for the reasons adverted to at the commencement of this report.

The deficiencies in the revenues of the lateral canals, when credited merely with the tolls on the transportation upon them; and the excesses of the revenues when they are credited with tolls on the Erie canal, on the transportation of property coming from them for the year 1835, are as follows, viz:

OSWEGO CANAL.

REVENUE.

Its own tolls,.....	\$29,180 62
---------------------	-------------

EXPENSES.

Interest on its debt,.....	\$21,216 28
Repairs of the canal,.....	20,501 36
Expenses of collection, and tolls refunded,	2,205 20
	<u>43,923 84</u>

Deficit in its own revenue to pay its expenses,	\$14,742 22
--	-------------

The tolls received by the collectors on it for transportation on the Erie canal,	68,882 93
--	-----------

Difference, excess,....	<u>\$54,140 71</u>
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CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

REVENUE.

Its own tolls,	\$20,430 14
----------------------	-------------

EXPENSES.

Interest on its debt,.....	\$11,850 00
Repairs of the canal,	10,933 69
Expenses of collection and tolls refunded,	1,448 80
	<u>24,227 49</u>

Deficit in its own revenue to pay its expenses,	\$3,797 35
--	------------

The tolls received by the collectors on it for transportation on the Erie canal,	28,445 34
--	-----------

Difference, excess,	<u>\$24,647 99</u>
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CHEMUNG CANAL.**REVENUE.**

Its own tolls,	\$4,714 98
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EXPENSES.

Interest on its debt,	\$15,800 00
Repairs of the canal,	9,516 11
Expenses of collection and tolls refunded,	1,060 46
	<u>26,376 57</u>

Deficit in its own revenue to pay its expenses,	21,661 59
--	-----------

The tolls received by the collectors on it for transportation on the Erie canal,	14,797 33
--	-----------

Deficit after being credited with the Erie tolls,	<u>\$6,864 26</u>
--	-------------------

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.**REVENUE.**

Its own tolls,	\$1,880 55
----------------------	------------

EXPENSES.

Interest on its debt,	\$6,000 00
Repairs of the canal,	3,763 97
Expenses of collection and tolls refunded,	372 05
	<u>10,136 02</u>

Deficit in its own revenue to pay its expenses,	\$4,305 47
--	------------

The tolls received by the collectors on it for transportation on the Erie canal,	9,601 38
--	----------

Difference, excess,	<u>\$1,295 91</u>
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The deficits in the revenues of the lateral canals, excluding the Erie tolls, are as follows, viz:

Oswego canal,	\$14,742 22
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	3,797 35
Chemung canal,	21,661 59
Crooked Lake Canal,	8,305 47
	<u>\$48,506 63</u>

The excesses in the revenues of the lateral canals, including the Erie tolls, are as follows, viz:

Oswego canal,	\$54,140 71
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	24,647 99
Crooked Lake canal,	1,295 91
	<hr/>
	\$80,084 61

The deficit in the revenue of the Chemung canal, including the Erie tolls, is	6,864 26
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Which being deducted leaves the sum of.....	\$73,220 25
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as the balance of the excesses of the revenue of the lateral canals after crediting them with the Erie tolls received upon them.

In stating this excess, it is proper to remark, that a very considerable part of the property on which the toll is credited to the lateral canals, would have passed on the Erie canal, and paid toll to the State, though the lateral canals had not been constructed.

Nothing is charged to the lateral canals for the increase of the cost of repairs upon the Erie canal, in consequence of the business thrown upon it from those canals, though it is found from experience that the cost of the repairs of a canal increase nearly in a ratio with the increase of business upon it.

So far as the lateral canals furnish articles for transportation on the Erie canal, which without them would be excluded from it, there is a propriety in giving the lateral canals credit therefor. But from this credit there should be deducted a proportionate share of the expense of repairs of the Erie canal.

The collectors of toll on the Erie canal, except the collector at Montezuma, are not allowed to receive toll on transportation on the lateral canals; and the collector at Montezuma keeps the Cayuga and Seneca canal toll distinct, and the amount of such toll is credited to that canal. The statement given in this report of the amount of toll collected on the lateral canals, includes therefore all the toll paid on merchandize and other articles of up freight, on the lateral canals only, and does not embrace the toll paid on these articles from tide water to the point where the lateral canal intersects the Erie canal.

The Oswego canal is obviously entitled to a credit for the large quantities of wood transported upon that canal, toll free, for the use of the salt works at Salina. A statement kept by the collector at Salina, shows that about 30,000 cords of wood have been transported on the Oswego canal during the past season, for the use of the salt works.

The Oswego canal, which is an important work from the tendency it has to cheapen transportation to and from the west by creating competition between the forwarders on the two routes, draws off large quantities of merchandize and produce which otherwise would pay toll on the Erie canal from Syracuse to Buffalo. This is perhaps no objection to the utility of the canal; but in stating an account between it and the Erie canal, this item may fairly be taken into the account.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 59.

IN SENATE,

February 27, 1836.

RESOLUTION

Offered by Mr. J. P. Jones, relative to the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals.

WHEREAS the tenth section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this State declares, that " rates of toll not less than those agreed to by the Canal Commissioners, and set forth in their report to the Legislature of the 12th of March, 1821, shall be imposed on and collected from all parts of the navigable communications between the great northern and western lakes and the Atlantic ocean, which now are or shall hereafter be made and completed, and the said tolls, together with," other items named in such section, " shall be and remain inviolably appropriated and applied to the completion of such navigable communications, and the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the capital of the money already borrowed, or which hereafter shall be borrowed to make and complete the same."

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Legislature, the Oswego canal, as well as the Erie and Champlain canals, both from the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, is to be regarded as one of the navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean.

AND WHEREAS the moneys and income advanced from the General Fund of this State for the construction of the said navigable communications, has not been refunded, nor any part of the interest thereon repaid to that fund: Therefore

Resolved, (If the honorable the Assembly concur,) that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund be directed to ascertain the whole amount of the principal and the interest thereon, of all moneys or funds of this State taken or diverted from the General Fund, and applied in aid of the construction or repairs of the Erie, Oswego or Champlain canals, or in paying interest on the stock created for the construction of any of them, to the 1st day of July next; and as soon thereafter as a sufficient sum shall have been collected and invested from the revenues of the said Canal Fund, fully to reimburse and pay off the moneys borrowed for their construction, other than that drawn from the funds belonging to this State; then to reimburse or pay quarterly to the General Fund, from the income of the said canals, the interest, at the rate of per centum per annum on the amount which the canal debt has been lessened by the application of the funds of the State to the construction of the said canals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 60.

IN SENATE,

February 27, 1836.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the liquidation of the stock granted on loan to the Neversink Navigation company."

Mr. J. P. Jones, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to provide for the liquidation of the stock granted on loan to the Neversink navigation company," having gone through with an examination of the act incorporating said company, and the acts amendatory of the same, as well as the report of the committee on canals and internal improvements, of the Assembly, (see Journals 1828, p. 760,) on which the act directing the loan was predicated,

REPORTED:

That they have come to the conclusion that gross misrepresentations must have been practised by the applicant, Van Tuyl, to induce the Legislature to pass the act authorizing and directing the loan to the said company in the manner therein prescribed.

The committee having also examined the several reports of the Comptroller, and the report of the Attorney-General, on the subject of the said loan, whereby it appears that an investigation of the facts in relation to the fraud (as far as the Attorney-General deemed it expedient to pursue the inquiry,) has already been had, and a detailed report made thereon, (Assembly Doc. 1833, No. 262,) and the committee not having the means of procuring any additional facts in relation to the same, nor as to the value of the

property mortgaged to the State, concur in recommending the passage of the bill for liquidating the stock without in any respect releasing the claim of the State on said company or property.

It may be proper, in justice to Mr. Van Tuyl, here to add, that since the above was agreed to by the committee, information has been received from sources to be relied on, that Van Tuyl returned some time last summer, or early in the fall, and with a number of hands, and recommenced work on the Neversink, and then alleged that he intends to persevere with the work until that river is rendered navigable.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 61.

IN SENATE,

March 3, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Canal Board, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th February, relative to a supply of water for the Rome summit.

The Canal Board, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, under date of the 24th ultimo, requesting them to report "their opinion whether the requisite additional supply of water for the Rome summit of the enlarged Erie canal can be obtained from the Black river, through the contemplated Black river canal, if the same shall be constructed; and also their opinion whether if it be practicable to convey such supply, provided the same can be obtained through the said contemplated canal, without materially impairing its usefulness for navigable purposes; and also whether sufficient water can be obtained on the Rome summit level, without taking the water of the Black river;" respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The Canal Commissioners, at the request of the Canal Board, submitted to Messrs. Jervis and Hutchinson, the above resolution, with a request to report their opinion on the several inquiries therein contained. Their report is herewith submitted.

It appears by this report that Mr. Hutchinson gauged the Black river in 1829 at 20,000 cubic feet per minute, in September, 1835, at 26,000 cubic feet; and that Timothy B. Jervis gauged the quantity at 17,000 cubic feet in 1834. No remarks are made in reference to the [Senate, No. 61.]

A

rence to the circumstances under which this stream was gauged in 1829; and in regard to 1835, it is stated that from the quantity should be deducted for estimated height above the minimum flow, and for loss by evaporation and filtration, in conducting the water to the canal at Rome, 11,818 cubic feet, leaving 14,681 cubic feet as available for the Erie canal.

In the documents which accompany the report of the Canal Board, on the enlargement of the Erie canal, (see Assembly Document, No. 99,) it is estimated by Mr. Hutchinson, (page 190,) that 15 or 16,000 cubic feet would be the minimum flow.

Timothy B. Jarvis states that when he gauged that stream at 17,000 cubic feet, it was "nearly at its minimum flow."

Messrs. Jarvis and Hutchinson have assumed the water in the Black river at 16,000 cubic feet, and after the necessary deductions for waste, they estimate 13,000 cubic feet as available for the Erie canal. From the information, which has been stated in reference to the quantity of water in the Black river, the quantity assumed, appears to be proper, as well as the estimate of the available quantity for the Erie canal.

This estimate is based on the plan of passing the water into Lansing's kill, a branch of the Mohawk river, and by a feeder from the latter stream to the Erie canal.

The Canal Board are not aware of any objections to this arrangement. It would save water, and the expense of passing it round the locks between the summit, and the Erie canal.

The report alluded to, furnishes an estimate of the quantity available for the Erie canal, on the plan of conducting the water through the canal, the entire distance from the Black river to the Erie canal. This arrangement would be liable to the additional waste which would occur on about 20 miles of canal, and reduce the available quantity to 12,500 cubic feet.

On the plan first stated, the average velocity of the current at the point where the water is passed into Lansing's kill, is reported at 1.08 miles per hour, and the surface velocity 1.33 miles per hour.

If a more thorough examination of the quantity of water in the Black river should show that the necessary supply for the Erie

canal, and also for the contemplated Black River canal could be obtained; or if the quantity in the river could be increased from artificial sources to accomplish this end, a different result would be produced in the velocity of the current in the canal. In this case it would be necessary to pass through the canal feeder and canal, to the point at which it is passed from the canal into Lansing's kill, 16,546 cubic feet. The average velocity of the current at this point is stated at 1.37 miles per hour, and the surface velocity at 1.69 miles per hour.

This estimate of quantity for the use of the Black River canal, includes the supply for about two miles from the point where the canal feeder intersects the canal, north to the feeder from Sugar river.

It will be seen that the velocity of the current, as given in the report of Messrs. Jervis and Hutchinson, applies to a point on the canal feeder and canal, 12 miles from the Black river. On a portion of these 12 miles, the velocity of the current would of course be considerably greater than is stated.

On the Erie canal, the velocity of the current on the surface nowhere exceeds one mile per hour. West of Lockport, where the bottom level of the canal has a descent of one inch to the mile, the velocity may be stated at one mile per hour; from Lockport to the first lock east of Rochester, where the declivity in the bottom of the canal is half an inch to the mile, the velocity of the current may be stated at three-fourths of a mile per hour. On the eastern section it is about the same.

For the Black River canal, it is supposed that a velocity of the surface current of about one mile per hour, would be admissible; and to avoid any considerable increased velocity, it would be necessary to enlarge the channel proposed for this canal.

In reference to the last branch of the inquiry, "whether a sufficient supply of water can be obtained on the Rome level, without taking the water of the Black river?"

It appears by the accompanying report, that 14,052 cubic feet of water per minute is available for the Erie canal, from both branches of Fish creek, and the Canasatego creek. These streams were gauged by Mr. Mills, and a large quantity of water is reported. By referring to his report (see the document before referred to,

page 176,) it will be seen, that he represents the streams as being much above their minimum flow, at the time they were gauged. The deductions which were made from the gauged quantity, are said to have been based on information obtained from inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the streams.

It appears that Mr. Mills has assumed the gauge of Mr. Hutchinson, for the Black river, at 26,000 cubic feet; his own gauge of the two branches of Fish creek, at 24,307 cubic feet, and of the Canasaraga creek at 427 cubic feet. By adopting the same rate of reduction, the estimate of the available quantity for the Erie canal, from the Black river, is stated at 14,681 cubic feet, and from the two branches of Fish creek, and the Canasaraga creek, at 14,052 cubic feet per minute. The detail of the basis, on which these reductions were made, is not given, and we cannot, therefore, judge of their accuracy.

It is understood that these streams were gauged at about the same time, and being in the same district of country, it was probably correct to make the same rate of reduction for the excess above the minimum flow; but the relative accuracy with which they were gauged could be more safely relied upon, if they had been made by the same person.

It is understood that these streams were gauged in the ordinary manner, by selecting a section of the stream, most favorable for the uniformity of its cross section, the friction on the bottom and sides, and the velocity of the current. The average velocity of the entire column of water is then ascertained, and serves as a basis for the calculation of quantity. It will be seen, that the accuracy of this calculation, depends very much on the uniformity of the cross section, of the friction on the bottom and sides, and the velocity of the current. The circumstances under which gauges are made, in the manner described, are seldom, if ever, such as to produce more than an approximation to accuracy, and should never be relied on where it is necessary to obtain an exact result.

If the gauged quantities of the different streams should, upon a more careful examination, prove to be correct, it will be seen that neither the Black river alone, nor the two branches of Fish creek, and the Canasaraga creek, without the Black river, would be sufficient to supply the Rome summit level of the enlarged canal; as-

suming 250 lockages as the maximum of business which would be done upon it.

In conclusion it is proper to remark, that the surveys of these feeders were made, during the past season, in connection with that of the enlargement of the Erie canal, and under circumstances which did not admit of so thorough an examination of the subject as is desirable.

The streams were gauged when they were much above their minimum flow, and a result produced under such circumstances, must be more or less uncertain.

The directions of the Commissioners, in reference to the surveys of these feeders, and the gauging of the streams, were not such as to justify the expectation of a more accurate examination than is reported. . A final action on the question of designating the feeders which should be adopted, was not contemplated without a more careful and particular survey, and an opportunity of gauging the streams under more favorable circumstances. Ample time will be afforded for this purpose, as it will not be necessary to construct these feeders, until the enlargement of the canal west of Utica is commenced.

March 2d, 1836.

WM. C. BOUCK,
JONAS EARLL, Junior,
J. BOWMAN,
A. KEYSER,
A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN A. DIX,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

REPORT

Of John B. Jervis and Holmes Hutchinson, relative to a feeder from the Black river, to supply the Rome summit of the Erie canal.

To the honorable William C. Bouck, Jonas Earl, Jun. and John Bouman, Canal Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN—

In compliance with your request, we have examined a resolution of the honorable the Senate, in relation to a feeder from the Black river for the supply of the Rome summit of the enlarged Erie canal.

By the report of the Canal Board of January 26th, 1836, (see Assembly Doc. No. 98,) it appears the Rome summit of the enlarged Erie canal will require, in addition to the present supply, 14,546 cubic feet per minute. The sources to obtain this are presented in said report as follows:

	C. F. per M.	Estimated expense.
From the Black river,.....	14,681 ..	\$221,469 00
“ Fish creek, both branches,....	13,725 ..	158,492 00
“ Canasaraga creek,.....	327 ..	2,394 00

By the report of Mr. F. C. Mills, accompanying report of the Canal Board, the east branch of Fish creek may be taken at an estimated expense of \$34,742. It is supposed the east branch of Fish creek would afford about half the quantity of the east and west branches as taken above.

The quantities given by Mr. Mills are stated to be the amount that may be discharged into the canal after deducting for loss by filtration and evaporation in passing the feeders.

Taking the quantities calculated as necessary, it appears from the estimates of Mr. Mills, that the Black river is the only source that is alone adequate to the supply. If the Fish creek and Canasaraga creek are taken, they will together fall below the required quantity 494 cubic feet.

The quantity of water gauged in the Black river during the survey last summer, as given by Mr. Mills, was 26,000 cubic feet per minute; from this he deducts for estimated height above minimum flow, for loss by evaporation and filtration, in conducting it to the canal at Rome, 11,319 cubic feet, leaving 14,681 cubic feet, the quantity above given as available from this source. The Black river was gauged at the same place in the fall of 1834, by Mr. Timothy B. Jervis, when he states the river was at nearly its minimum flow, and the result was 17,000 cubic feet per minute. It

was gauged in 1829 by Mr. H. Hutchinson, (one of the undersigned,) and found to produce 20,000 cubic feet per minute. The gauge observed by Mr. Mills, as above stated, was made by Mr. Hutchinson the 6th of September last.

It was proposed to conduct the water of the Black river by an artificial channel 12 miles in length, to the valley of the Lansing kill. Nine miles of the route of this channel occupies the line of the projected Black River canal feeder, and three miles passes through the proposed summit line of said canal. This channel was calculated at 26 feet wide on the bottom, 42 feet on the top, and 4 feet deep, being the same area of cross section as the Erie canal. The water was then left to flow down the Lansing kill and Mohawk river to Rome, where a short feeder was intended to conduct it into the Erie canal.

It is obvious the entire quantity cannot be available at the canal, for losses will occur as follows: First, The dam across the river for turning the water into the feeder will not turn the entire volume; some portion will leak through the work, unless more than ordinary care is taken to prevent it. Second, The water will pass 12 miles of artificial channel, which will lose by filtration and evaporation. Third, There will be a loss by evaporation in passing down the valley of the Mohawk, and through the feeder from the same, into the Erie canal at Rome. The loss in the latter case is contingent on the proposed plan for the feeder.

The amount of these losses will depend on the perfection that may be given to the work; we consider it a good dam far so large a stream that will not lose over 10 per cent of the entire volume of water it affords. In relation to the 12 miles of artificial feeder from the dam on the Black river, to the valley of the Lansing kill, it may be observed that 9 miles will be of the ordinary character of canals, having alternately excavation and embankment as usually occurs in canal construction; and if constructed with ordinary care, the loss by filtration and evaporation may be estimated at 100 cubic feet per mile per minute. The remaining 3 miles will be mostly a deep cut through a swamp which will lose very little except by evaporation. With work executed on the most approved plan in this country, the loss of water for this 12 miles may be estimated at 1,000 cubic feet. The loss by evaporation in passing the Lansing kill and Mohawk river is more problematical than that in the two cases above mentioned. The estimate must therefore be conjectural. We have put it, together with one mile of feeder at Rome, at 400 cubic feet per minute, as our opinion of the probable loss.

It has been observed the lowest gauge of the Black river was made by Mr. Timothy B. Jervis at a time when he considered the stream nearly at its minimum flow. If this gauge is taken as the basis, we cannot suppose the river will afford more than about 16,000 cubic feet per minute in the lowest stages of water. From this must be deducted for leakage of dam, and other causes above mentioned, 3,000 feet, which leaves the available supply at the Erie canal 13,000 feet, or 1,681 feet less than estimated in the do-

current referred to. The available quantity however will be increased from the sources hereafter referred to.

If the projected Black River canal is constructed, there will be, instead of the loss of water by evaporation in the valley of the Lansing kill and Mohawk, and the evaporation and filtration on the short feeder at Rome, about 22 miles of canal to be supplied, and will exhaust by filtration and evaporation, and by the lockage water required north of the summit level, and which may be estimated at 2,400 cubic feet per minute, making the entire loss 5,000 cubic feet, which leaves the available supply at the Erie canal 11,000 cubic feet per minute on this plan of conducting the water to it.

The loss by filtration from the canal along the valley of the Lansing kill and Mohawk river, will fall into those streams, and may be taken into the Erie canal by a short feeder at Rome, which would probably increase the available supply at that place 1,500 cubic feet per minute, making the total supply in this case 12,500 cubic feet per minute, as available at the Erie canal.

The gauges of last fall, both on the Black river and Fish creek, were taken when the streams were considerably above their minimum flow; consequently the available supply in extreme low water could only be obtained by estimating for the relative quantity, which has been done on similar principles for both streams.

If gauges had been made at the lowest stages of the water, this subject could be presented in a more satisfactory manner. If the quantity given by Mr. Mills as available, should be realized, then it appears the Black river will alone afford the required supply on the proposed plan.

If the whole quantity of water is passed down the projected Black River canal, the current, at the point where it enters the Lansing kill, taking 18,000 feet, (the quantity that will reach this point by the statements we have made,) will be at an average velocity of 1.08 miles per hour, and a surface velocity of 1.33 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. At the Erie canal, the average velocity would be 0.91, say $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile per hour, and the surface velocity 1.12, or say 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ miles per hour. If the quantity required for the Erie canal at Rome can be obtained from this source, and the same to be carried to the Erie canal through the Black River canal, without the aid of a feeder at Rome, then at the point where the projected Black River canal enters the valley of the Lansing kill, there must be 16,546 cubic feet of water passing per minute, which will create an average current of 1.37, or over 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and a surface current of 1.69, or 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour. At the Erie canal the average current will be 1.21, or 1 and $\frac{1}{5}$ miles per hour, and the surface velocity of 1.49, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The medium average velocity would be 1.29, and the medium surface velocity 1.59 miles per hour for the last quantity.

The velocity admissible in navigation depends on the direction of the trade, or the ratio of the trade in the different directions. The undersigned are not aware of any canal designed exclusively for navigation, that has so great a velocity as would be required in the latter case. In the event of a very large ratio of descending to as-

ceding trade, such a velocity would be a less serious impediment to the navigation; still, if we were to give an opinion of the case in question, we should advise the water thrown into the Lansing kill, and again taken out by a feeder from the Mohawk at Rome, as heretofore contemplated. If a navigable canal was made the whole distance, then all the water not wanted to supply the canal should be disposed of in the same manner. By this method, the current would only affect injuriously about three miles of the canal, and the feeder above its junction. The canal would have as much water as useful to its navigation, and the loss by filtration, that would fall into the channel of the Mohawk, would again be taken up by the feeder at Rome.

If however the whole quantity be passed down the canal, the navigation would be such as to require about the same average power to tow a loaded boat down, that it would an empty one up, with a speed in both cases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The influence upon the value of the navigation would therefore depend materially on the ratio of the descending to the ascending trade.

The estimate for the Fish creek feeder was based on the following dimensions, to wit: 16 feet wide on bottom, 4 feet deep, and 32 feet wide on top.

If this feeder is to be used for navigation, the current will be more objectionable than the Black river feeder, from the smaller dimensions on which it was estimated.

If the dimensions of the Black river feeder were reduced to the dimensions of the Fish creek feeder, the difference in expense would be less than is presented above.

One consideration has occurred to us that appears to have a proper bearing on this question, which is, that if the Black river is taken, and it ultimately proves that a greater quantity of water is wanting than is contemplated by the estimates made, the option will be had of taking either one or both branches of Fish creek, as may appear requisite; that is, if a small quantity in addition is required, the east branch alone may be sufficient, by which the expense will be much less than if the main Fish creek be first taken, and the Black river be ultimately required.

The supply of water now brought into the Rome summit, is 10,602 cubic feet per minute, as stated in the document before alluded to. We are however of the opinion that some allowance should be made for the decrease in the present feeders. As the country is cleared of the forests, the evaporation becomes greater, and the flood waters pass off more readily; and although there may be the same quantity annually of falling water, yet it is probable that the streams will afford less water in the dry season of the year. The same cause will operate to decrease the estimated quantity from the proposed feeders. It is also possible the quantity estimated for these feeders may be found too large in the driest seasons; and if no more than the estimated quantity be provided, the canal may be deprived of a sufficient supply to maintain a perfect navigation. These circumstances induce us to believe

that a larger provision than is now contemplated, should be kept in view for the future wants of the canal.

It appears the required quantity as provided for the immediate supply cannot be obtained from the reported sources, without the Black river; and in view of the diminution that may be anticipated from the causes above mentioned, we are of the opinion this will not be sufficient for the future supply, without the aid of one, and possibly both branches of Fish creek.

It may, however, be observed, that the supply for the feeder from the Black river can be increased by the introduction of the Alder creek, Fisher's creek and Mill creek, all considerable mill streams, which are now tributary to the Black river, but of which there has been no accurate gauging. These streams would in part supply the loss in the dam and feeder by filtration and evaporation. There are also eleven large ponds which form the sources of the Black river, and the Woodhull, a prominent tributary of the Black river, above the proposed feeder. These ponds, it is supposed, may be converted into reservoirs at a moderate expense, and thereby materially increase the supply of water from this source during the season of low water in the river.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. JERVIS,
HOLMES HUTCHINSON.

Civil Engineers.

Albany, 29th February, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 62.

IN SENATE,

March 3, 1836.

REPORT

Of the committee on rail-roads, on the bill from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to expedite the construction of a rail-road from New-York to Lake Erie," &c.

Mr. Mack, from the standing committee on rail-roads, to whom were referred the bill from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to expedite the construction of a rail-road from New-York to Lake Erie," the memorial of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York; the resolutions of the mayor and common council of the city of Brooklyn; and the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Westchester, Delaware, Genesee, Allegany and Cattaraugus, in favor of the passage of said act, with a remonstrance from the county of Orange, and so much of the Governor's message as relates to the same subject—

REPORTED:

The bill authorizes a loan of the credit of the State to the New-York and Erie Rail-Road Company, of \$3,000,000 ; for which amount stock is to be issued, bearing an interest of 4½ per cent per annum, and redeemable any time after 20 years; for the payment of the interest of which, and the ultimate redemption of the stock, the said road and its appurtenances, and its tolls and income are pledged.

From the examination the committee have been enabled to give to the subject, they feel bound to accompany the bill, which has
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been submitted to their consideration, with an acknowledgment of their conviction, that the work which it is designed to aid, is justly characterized by his Excellency, the Governor, as an "extensive and useful enterprize:" They accord, also, with him, in the views he has expressed, that "the magnitude of the undertaking, the public benefits it will confer, and the deep interest felt by the inhabitants of the section of the State, through which this extensive line of communication is to pass," have induced "the company again to ask the aid of the Legislature," to facilitate and hasten its accomplishment.

A work of such magnitude, extending from the commercial metropolis, a distance of 480 miles through the interior of the State to the inland seas, and connecting with those navigable waters, which stretch through the boundless valleys of the fertile west, cannot fail, when completed, to produce the most important and beneficial results. It will infuse joy into the hearts of thousands of our fellow-citizens, who, with honest and persevering toil, are contending against local disadvantages, excluded from a participation in the benefits of that invigorating system of internal improvements, which has been proudly cherished as the emanation of enlightened minds, and the progressive source of the general prosperity. It will develop new resources of wealth and enterprize. It will impart a new stimulus to individual enterprize. It will check the tide of emigration, now flowing westward, beyond the limits of our State, and render the southern and western portions of our State, desirable resting places to the hardy pioneers from the east. Their forests will be subdued; their population increased; their soil cultivated; and extensive agricultural improvements induced, where the energies of the husbandman have been hitherto depressed, by an inability to compete with those favored sections which have possessed, through the medium of the canals, more cheap and expeditious avenues to market.

The numerous petitions which are before the committee, most of which accompanied the bill from the Assembly, furnish evidence that in this light, the project is regarded by the people of those counties through which the road is designed to pass, and of those favorably situated for connecting with it, by lateral rail-roads or canals, now in progress or in contemplation. Public feeling, indeed, appears to be deeply seated, and rapidly extending, in favor of this great and important enterprize. The number, the language,

and the spirit of the petitioners, are commensurate with the vast object they have in view, and evince a zeal and perseverance which will not stop short of its accomplishment. They ask, what as citizens, as freemen, they have a right to ask—the aid and countenance of the State, in a most laudable endeavor. They expect, what they have a right to expect—that the representatives of an enlightened and patriotic people, of which they, themselves, constitute so large a proportion—that the administrators of a government, instituted for the general benefit—will yield a kind and respectful, if not a favorable, response to their petitions.

But, it is not upon the ground of extensive local advantages and improvements to be secured, nor of the just expectations and claims of those of its citizens who have hitherto derived few benefits from the vast expenditures of the general funds for the construction of public works, that the call upon the State, to promote the immediate completion of the undertaking, is alone predicated. It rests upon a broader basis. It appeals, not only to a spirit of reciprocity, as between the various sections of a great community, but to those elevated views and feelings which cherish, with a just pride, the high character, the influence and prosperity of the State, as a prominent member of the Union.

This State possesses a soil unsurpassed in strength and fertility, and adapted to almost every species of agricultural production. Its manufacturing facilities are unrivalled, and the treasures of its mountains and its forests have scarce begun to be developed. But to its commercial enterprise and advantages is it most materially indebted for its unparalleled progression in population, wealth, influence and prosperity.

The city of New-York, commanding one of the finest harbors in the world, and possessing a population peculiarly active and enterprising, has been the great mart of the Union for commercial operations, both foreign and domestic. Nor have the constituted authorities of the State, by the improvement of natural, and the construction of artificial channels of communication, been unmindful of the means which were requisite to secure to its commercial emporium this desirable pre-eminence.

But the spirit of improvement is abroad. It is active and progressive. Its operations cannot be confined to narrow and sectional limits—to particular modes and methods—or restrained by that

contracted policy whose views are bounded by the present. Other States have been stimulated by our example. In a spirit of emulation, laudable in itself, and which it becomes us rather to counteract than to complain of, they are pressing forward for the prize which we have so long enjoyed.

"The memorial of the mayor, aldermen and commonality of the city of New-York," in favor of the passage of the bill now before your committee, emanating from a body of citizens whose experience, sagacity and vigilance entitle their views to respect, is upon this point, and many others connected with the subject, worthy of serious consideration. It sets forth, forcibly, and, as your committee conceive, truly, "that the construction of the proposed road has become indispensably necessary to this metropolis, in order to preserve and extend the lucrative commerce it has heretofore enjoyed with the populous and increasing territories of the west: that the existing channels of intercourse, rendered useless by the severity of our climate for a large portion of the year, have become in a great degree inadequate to that object:" and "that the energetic and persevering exertions of the canal and rail-road companies, chartered and powerfully patronized by the Atlantic States south of this port, to divert from the city and State of New-York the great and expanding commerce of the western communities, demand immediate and corresponding efforts on our part to provide without delay new and additional facilities of commercial communication between this city and the interior." The memorialists express their entire confidence in the projected rail-road, and that it "has become an object of transcendant importance to the public, not only in maintaining the commercial advantages of this city, but also in affording to the large and increasing population within the interior of our own State the means of rapid, cheap and regular communication with the seaboard." And, among many just and important considerations urged, and for which they refer to the memorial itself, the following has impressed itself with peculiar force upon the minds of the committee: "That in view of the position occupied by the State of New-York in respect to the adjacent members of the national union, the accomplishment of this work will become of paramount importance, by securing in time of war the means of rapid communication through our own territory for the military forces of the republic, and at all times the expeditious passage of the public mails and consequent diffusion of commercial intelligence."

The young, enterprising and rapidly increasing city of Brooklyn, similarly located, and relying for its prosperity upon the same commercial advantages and business sources as the city of New-York, has responded to the foregoing views in the recent resolutions of its mayor and common council which were referred to the committee.

Your committee are, however, aware that many of the public works now in progress in the western States, and to accomplish which the governments of those States have made such large and liberal appropriations, are designed to connect with the works of this State, and that most of them have been originated with the direct object of an ultimate connection with the New-York and Erie rail-road. But there are others, particularly those of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, which are in their conception and progress purely of a rival character. The streams of the western valleys, and the canals of Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. are navigable for several weeks earlier in the spring, and later in the fall, than the canals of this State, and the rail-roads of those States, rapidly increasing in numbers and extent, may be used at all seasons of the year. To those western waters; to those channels of communication which we have regarded as the outlets and tributaries of our commerce, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and Virginia, are pressing forward with rapid strides. To this great object the energies and resources of Pennsylvania have been especially directed. Aided by a gigantic monied institution, with which she has formed a recent alliance, her efforts are continued and increased, with a determined zeal if not with a sound discretion. And however disreputable and ultimately dangerous we may deem the means to which she has resorted to accelerate the accomplishment of her object, we should not close our judgment to the conviction, that unresisted, they are adequate to the end in view. "Money is power," and when auxiliary to ambitious designs and inveterate rival interests, can only be successfully counteracted by the persevering efforts of honest enterprise, of virtuous and patriotic energies. We may raise the voice of indignation, we may point the finger of reproach, but these expressions will avail us little. If the government of this State, to which the people have been taught to look for aid in these matters, remains indifferent, or worse than indifferent, to the rivalries that threaten us; if it not only refuses to lend or contribute its resources, but withholds its countenance and encouragement from the patriotic exertions of

its citizens, what must be the natural, what the inevitable, consequences?

But, fortunately, as your committee believe, this State is not called upon to put forth any extraordinary exercise of its power, or to make any corresponding appropriation of its resources. The way is plain, and free from difficulties or dangers. It demands but the improvement of natural advantages. It claims but the exercise of that spirit of liberality and patriotism which have hitherto prevailed in our councils. The New-York and Erie rail-road, not merely in its ultimate, but by its speedy completion, covering as it will *the whole contested ground*, cannot fail to secure the anticipated advantage of those improvements which other States in the spirit of kindness and reciprocal intercourse are extending towards us, and to counteract the tendency and design of those works, the original object of which was to draw from this State its deeply cherished commercial advantages. Passing for seventy miles through the valley of the Delaware, traversing the broad valleys of the Susquehanna and its tributary streams, touching upon the head waters of the Allegany, and connecting with that noble expanse of inland waters, Lake Erie, at a point where its navigation within this State is for the shortest period obstructed by the ice of winter—this rail-road must not only be the medium through which incalculable amounts of merchandize will pass from the city of New-York to the far, the fertile and rapidly populating west; but must render tributary to it those channels of communication which would otherwise divert the trade from our southern and western counties, supplying through those channels, the northern and middle counties of Pennsylvania with the merchandize, the salt and plaster of this State, and drawing to our markets in return much of the coal and other products of those regions.

Without, therefore, entering into further detail or illustration at present, the committee repeat their conviction, that this enterprise, from its magnitude and extent, and the important results which must flow from it in a commercial, physical and moral point of view, is worthy of the recognition and patronage of the State, as an important branch of its system of internal improvements. And they concur with his Excellency the Governor, that “the mode and amount of the assistance which the State ought to contribute towards the accomplishment of this work, deserves our

mature deliberation, uninfluenced by any other views than such as are inspired by a comprehensive regard for the public good."

In relation, however, to the "mode" of this assistance. The friends of this project originally and zealously urged, that as a legitimate public improvement, the work ought to be undertaken by, and constructed at the expense of, the State. Had they persevered in this object, it is by no means improbable they would have eventually succeeded; for it cannot be believed that with an application so just, suspended before it, the Legislature would have authorized in preference the further expenditure of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal. But our constituents and fellow citizens who were the applicants in this case, ever ready to sacrifice their own wish to enlarged considerations of the general good, yielded to the objections which met them, that the treasury was impoverished, and that the State could not, until the obligations incurred for the construction of the canals were discharged, engage in a work of such magnitude, without incurring an increased and oppressive debt, and subjecting the people to taxation. The naked favor of an act of incorporation was finally granted to them, and a hope was held out and entertained, that the State would subscribe adequately to the stock. But, when a consummation of this hope was sought for and expected, they were met by the plausible if not reasonable objection, that it would be manifestly improper, and a dangerous precedent, for the State to become a co-partner with an incorporated company.

As a dernier resort, therefore, those who have cherished a deep interest in the speedy accomplishment of this important work, have solicited assistance from the State, in the mode which the bill from the Assemble provides. And whatever opinion the committee may entertain as to the preference to which either of the first mentioned modes might, under other circumstances, be entitled, they consider that point as having been decided by our predecessors; and that it would be ungenerous and unjust to array the merits of exploded propositions to prejudice or defeat the only one which now remains to be adopted.

The principal points, then, which appear to remain for the consideration of the committee, are:

1. Whether the company, which has been authorized to construct this work, and by whom and on whose behalf the proposed

aid has been asked, has organized and progressed in good faith; whether its proceedings have been thus far judicious, and such as to justify a confidence that it intends to persevere in the undertaking, as rapidly as its pecuniary means will warrant, and with a view to, and a prospect of, its ultimate completion?

2. Will the entire road when constructed, or the several divisions thereof as required by the bill to be completed, be of a sufficient value, and yield an adequate revenue, to secure the State against liability to pay the interest and against ultimate loss upon the proportionate amounts and the aggregate sum for which the credit of the State is proposed to be loaned?

The documents accompanying and referred to in the Governor's message, and others, which the committee have had an opportunity of examining, furnish the material facts upon the first branch of inquiry.

From the report of the directors of the company, filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 12th January, 1836, which is verified by the oaths of the president and comptroller of the board, it appears that 23,621 shares of the capital stock (amounting to \$2,382,100,) have been subscribed, upon which instalments have been paid to the amount of..... \$223,760 00
Interest on the sums deposited,..... 2,604 00

Total receipts,..... \$226,364 00
Paid out for various purposes,..... 38,621 38

Balance on hand, deposited at an interest of 4½ per cent..... \$189,742 62

Since the report of Judge Wright, the engineer appointed by the State to survey the route of the road, which was communicated to the Legislature at its last session, the company have appointed him their chief engineer; and in August last associated with him in consultation two engineers of great experience and reputation, viz: *Moncure Robinson*, of Pennsylvania, and *Jonathan Knight*, of Maryland. To this board of engineers the surveys and profiles, and the general plan of the whole work were submitted. They also proceeded to view a difficult point of the proposed work, and their conjoint report, (which accompanied that of the directors above mentioned,) "in the belief of the directors, is entitled to full confidence in every respect."

In November last, the directors put under contract a comparatively difficult section of their road, extending from Calicoon creek to the village of Deposit, in the valley of the Delaware, a distance of about 40 miles. This section was taken by twenty-six contractors of approved responsibility, several of whom had already commenced the execution of their respective portions of the work. These contracts amounted to \$313,572, or \$7,742 per mile, and exhibit a saving in the expense of graduating this section of \$52,736, or 16½ per cent. below the estimate as submitted (in Judge Wright's report) to the Legislature.

In closing the above mentioned report, the directors state, "that they have carefully and attentively examined the route of their proposed road, and compared its facilities of execution with those presented by other works of similar character, and by that examination, and especially by the results which they have recently obtained by actual experience, as is above stated, of the cost of graduation, they have become fully convinced that the whole work can be completed upon the plan recommended in the report of the board of engineers above referred to (including vehicles to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars) for a sum not exceeding, and probably falling considerably short of six millions of dollars; that the road when finished will admit of the use of locomotive engines throughout its whole extent drawing loads of at least forty tons nett, and at a rate of speed which will reduce the time of passage within forty hours from the Hudson river to lake Erie; and that if the necessary funds shall be secured without undue delay, the whole work can easily be completed and put in operation within five years from this date "

In their "first annual report" to the stockholders, Sept. 1835, the directors give a more detailed account of their previous operations, the surveys and estimates of the engineers, the general outlines and features of the road, and the ultimate advantages and income to be derived from it. The entire cost of a single track from the Hudson to lake Erie, with the vehicles and other necessary apparatus, including \$525,482 for contingencies beyond the estimate of the engineers, is stated at \$8,000,000, requiring a nett revenue of \$360,000 to produce an interest of six per cent. per annum upon the investment. "The final accomplishment (they say) of this enterprize, has only become a question of time;" and the assistance of the State is deemed necessary to satisfy the expecta-

tions of the people in reference to it, to hasten its completion, and the more speedily and certainly to secure the extensive commercial advantages and public benefits which must result therefrom. And they add: "The board of directors, upon whom has devolved the responsibility of conducting this important work, believing it to be the only mode of rescuing the interests of this city from the danger in which they are placed, and feeling that the exigency of the case demands their best efforts, **PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND TO THE COMMUNITY, to spare no exertions on their part to carry the enterprize steadily onward to a successful issue.**"

With these facts and declarations before them—with a personal knowledge that many of the directors and stockholders of the company are gentlemen of worth and intelligence, whose characters for pecuniary responsibility, business probity and moral integrity, are above suspicion or reproach—the committee cannot entertain a doubt, that the stock as stated has been subscribed, and the road commenced in good faith. And they believe that full confidence may be reposed in the directors faithfully to expend all moneys which may be entrusted to them for the purpose, and in the intentions and persevering efforts of the company to prosecute the work with all practicable and prudent despatch to its final completion.

In respect to the probable revenue of the road, or of its various portions when completed, upon which reliance may be placed to meet the payment of interest, and finally, to reimburse the principal of the stock loaned, the committee are aware that it is a point upon which there have been, and may still remain, honest differences of opinion. Works of this description are generally productive in proportion to their extent and their utility. If they facilitate travel and commercial intercourse, and are in these respects without competition—if they furnish new, cheaper and more expeditious mediums for the conveyance of agricultural productions and manufactured articles to and from market,—and embrace a range of territory in which these productions are numerous, or may be materially increased—their utility is established and a profitable return inevitably follows. But by what rule of mathematics can we measure the benefits or the income of any projected work of internal improvement, in a young, a fertile and increasing country like this? We may reason from analogy—we may judge from

comparison—we may find in the experience of the past a guide to direct us in our anticipations of the future: But the resources of nature, which chance, or the industry of man may develop—the inventions and improvements which genius and enterprize may accomplish, and the results which may follow them—are not to be determined by the rules and principles of the exact sciences: they are not to be scanned by prophetic vision, or to be comprehended by human foresight and sagacity.

When the Erie canal was projected, and commenced, its enemies were more confident in their predictions against, than were its friends in their anticipations in favor of, its productiveness. The advocates of this great work were at a loss for data upon which to found their estimates of revenue; and the statements upon which they ventured have fallen far short of constituting a just basis for the reality. Had this canal been adequate, and had its effects been, to accommodate only the business of the country in its then existing state of improvement, and the natural and unaided increase of its population and resources—had not its construction operated like a charm to develop the resources, excite the enterprize and increase the population, wealth, and agricultural products of the territories through which it passed, far beyond what was anticipated or predicted—it would not to this day have yielded an income sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of construction and the expense of keeping it in repair. The sources of its revenue have been principally those of its own creation. The benefits which it has so widely and liberally dispensed, have returned upon it, and a proportionate income is the natural result.

To assert that the New-York and Erie rail-road will prove equal in commercial importance, in general utility, and in consequent revenue, to the Erie canal, may be assuming for it a higher character than it merits. But that its prospects in these respects are not inferior to those claimed for that great work in its incipient stages, would not be an unreasonable position.

Your committee have examined briefly the general features of the road, in illustrating its character as a public improvement. They will recur to these features, as applicable more particularly to the subject of revenue.

By the maps and profiles of the surveys, it appears that “more than four-fifths of the whole line of 488 miles, lies immediately

upon the banks of rivers and their tributaries: that one uninterrupted section of *one hundred and twenty-five miles long*, is situated on the margin of the Susquehannah and its principal branches; another, of *eighty-three and a half miles* along the Allegany and its tributaries; one of *sixty-nine* and another *thirty-nine miles* along the Delaware and its principal confluent, and that other minor sections along the smaller streams, including nineteen miles in the valley of the Ramapo, make up a total amount of at least *four hundred and twenty miles*, in which the route of the road obtains the advantage of following the margin of water courses. Of the remaining portions of the line, embracing in the aggregate about sixty miles in length, where the route crosses the valleys of the streams more or less transversely, about thirty miles are comprised in different sections within the counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland; about twenty miles between the head-waters of the Delaware and those of the Susquehannah and Chenango, and the remaining ten miles in the descent to Lake Erie."

From this topographical view of the route of the road, it will be seen that it embraces a range of country of most favorable aspect, whether taken in reference to the facilities it presents for a cheap construction of the work, or to its capacity of contributing to the revenue of the road in the transportation of persons and property.

The question of the mechanical capacity of the work to transport in large masses the products of the country with cheapness and rapidity, appears to be abundantly settled on the consultation of eminent engineers whose report is among the documents referred to by his excellency the Governor. The favorable result obtained upon that consultation, furnishes abundant evidence of the capacity of the road, and is summed up by the board of directors in their annual report, as follows: "*That loads of sixty tons gross, (or, deducting the weight of cars, forty tons nett,) may be drawn in a single train from the Hudson to lake Erie, and at an average speed of from twelve to fourteen miles to the hour; that with the rate of speed augmented one half, a locomotive engine will nevertheless suffice to transport two hundred passengers and their baggage; that no stationary engine will be requisite on any part of the work; and that one, or at most, two auxiliary engines only will be requisite on the whole length of the line.*"

As it is, therefore, sufficiently demonstrated that the road, when constructed, will be capable of transporting property and persons in large quantities, and with great expedition, the question again recurs, what amount of business it may reasonably expect, and what amount of revenue will be derived therefrom?

The route of the road traverses no less than ten of the counties of this State, viz: Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Tioga, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, embracing about one-third of the territorial area of the State, and already numbering a population of 293,408 inhabitants; and this, too, without including the large portion of the wealthy and populous county of Ulster lying in the vicinity of the route. And it is not unworthy of notice that the progress in population of that important division of the State, and especially in that section lying between the Delaware river and lake Erie, has been within the last five years more rapid than in any other portion of the State of equal extent. The tide of emigration, which for twenty years had swept by them, seems now, in spite of unequal legislation, to be turning into those secluded counties, demonstrating how unfounded are the prejudices which would deny to this wide spread portion of our territory the capability of sustaining a prosperous and increasing population.

Adjacent to the tier of counties thus traversed by the line of the road, lies that flourishing inland district, embracing the populous counties of Otsego, Chenango and Cortland, situated midway between the route of the Erie canal and that of the Erie rail-road; and occupying the lands around the head waters of the Susquehannah. And to those who may have been led to believe that the district traversed by the Erie rail-road lies in a high, cold and mountainous region, it will be useful to state, that the average level above the tide of the three counties last mentioned lies several hundred feet higher than the average level of the road. Proceeding westwardly, the route approaches the immediate vicinity of the counties of Tompkins, Yates and Livingston.

The population of the extensive district embraced in these six intermediate counties, now amounts to 206,206 inhabitants; and it will not be deemed extravagant to estimate, that at least one half of this number will contribute to the business and revenue of the road. It may also be reasonably expected, that during that por-

tion of the year when canal navigation is closed, considerable portions of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario and Genesee, will seek facilities of intercourse with the seaboard by resorting to this channel of communication.

It will further be observed, that the line of the road, which is generally from 80 to 100 miles south of the Erie canal, frequently approaches very near to the eight northern counties of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising an extensive district which has hitherto suffered, like the southern counties of this State, from their difficulty of access to market; but which now exhibit, by their recent and rapid progress in population, the effects of the expanded system of improvements of that State. There can be no doubt, but that this portion of territory, animated in its industry by the expenditures incurred in the construction of their public works, will, in common with the adjacent counties of our own State, make rapid strides in the development of its resources and the increase of its population; and that the inhabitants of those eight northern counties of Pennsylvania, now exceeding 100,000, will, within ten years, be more than doubled in number.

Without, however, indulging in any anticipations of immediate increase in wealth and population, which must inevitably follow the disbursement of \$6,000,000 in the construction of the work, the population of the districts, which will at once contribute to the business and revenue of the road, may be estimated as follows:

In the 10 southern counties of this State, as above stated,	293,408
In the 6 middle counties, (one half,).....	103,103
In the 8 northern counties of Pennsylvania,.....	100,000
Total,.....	496,511

The pursuits of this population are mostly agricultural. They send to the seaboard the products of their fields and forests, and receive, in exchange, the various fabrics and materials comprised, under the general term, "merchandize." As a general rule, the consumption of merchandize, (as the term is here explained,) by any given population capable of exporting products, is in the ratio of at least 25,000 tons to every 500,000 inhabitants; and the products (or exports) by which this merchandize shall be purchased, on account of their superior weight in proportion to their value, will

constitute a tonnage of at least 4 to 1, in comparison with that of the imported articles.

The *imports*, therefore, of the great communities, included in the foregoing estimate, now numbering 496,511 inhabitants, even without allowing for their inevitable and rapid increase during the progress of the work, will not be less than

<i>Imports</i> ,.....	25,000 tons.
And their corresponding <i>exports</i>	100,000 “
	<hr/>
Total,.....	125,000 “

It will be apparent, that this chain of communication, connected, as it will be, on the one hand by the Chenango canal, the Ithaca and Owego rail-road and other lateral communications now in contemplation, with the salt, lime, and plaister districts of our State; and on the other, by the public and private works now in active progress in the northern counties of Pennsylvania, with the anthracite and bituminous coal, and the iron of that great mineral region, will secure and accelerate a vast amount of commerce along the middle division of its line, purely internal in its character—contributing, at the same time, to unite in harmonious connexion the two great canal and rail-road sections of our State, and affording to both the means of beneficial and profitable intercourse.

The amount of this interior transportation, not connected with the seaboard, and to be conducted upon the gentle grades, fortunately presented on the very divisions of the road where these bulky articles will need to be conveyed, may safely be estimated at not less than 50,000 tons. Making, with the preceding items, an aggregate of 175,000 tons.

When it is considered that the total tonnage last year of the Erie canal, exceeded 600,000 tons, it will be admitted that the above estimate of 175,000 tons is by no means extravagant. Indeed, the committee deem it much within the limits of truth; and in proof thereof refer to the fact, that the transportation last year on the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, reaching only 82 miles into the interior, and extending the means of transportation to a population not exceeding 150,000 in number, amounted to 72,634 tons.

But the most striking feature, in illustration of this part of the subject, remains to be presented. It is one to which the commit-

tee have already adverted, but which they feel justified in presenting more at large, under a deep conviction of its magnitude and importance, not only in respect to the pecuniary revenue of this great work, but also to its effects upon the commerce of our State and its metropolis, with the vast communities lying beyond our western borders, and rapidly peopling the great valley of the Mississippi. The committee allude to the Allegany river; and they cannot but wonder, that public attention should not have been sooner attracted to the commercial importance of that valuable stream, as a channel through which to control the immense trade of that portion of the west watered by the Ohio and its tributaries.

During this investigation, the committee have become fully satisfied that in the Allegany river the State of New-York possesses a source of internal navigation unequalled during its continuance for cheapness, security and expedition; that its waters, gathered among its sources in Pennsylvania, become swelled by the various branches it receives within our limits to a deep, smooth and capacious river flowing over a pebbled bottom, unobstructed by rocks or sand bars, with a swift, though uniform descent from our State line 192 miles to the great western emporium of Pittsburgh; that the navigation of this stream remains open frequently into mid-winter, and during this present year was not closed until after the 20th of January; that it invariably opens within the first ten days of March, and often before that time, and always remains open and perfectly available for the purpose of descending navigation for at least six, and frequently for ten or twelve weeks in the spring; and, finally, that merchandize placed on its banks may be delivered in the warehouses of Pittsburgh in three days from the State line, and at an expense not exceeding fifteen cents per hundred pounds.

It must be apparent how important it is to this State, and particularly to the merchants of our commercial metropolis, to have this navigation, aptly termed by our neighbors of Pennsylvania, "*the key of the Mississippi*," placed within their control. Opening as it does into the immense basin drained by that mighty river, it will enable our own metropolis to pour through its deep, safe and rapid channel in the early spring, the supplies for a population already exceeding three millions of human beings.

It is indeed difficult to fix bounds to the pecuniary value of such an avenue of trade, augmenting, as it must to a vast extent, the

commerce and riches of our capital. It may, however, be safely computed, that of the 150,000 tons of merchandize annually sent from the different points on the seaboard into the great valley of the Ohio, at least 30,000 tons may find its way through this expeditious, cheap and early channel of conveyance.

It is also fortunate, that in the vicinity of the Allegany river, nature, in lavishing her bounties upon our favorite State, has placed the finest, the most extensive and valuable supply of pine lumber existing in the United States. This will afford the locomotive machinery and vehicles employed in transporting the merchandize from the city of New-York to the banks of this river, a constant, steady and profitable trade, equal in amount to the ascending tonnage.

How far the connexion of the road with the waters of lake Erie, most important in many points of view, will contribute to its sources of revenue, the committee will not now undertake to estimate. They will refer but to one other source, too considerable in its amount to be omitted. When the speed and facilities of travel which rail-roads afford are considered, together with the interesting fact, that by this route passengers may travel from the seaboard to lake Erie in *forty hours*, and when the several links in the great chain of communication now constructing in the western states is completed, from lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico in *four days*, and from New-York to New-Orleans in *six days*, there can be no doubt that this road will become an immense thoroughfare for the transportation of passengers. It will be difficult to anticipate the number of persons who will annually be conveyed upon it, or the revenue to be derived from this source of income. If, however, it be true, as asserted, that 200,000 persons annually pass by the present modes of conveyance between Albany and Utica, we have some data upon which to found an estimate, and it is not unreasonable to compute that 100,000 persons will annually pass over this great avenue of intercourse when it shall be completed.

But it was not the design of the committee to present a general detail of estimates, or of the sources of revenue. They have embraced, to a greater extent than they originally intended, those prominent facts and features which seemed requisite to guide their own conclusions, and to lead the Senate to examine this interesting and important branch of the subject. And they now present,

[Senate, No. 62.]

C

with full confidence that it will fall short of, rather than exceed, the results to be ascertained by experience, the following summary estimate of the revenue of the road, derived from the foregoing data:

Nett profit arising from the transportation of 25,000 tons of merchandize sent into the interior from the seaboard, at \$4 per ton,	\$100,000
— of 100,000 tons of products sent to the seaboard in return, at \$2.50 per ton,	250,000
— of 50,000 tons of interior transportation on the middle sections of the line, at \$1 per ton,	50,000
— of 80,000 tons of merchandize sent to the Alleghany river, for exportation down the Ohio valley, at \$3 per ton,	240,000
— 80,000 tons of lumber, &c. in return, at \$4 per ton,	120,000
— of 100,000 passengers, at \$3 each,	300,000
Total,	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

The above sums are estimated as the clear profits of transportation, after deducting the current expenses, including the wear and tear, and repairs of vehicles. The cost of repairing the rail-road itself, will vary from \$250 to \$300 per mile for each track. If the single track only is laid down, the amount at \$300, for 450 miles, (to which length the road has been reduced by recent improvements in the line,) will be,

135,000

Leaving a nett revenue of \$822,000

But if an additional track is constructed, (as it is not improbable the increase of business may require within five years,) then the expense of repairs will be increased \$138,000 annually, but will be met by a corresponding increase of revenue.

And when it is considered that the nett revenue of the Erie canal, open only seven months in the year, and affording no facilities for the rapid conveyance of passengers, amounts to more than a million of dollars, and that the profits earned by the 10,000 persons engaged thereon in transportation, cannot be less than an additional sum of \$500,000 annually, it will not be deemed unrea-

reasonable to conclude that the Erie rail-road, when completed from the ocean to the great western waters, open and available with but few days of interruption throughout the whole year, will yield the nett revenue of \$922,000, above stated. If so, it must afford adequate security to the State, for the proposed loan of its credit, to the full extent.

But the whole amount of the proposed loan is not dependent upon the completion of the entire road. The bill is strongly precautionary, in its provisions. It authorizes the issuing of two millions of the State stock, in amounts proportioned to sections of the road which are required first to be finished; and with the laudable and double purpose of securing the State from loss, and ensuring the ultimate and speedy completion of this great and beneficial improvement.

It provides,

1. That \$600,000 of the stock shall be issued to the company, when it shall have constructed a single rail-way from the Delaware and Hudson canal to the intersection of the Chenango canal, (near the village of Binghamton,) a distance of 146 miles, and requiring an expenditure, according to the estimate of the engineers, of \$1,646,826.
2. That the amount of \$700,000 shall be thus issued, when a section is finished in the same manner, from Binghamton to the Allegany river, a distance of 181 miles, and requiring a further expenditure of \$1,322,989.
3. That the amount of \$300,000 shall be thus issued, when a section shall be finished in like manner from the Allegany river to Lake Erie, a distance of 79 miles, and requiring a further expenditure of \$640,547.
4. That the amount of \$400,000 shall be thus issued, when a section shall in like manner be finished from the Hudson river in Rockland county, to the Delaware and Hudson canal, a distance of 77 miles, as the route of the road runs, and requiring a further expenditure of \$1,064,156.

[These several items of expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,674,518, are independent of the sums of \$300,000 for engineering and expenses, \$500,000 for cost of vehicles and apparatus, and of \$525,482 added for contingencies, which, with the

items above stated, make the entire cost of the road, with a single track complete, (and graduated for a double track,) including vehicles and other necessary apparatus, \$6,000,000.]

And,

5. That a *single track* being thus completed for the whole distance, and two millions of stock issued, the remaining amount of \$1,000,000 shall not be advanced until a *double track* shall be constructed from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, requiring, by the same estimate, a further expenditure of \$1,857,000.

The first division above stated, commences at a point about 35 miles west from the village of Newburgh, on the Hudson river. It traverses the valley of the Delaware, reaches the valley of the Susquehanna near where that river emerges from the wealthy, populous and productive county of Otsego, a short distance below the mouth of the Unadilla, down the valley of which the contemplated Utica and Susquehanna rail-road will pass, and intersects the valley of the Chenango and the Chenango canal, at the flourishing village of Binghamton. Connected at one extreme with the Hudson and Delaware canal—passing through a territory productive in many articles of agriculture, and the vast resources of which in the productions of the forest furnish so important an item of tonnage, and the country that produces which consumes a greater amount of merchandize in proportion to its population than a purely agricultural district—your committee cannot doubt—they will not so depreciate the enterprize and resources of that section of the State, as to doubt, that a rail-road passing through such a district for a distance of *one hundred and forty miles*, will yield a revenue sufficient to pay the interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, upon \$600,000, (which is \$27,000;) or that an expenditure of *one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars* in the construction of such road, would not be adequate security for the ultimate repayment of that amount.

The second division above stated, commencing at Binghamton, extends the road from the Hudson and Delaware canal to the Allegany, the importance of which point, both as respects its commercial advantages and the question of revenue, your committee has heretofore endeavored to illustrate. If their views and estimates in reference to this point of communication, and the intermediate territories, are correct, nothing more need be advanced

by them upon this branch of the subject. The other divisions comprise the two extremes, complete the great chain of communication, and secure the important results which the committee believe must flow from the consummation of this great work.

They will remark, however, that many short rail-roads, and short sections of extensive works, have within themselves proved productive. The section of 82 miles of the *Baltimore and Ohio* rail-road which was then completed, produced last year a nett revenue of \$108,000. The *Boston and Worcester* rail-road, which is 40 miles in length, produced a nett revenue of \$95,000. The *Philadelphia and Columbia* rail-road, 80 miles in length, competing at the same time with the Schuylkill and Union canal, and good turnpike roads, produced a nett revenue of \$97,000. And the *Ithaca and Owego* rail-road, 29 miles in length, which will intersect with the New-York and Erie rail-road at Owego, under all the disadvantages of its unfinished condition, produced the past year a nett income more than sufficient to pay the interest upon any proportion of the proposed loan which would rest upon any section of the same miles in length of the New-York and Erie rail road.

In every point of view, therefore, whether the work be considered as a whole or in detail, it cannot fail of being adequate security for the amount for which the bill provides that the State, by the loan of its credit, shall become responsible.

But it may be asked, if the anticipations of revenue from this work are well founded, why is the aid of the State required for its construction? Why do not capitalists subscribe for the stock, and prosecute the work as a profitable investment? The answer is this: Wealth is so equally diffused in this country that few possess a large surplus capital, and a project involving an expenditure of 6,000,000 of dollars is well calculated to cause men of moderate resources to hesitate. The field of enterprise is far more ample than the means to improve it; and objects of investment well known, and proved by experience to be profitable and safe, are continually presenting, sufficient to absorb all the surplus wealth of the country. No work of internal improvement of magnitude has been prosecuted in this country by individuals or incorporated companies, without the aid of the General or State governments. To undertakings of this description, Congress has authorized subscriptions, and extensive tracts of the public lands, the common property of the people, and large sums from the national

treasury, have been appropriated to aid the construction of roads and canals in the western States and territories. But the bounties thus dispensed have been fourfold returned to the treasury, by the increased wealth and population of those territories requiring vast amounts of foreign merchandize, upon which import duties were collected, and by the enhanced value imparted to the public domains.

The State of Maryland has loaned the public credit to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company to the amount of two millions of dollars, and to the Susquehannah rail-road company for one million of dollars. The State of Virginia, by large loans and subscriptions to various canal and rail-road companies, has contributed efficiently to the prosecution of works of internal improvement within her territory.

But this policy is by no means a new one, in the history of the legislation of this State; nor do your committee deem themselves called upon to defend its propriety, when applied to objects of unquestionable utility. The loan to the Hudson and Delaware canal company forms the only precedent worthy of consideration. The distinguished citizen who then presided over the fiscal department, and who is the present able and patriotic Governor of the State, in a favorable report relative to the security for that loan, submitted to the Legislature January 27th, 1829, after observing that individuals of much private worth had embarked their fortunes in that great enterprize, and were struggling with their last difficulties, remarks: "The Comptroller would be extremely unwilling, by an excess of caution, to increase, if his reserve could increase, these difficulties, or delay the completion of a work, which, if advantageous to the spirited individuals embarked in it, must be so to a portion of the citizens of this State who have not exposed themselves like these individuals to the hazards of the undertaking. On the other hand, his duty to the State urges him to great circumspection in giving encouragement, by speculative opinions, to the investments of its funds, or the assumption of burdens upon expectations that are not likely to be fully realized. While he would be solicitous to guard the State from hazard and ultimate loss, by lending its money to unpromising adventures, he would be willing to see it seconding individual efforts in undertakings that improve the condition of any portion of its citizens, and exalt its character for public spirit and hardy enterprise." (*Assembly Jour.* 52d sess. 1829, p. 216.)

With these enlarged and liberal views, your committee fully concur. They are applicable to the case before them; but without intending to disparage the work to which these views were applied, which has been, and must continue to be, one of much commercial utility, they cannot forego the suggestion, how infinitely more important, in a public point of view, is that extensive undertaking for which a similar act of recognition and encouragement is now solicited.

The measure proposed imparts to this great enterprize, and deservedly, a public character. It makes the *credit of the State* the *credit of the company*. It ensures for it the confidence of foreign capitalists. It stimulates the doubting or slumbering energies of our own enterprizing citizens; and thus, without the advance or the hazard of a dollar of the public money, secures its final and speedy completion.

Deeply impressed, therefore, with the correctness of these views, and the importance of the object—believing it to be in conformity with the just expectations of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this State, and without hazard of pecuniary loss to its treasury—consistent with that equitable and enlightened public policy for which the State has heretofore been distinguished, and with that “comprehensive regard for the public good” which his excellency the Governor so properly inculcates, the committee respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 63.

IN SENATE,

March 3, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Canal Commissioners, on the petition of Luther Pardee and Lavinia Beardslee, for herself and J. I. Beardslee.

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred by the Senate the petition of Luther Pardee and Lavinia Beardslee, for herself and J. I. Beardslee, submit the following

REPORT:

The petitioners allege that their lands are greatly injured by the Minden dam: that the action of the East Canada creek, and to some extent, the Mohawk river in discharging the ice, has been materially altered since the dam has been maintained at its present height; and for a full understanding of the kind and extent of injury, and of the manner in which it occurs, they refer to their petition presented to the Legislature at its last session, and to the report of the Canal Commissioners thereon. The petitioners pray that a law may be passed for the appointment of commissioners to assess the damages to their lands and buildings.

This subject was referred to the Canal Commissioners in the session of 1833 and in 1835. Their report of 1833 will be found in Assembly Documents No. 322, and the report of one of the Commissioners made in 1835, in Assembly Documents No. 361.

Nathan S. Roberts, who made the survey for the enlargement of the Erie canal in the vicinity of the Minden dam, at the solicitation of the petitioners, took the levels and measured the distance,
[Senate, No. 63.] A

from the head of the pond formed by the Minden dam to the confluence of the East Canada creek with the Mohawk river, and up the former stream to the mills of the petitioners. This examination shows the distance from the head of the pond to the East Canada creek to be about half a mile, with an ascent of nearly one foot; from this place up the stream to Beardslee's mills is 103 chains, with an ascent of 25 feet 5; thus stating the distance from the head of the pond to the mills at one mile three quarters and twenty-eight rods, and the difference in the level at 26 feet.

The report of Mr. Roberts will be found in Assembly Documents No. 99, accompanying the report of the Canal Board to the Legislature at the present session.

The result of this examination, in reference to the distance and fall between the confluence of the East Canada creek and the head of the pond, differs from the impressions entertained when the report of 1833 was made.

The distance is there stated at about one mile, and the river represented as a continued rapid. This difference in the character of the stream alluded to strengthens the probability that the injuries complained of by petitioners may, to some extent, be ascribed to the Minden dam.

It is more than probable that the strong body of ice which forms in the pond is a barrier to the ice moving from the rapids above, when the floods which occur in the winter are not sufficient to raise and break the ice in the pond. This is an occurrence which often happens in streams like the Mohawk river, having alternate rapids and ponds of still water. The Commissioners can not state the character of this stream previous to the erection of the dam.

From the head of the pond above the dam, for some distance above the confluence of the East Canada creek, and on this stream, the intervale land is not much elevated above the bed of these streams; and there can be no doubt that generally when the passage of the ice is obstructed by the ice in the pond, it must be forced from the channel of the stream on the lands adjoining. It is probable that the lands of the petitioners may have been injured in the manner described.

It is alleged by the petitioners that the passage of the anchor ice is obstructed by the ice at the upper end of the pond, and that

in consequence of the sluggish current in the stream above, the channel is rapidly filled. By this, it is said, that the anchor ice which forms in the East Canada creek, is prevented from passing down the Mohawk river, and causes the water to rise up the stream to the mills, and prevents their operating until the ice disappears.

It is also alleged that the ice accumulates in this stream until the channel is entirely filled, when the water is forced on the adjoining land. To every person who is acquainted with streams like those described in this report, it is well known that in very cold weather water where it is shoal congeals, and adheres to the stone in the bottom of the stream; and when a considerable body of it has formed, it is detached and passes down the stream, until it is obstructed by some barrier sufficiently strong to hold it. In extreme cold weather the water sometimes congeals so rapidly that the ice does not loosen from the stone on which it forms, and by this process the channel of a stream becomes obstructed. It is possible that the ice at the upper end of the pond, above the Minden dam, does sometimes cause the state of things which has been described, and which is complained of by the petitioners. It is also probable that the same state of things might have occurred if the dam had not been erected.

The petitioners suggest that an opening might be made in the dam, to draw down the water in the pond during the winter, and thereby prevent the injury to their property. This plan is considered objectionable; unless an aperture was made in the dam, large enough to pass the water in the river in its lowest state, it would not produce a very beneficial result. Such an aperture would endanger the dam, and it would be difficult and expensive to close.

The attention of the Commissioners was not called to this subject until 1833. They have not such a knowledge of the facts on which the petitioners found their claims for damages as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the merits of this claim, and can not, without the necessary examinations, make a more definite report on this subject.

WM. C. BOUCK,
JONAS EARLL, JUNIOR,
J. BOWMAN.

March 2d, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 64.

IN SENATE,

March 5, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Canal Commissioners on the memorial of Barent Bleecker and John R. Bleecker.

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred by the Senate the memorial of Barent Bleecker and John R. Bleecker, with the documents accompanying the same; and the memorial of S. Newton Dexter, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on canals be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Barent and John R. Bleecker, and the documents accompanying the same, and that the said memorial and documents, together with the memorial of S. Newton Dexter, relating to the same subject, be referred to the Canal Commissioners; and that they be requested to report to the Senate the facts in relation to the subject of said memorial, so far as they have come to their knowledge, or can be ascertained; and whether in their opinion the property or water power of the Messrs. Bleeckers have been injured, or are of less value by reason of erecting the aqueduct over the Oriskany creek by the State; and if so, to what amount, and whether the obstruction from gravel and rubbish complained of exists, either at said aqueduct or below it, in consequence of the erection of the said aqueduct, and to what extent; and whether such gravel, if any, can be removed so as to give the said Bleeckers the water power or privilege that they of right enjoyed before the erection of said aqueduct, if their right has been affected thereby;" respectfully submit the following

[Senate, No. 64.]

A

REPORT:

The petitioners state that several years since they became the owners, by purchase, of the farm and mills, with the water privileges thereto appertaining, (and formerly belonging to Col. Gerrit G. Lansing, now deceased,) situate at Oriskany, in Oneida county, partly along both sides of the Oriskany creek; that a dam was erected originally by Col. Lansing across the creek, from which the water to supply his mills was drawn; that previous to petitioner's purchase, and about the year 1810, Col. Lansing conveyed the use of a limited quantity of water, to be drawn from the aforesaid dam, to the Oneida manufacturing society, for manufacturing purposes; that some time after a new dam was built across the creek, in consequence of the decay of the old; that when the Erie canal was constructed, the Canal Commissioners erected a dam for the accommodation thereof across the said creek, near the site of the original dam of Col. Lansing; and the mills and manufactory were thereafter supplied with water from the canal dam until the year 1824 or 1825, when the route of the canal across the creek was changed to where it now is; that when the said change was made, the Canal Commissioners constructed an aqueduct over the creek below the dam and petitioner's mills; that the said dam was carried away by a freshet in the year 1830, by reason whereof a large quantity of gravel flowed down the creek and collected therein at the aqueduct to the depth of about two feet, which has greatly obstructed the operations of petitioner's mills ever since, and otherwise injured their farm; that the petitioners have several times applied to the acting Canal Commissioners for the removal of the said gravel, which was agreed to be done, but has hitherto not been accomplished in consequence of the opposition of Mr. S. N. Dexter, over parts of whose land the Oriskany creek runs in a zig zag course, as designated on a diagram annexed to the petition, by reason whereof it was impracticable to remove the said gravel without entering upon the ground of the said Mr. Dexter, who forbade any such entry, and threatened to prosecute, and did actually prosecute some of the persons who, under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, attempted to clear the creek of the obstructions therein; that the nature and extent of the injuries petitioners have sustained, and still continue to sustain, as well as the doings of the Canal Commissioners on the subject, will appear from the affidavits and other documents relating thereto, which petitioners have ready to exhibit when required.

The petitioners pray that an act may be passed granting them such relief in the premises as, under the circumstances of their case, justice and equity may entitle them to.

The petition is accompanied by a number of affidavits in support of the allegations in said petition.

In the letter of S. Newton Dexter, also referred to the Canal Commissioners, he says he has not the least idea but what petitioners fully believe that the aqueduct has caused the bed of the Oriskany to fill up. Their agent, Mr. Reynolds, is the millwright who built their mill, and who placed the wheels greatly too low, in consequence of which they will not run. He is interested in making it appear that other causes than his blundering have operated to injure the mill. The wheels are not only too low, but the floom is too high, so that it is only in a very high time of water that the water can get on to the wheel; and these are the very times when the wheels are obstructed with back water; so that it is no wonder the Bleeckers are not satisfied. Things are never in a proper state for their mill.

Mr. Dexter also says his line crosses their tail-race above the aqueduct, and he gave his consent to their building a bulwark across from their arch to one of the piers of the aqueduct, to prevent flood wood and ice from setting back the water on the wheel; but this not being satisfactory, they have importuned the Canal Commissioners to excavate in the creek below the aqueduct, to the destruction of his water power, on which he is about to erect clothiers' works.

The aqueduct at Oriskany was built before either of the undersigned had that part of the canal in special charge. They cannot from personal observation tell what the condition of the bed of the stream was at or before the time of building the aqueduct.

In the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, made to the Legislature on the 17th of January, 1883, they say: "The aqueduct that crosses the Oriskany creek was damaged by the flood of last spring. A road bridge, which stood a short distance above, was carried down against the aqueduct, and with other timber formed a dam, which prevented a free passage for the water under the aqueduct. The consequence was, that when the water found a passage, it removed the earth from the bottom of the creek

to a great depth, and undermined some of the abutments of the aqueduct. The aqueduct was immediately repaired, so as to be used; but the trunk could only be made of sufficient width to admit the passage of a single boat. The abutments have been rebuilt, so as to have a trunk placed upon them, wide enough for boats to pass each other. The materials for the trunk are procured, and it is intended to have it finished in time for spring navigation. An arrangement was made with the commissioners of highway, by which the abutments of the road bridge are placed the same distance apart, and directly above those of the aqueduct. This arrangement will give a free passage for water and timber under the aqueduct, and add to its security."

At the time the piers to the aqueduct were repaired, in the summer of 1832, some work was done by the laborers in the employ of the State, to restore the bed of the creek at the aqueduct to its condition before the flood of the preceding spring: whether it was restored to that condition or not, the undersigned do not know. Excavation was at the same time made in the bed of the creek below the aqueduct, to give a free passage for the stream. When this last mentioned work was in progress, Mr. Dexter, the owner of the land, complained that it was doing him an injury, and as the acting Commissioner was informed by the superintendent of repairs, suits were commenced by Mr. Dexter against some of the laborers employed on that work. The superintendent was advised by the Commissioner to defend the suits, on the ground that the excavation was necessary for the protection of the aqueduct against future injury from floods; but not to carry the excavation in the stream below the aqueduct any further than was necessary for such protection. The superintendent afterwards informed the Commissioner that no recovery was had against the laborers; but whether the suits were discontinued, or the defendants succeeded on the trial, is not recollected.

In the summer of the year 1833, the Messrs. Bleeckers complained to the Commissioners of obstructions to their mill, occasioned by the public works. Directions were given to the superintendent of repairs to remove any obstructions thus occasioned. He informed the acting Commissioner that the injury complained of could not be remedied without going on the land of Mr. Dexter, to which he objected, and threatened him with prosecution if he went upon his land to clear out the bed of the creek below the aqueduct. The

Commissioners were of opinion, that they could not justify an entry upon the land of Mr. Dexter, unless it was necessary for the protection of the public works.

In the month of October, 1833, the agent of the Messrs. Bleeckers presented to the Canal Commissioners, then at Utica, affidavits, (copies of which were referred with the other papers by the Senate,) and requested that the obstructions below the mill should be removed. The Commissioners sent an engineer with the superintendent of repairs to make an examination, and report to them what was necessary to be done to remedy the evil complained of. The engineer returned and made a verbal report. The Commissioners thereupon, as appears by an entry on the back of the affidavits in their possession, "Directed McBride (the superintendent at the time,) to clear out gravel under aqueduct, and to construct or extend a pier, not to exceed one foot above low water mark, to protect western abutment of aqueduct." The intention of this order was, to have the bed of the stream cleared out to its original bottom, and to construct the pier to give an unobstructed passage for the water from the mill wheel to the lower side of the aqueduct; and also to protect the western abutment of the aqueduct against the action of the water passing to it from the main channel, which in the opinion of the engineer, and some of the persons making affidavits, was undermining and injuring it.

In the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, made the 23d of January, 1834, they say: "In the last annual report of the Commissioners, it was stated that the abutments and piers of the Oriskany aqueduct had been extended so as to admit a trunk capable of passing two boats. This trunk has been completed, and the western abutment secured against undermining by the wear of the current." It is here proper to remark, that the statement above was made from a report of the superintendent to the Commissioners, and not from their personal observation. The Messrs. Bleeckers have since informed the Commissioners, that the work was not done according to the direction given in October, 1833; and have been told that the work could be done according to that order, and a written direction to that effect was given to the present superintendent some time last summer. Afterwards, the Messrs. Bleeckers informed the Commissioners that it would be of no use to have what was directed by the order done, unless the obstructions below the aqueduct could be removed. The Commis-

sioners informed the Messrs. Bleeckers, that they did not believe they were authorized to go on lands of individuals, unless it was necessary for the construction or maintenance of the public works.

The Commissioners have reported the facts in relation to the subject of the memorial referred to them, so far as they have come to their knowledge, or can at present be ascertained by them. They have not been able to form an opinion whether the property or water power of the Messrs. Bleeckers have been injured, or are of less value, by reason of erecting the aqueduct over the Oriskany creek by the State. Nor can they tell, any further than as herein before stated, whether the obstructions from gravel and rubbish complained of exists, either at said aqueduct or below it, in consequence of the erection of the said aqueduct.

The bed of the creek near the aqueduct is principally gravel, and the channel subject to change with every flood. The Commissioners have stated in this report, that they did not know the condition of the stream at or before the time the aqueduct was built; and they do not know what changes would have taken place in it, if the aqueduct had not been built.

In the management of the public works, the undersigned use their endeavors to prevent injury to private property. From the great extent of the lines of canals under their charge, and the numerous applications made to them by individuals, it can scarcely be expected that they should pay all the attention to each application, that it might appear to require, or possess all the information, in minute detail, that is called for in each case referred to them.

JONAS EARLL, JUNIOR,
WM. C. BOUCK,
J. BOWMAN.

March 5th, 1836.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 65.

IN SENATE,

February 29, 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of the University.

Albany, Feb. 29, 1836.

Hon. JOHN TRACY,

President of the Senate.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Annual Report of the Regents of the University to the Legislature.

Respectfully, sir,

Your obd't serv't,

S. VAN RENSSELAER,

Chancellor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 29, 1886.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY CROSWELL, VAN BENTHUYSEN AND BURT.
.....
1886.

The gentlemen composing the Board of Regents of the University at the time of making the report herewith published, were the following, with the dates of their appointment prefixed to their names:

The GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

1807, Feb'ry 11, ELISHA JENKINS.

1819, March 16, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

1822, Feb'ry 7, JAMES THOMPSON.

1823, Feb'ry 14, JAMES KING.

" " PETER WENDELL, M. D.

1825, Jan'ry 12, JOHN GREIG,

1826, Jan'ry 26, JESSE BUEL.

" " GULIAN C. VERPIANCK.

1829, March 31, GERRIT Y. LANSING.

" " JOHN K. PAIGE.

1831, March 23, JOHN A. DIX.

1833, Feb'ry 5, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

" " ERASTUS CORNING.

" April 4, PROSPER M. WETMORE.

1834, April 17, JAMES McKOWN.

" " JOHN L. GRAHAM.

1835, Jan'ry 20, AMASA J. PARKER.

" April 8, JOHN McLEAN.

" May 9, WASHINGTON IRVING.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,

Chancellor.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT, &c.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Regents of the University being required by law to make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing a general view of the various matters contained in the returns made to them from the several colleges and academies in the State subject to their visitation, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

That during their present annual session, reports have been made to them from Columbia, Union and Hamilton colleges, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District. But no such report has been received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, nor from the University in that city, nor from Geneva college.

The customary academic returns have been received from all the academies in the State subject to the visitation of the Regents, except Greenville academy, in the county of Greene, Fort-Covington, in the county of Franklin, Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, Cayuga academy, at Aurora, in Cayuga county, Livingston County High school, at Geneseo, and the Buffalo Literary and Scientific academy.

From the report of Columbia college, it appears that the number of students matriculated for the full subgraduate course of instruction in that institution, is 97, and that the number in the grammar school, attached to the college, is 280; making the whole number of students in both the college and grammar school, 377. At the last annual commencement, in October, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 24 candidates, and that of Master of Arts on 12.

The following extract from the report of the college is deemed by the Regents of sufficient importance to be embodied in their own report, and transmitted to the Legislature.

“ The increasing preference manifested in our community for those branches of education of which the utility and the practical application are immediate, seems to have diverted from the pursuit of classical literature all but such students as are intended for the learned professions; whilst the relative number of those who devote themselves to those professions appears to be decreasing. The consequent diminution in importance of those classical studies which have been so long deemed essential in those professions, has naturally led to at least the practical depression of the standards, both of admission and proficiency, in most of the colleges of the United States.

“ To these causes, the trustees in a great measure attribute the comparatively small number of those who avail themselves of the advantages, both of classical and scientific education, held forth to the community by the institution under their charge. It is, however, by no means their intention, to alter the present requisites of admission into the college, or to depart from the high standard of proficiency required of candidates for its honors. On the contrary, they firmly believe, that both the interests of the public, and the reputation of the college, are more effectually promoted by annually conferring the honors of this institution upon a few well instructed graduates, than by sending forth a more numerous body of superficial scholars, under the sanction of its diplomas.

“ Nevertheless, something seems necessary to be done, in compliance with the prevalent opinions of our age and country, to increase the general usefulness of this college, as a seminary of knowledge; and it is believed, that much may be effected, by a modification of the statutes passed in 1830, establishing a partial course of instruction for students whose parents or guardians may not wish them to pursue classical studies.

“ Hitherto, but few have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of attending any portion of the *Literary and Scientific course*, exclusive of the classics. At no time has their number been sufficient to enable the faculty to form them into separate

classes; and for several sessions past, not a single individual has been matriculated for the partial course.

“Perhaps the inefficiency of the present system has been owing as much to the small numbers of those upon whom it has operated, and to the ignorance of the public in regard to its nature, and even its existence, as to any inherent imperfection or defect in the system itself. In either case, the trustees are convinced that some attempt should be made to attract greater numbers to this course, not only by giving it greater publicity and importance, but, by so improving and extending it, as to render it more obviously and practically useful; and they have now under their consideration a plan intended to effect those objects, and which it is hoped may be matured and carried into operation at the commencement of the next session of the college.”

From the report of Union college, it appears that its present faculty consists of a president and seven professors, an instructor of the French and Spanish languages, one tutor and two fellows. The number of graduates at the last annual commencement was 88, and the whole number of students in the college for the current year, is 297.

The trustees of Hamilton college report, that its present faculty consists of a president, four professors, and a tutor; and that the whole number of students belonging to the college is now 102. The trustees state, that no part of the property bequeathed to them by the late William H. Maynard, for the endowment of a Law Professorship, has yet come to their hands.

In the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, there is a faculty, consisting of a president and five professors. The whole number of students attending the last course of lectures delivered at the college, was 163; of whom 30 have received from the Regents the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The expenses of the college continue, as heretofore, to be defrayed by its professors out of their own private funds; and they still remain personally indebted in the sum of \$2,000, the unpaid balance of the debt contracted by them in the erection of a building for the accommodation of the students.

A series of schedules accompanying this report, numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive, will exhibit a view of the relative progress and

condition of the several academies from which returns have been received.

Schedule No. 1, exhibits the whole number of students taught in the several academies, (exceeding 5,500,) with the number claimed and allowed to be classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, (exceeding 4,000,) and the apportionment, founded on the latter number, of \$12,000, being that part of the income of the Literature Fund required by law to be distributed among academies. The ratio of the apportionment, or the amount apportioned for each scholar in each Senate district, is stated at the close of the schedule; from which it will be seen that the inequality noticed by the Regents in their last annual report, still continues; and to which they again respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature.

Schedule No. 2, presents a tabular view of the relative condition of the academies from which returns for the last year have been received, in respect to their permanent funds and annual revenue, together with the amount of debts due from them, and the number and salaries of the teachers employed in them respectively. From the total results collected under these different heads in the schedule, may be seen how great is the amount of fixed or permanent capital (exceeding \$500,000 in value,) invested for academies in lots and buildings, in philosophical apparatus and libraries, and in other property set apart for their support; also, how great their annual income is from tuition money, amounting in one case (that of the Albany Female Academy,) to \$8,239, and varying in several others, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; and from which also may be seen what amount is paid for salaries or compensation of teachers, being for the last year upwards of \$84,000, and exceeding by more than \$15,000 the amount reported as paid for the year next previous to the last.

Schedule No. 3, exhibits the amount of money received by the reporting academies, for their distributive shares of the income of the Literature Fund, apportioned for the year preceding that to which their reports relate, together with a specification of the account on which such money has been expended. It being required by law that all such money shall be "*exclusively applied and expended towards paying teachers' wages,*" the Regents had hoped that no other disposition of it would be made by any academy;

and they have the satisfaction to state, that with only two or three exceptions, no other than the required disposition of it has been made. The academies which in this respect appear to have misapplied the public money, are those of Lansingburgh, Washington and Lowville. But as the misapplication is only partial, and is presumed to have arisen from inadvertence, the Regents have forbore to subject the defaulting academies to a forfeiture of their distributive shares of the public money for the present year, believing that such defaults will not again occur.

Schedules No. 4 and 5 are referred to by the Regents, as containing an elaborate view of the various subjects of study pursued, and class or text books used, in the several academies from which returns have been received for the last year; and in the next succeeding schedule (No. 6,) will be found various extracts from academic reports, exhibiting either general views on the subject of education, or whatever appears to be special or peculiar to any academy in the mode of instruction pursued in it.

In their last annual report to the Legislature, the Regents, adverting to the contents of schedules accompanying that report, similar to those last above referred to, availed themselves of the occasion to observe, that the information contained in such documents, although probably of no great interest to the public generally, would be specially interesting to each academy, as it would enable it to compare its own condition with that of other kindred institutions, and thereby to discover and supply its own deficiencies. The observation then made as matter of anticipation, has been fully verified by the experience of the last year, and the Regents have now the satisfaction to communicate, in the schedules above referred to, still more ample information on the same subject matter, than they were enabled to do in their last previous report; and they are happy in being able, from past experience, to renew their former assurances of the value of such information.

Schedule No. 7, contains abstracts from the academic returns, showing the various prices charged for tuition in the several academies, with the average price of board in their vicinity.

The Regents of the University having been empowered by an act of the Legislature, "relating to the distribution and application of the revenue of the Literature Fund," passed April 22, 1834, to assign, in their discretion, to the several academies and

schools subject to their visitation, certain parts of that revenue not exceeding \$250 a year to any one academy, to be applied to the purchase of text books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, on condition that the trustees of such academies should "raise and apply an equal sum of money to the same objects," they did, as stated in their last annual report, require the several academies subject to their visitation to signify whether, if any money should be assigned to them by the Regents for the purposes contemplated by said act, they (the trustees of such academies,) would raise and apply an equal sum of money for the same purposes. The particular proceedings of the Regents in the matter above referred to, with a particular statement of the several academies which have availed themselves of the provision made for their benefit in the act of the Legislature above mentioned, will be found in schedule No. 8, appended to this report.

Abstracts of the usual returns of meteorological observations, made at most of the academies in the State, during the last year, will be found in sundry voluminous and elaborate schedules accompanying this report; and observations on the variations of the magnetic needle made at one of the colleges and a few of the academies, will also be found in another schedule, (No. 9.)

In their last annual report, the Regents, adverting to the great deficiencies and irregularities in the collegiate reports as then made to them, and adverting also to their being empowered by law to prescribe the forms of such reports, informed the Legislature that they had, as well in pursuance of the power conferred on them by law, as by virtue of their authority, as visitors of the colleges founded by them, taken the necessary measures to prescribe the requirements and forms for all future collegiate reports; and they, on that occasion, expressed their hope to be able to present, in their own future reports to the Legislature, more satisfactory views of the relative progress and condition of the several colleges in the State, subject to their visitation, than they had before been enabled to do. But in the hope thus expressed, and as they thought, reasonably entertained by them, they regret to say they have been disappointed. For although Hamilton college and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District have made their last reports in professed conformity to the now instructions issued by the Regents, the other colleges, so far as any reports have as yet been made by them, have not observed the same conformity, alleging

as the chief cause of their omission, that they did not receive the instructions of the Regents in season to be able to comply with them for the present year; but giving assurances of such compliance, (subject however to certain contingent qualifications.) for the ensuing year. The Regents can therefore only renew the expression of the hope conveyed in their last report, that they may be enabled to present in their next annual report to the Legislature, a more satisfactory view of the relative progress and condition of the several colleges subject to their visitation, than they are now enabled to do. In this renewed hope they are the more sanguine, because they do not believe the colleges can long remain insensible to the mutual benefits they will derive from communicating to each other, through the medium of their reports to the Regents, and the Regents' report to the Legislature, the information required by the instructions above referred to. That the Legislature may see what will be the general nature of such information, a copy of those instructions are herewith transmitted in schedule No. 12.

The Regents had the honor to state, in their last annual report, the measures which they had adopted for the purpose of carrying into complete effect the design of the Legislature, to employ the incorporated academies for the education of common school teachers. The plan of organizing a department in one academy in each Senate district, was presented in that report; and it was announced that the assent of the eight academies to the establishment of the proposed departments had been received.

For the purpose of facilitating the organization of the departments, and securing an entire uniformity as to the extent to which the course of instruction in each of the prescribed subjects should be carried, the committee of the Regents to which some details connected with the execution of the plan had been confided, invited the principals of the eight academies to meet them at Albany on the 1st of September last. The invitation was accepted, and the meeting was attended by the principals of all the academies, excepting that of Middlebury, in the eighth Senate district. The gentlemen were several days in session, and the result of their deliberations will be seen by reference to the annexed schedule, marked No. 10.

By this meeting, it is believed that the great object in view will be secured. An entire uniformity in the course of instruction will

prevail in all the departments; uniform results will follow; and the teachers who are sent out to pursue their vocation, will carry with them the elements of that intellectual reform in the course of common school education, which the system so much requires, in order to render it equal to its objects.

It will be perceived that Erasmus-Hall, the academy in the first Senate district, has voluntarily relinquished the department which it undertook to establish, under circumstances reflecting great credit upon the liberality of its directors. The Regents were apprehensive from the outset, that the expenses of subsistence in that district would oppose a serious obstacle to the successful operation of a department for the education of teachers within it; and the result has verified their apprehensions; for they are satisfied that no exertion has been wanting on the part of the academy chosen for the purpose, to accomplish the object in view. Unless some arrangement can be made with some other institution in the district, for the establishment of a department there, under circumstances affording a strong assurance of success, it will be transferred to one of the academies in the interior of the State. The most important consideration connected with the local position of the department is, after all, that of placing it where it will be likely to attract the greatest possible number of students.

In the St. Lawrence, Oxford and Canandaigua academies, departments of instruction for teachers already existed; and the effect of the measures of the Regents in relation to them was to give new activity to those which they had before adopted for themselves. By the annexed schedule, marked No. 11, it will be seen that the results in these three institutions have been equal to every expectation which could reasonably have been entertained. The whole number of pupils actually receiving instruction as teachers in the departments established in them, at the date of their reports, was 103.

The meeting of the principals in Albany, though appointed at the earliest day consistent with the convenience of all the parties concerned, was so soon before the period of making the annual report, as to leave for those academies in which departments were not already established, little more than time enough to organize them before an account of them was to be rendered. The only one of these academies which returns any students in the teachers' department, is that at Middlebury, which had five at the date of

the report, making in all 108 students actually in training for common school teachers. In all of the academies some difficulty has arisen, from exacting a pledge from the students proposing to enter the department, with a view to devote themselves to the vocation of teaching. The Regents have obviated this difficulty, by authorizing the departments to be thrown open to all who choose to enter them for the purpose of being trained as teachers; believing as they do, that few will be disposed to continue the course without intending to follow teaching as a vocation; that no pledge can be effectual, unless the inhabitants of school districts hold out the necessary inducement of an adequate compensation for teachers, and that, with such an inducement, the pledge is useless.

Almost all the academies are enlarging their edifices at their own expense, for the accommodation of the teachers' departments, and have employed instructors for them at salaries exceeding the sum received from the Literature Fund for the purpose. The Regents feel confident that another year will exhibit results which will be entirely satisfactory, as to the feasibility of the plan, and its adequacy to the objects in contemplation of the Regents in adopting it.

During the present session of the Board, the Regents have declared their approbation of an application to found a college at Auburn, to be called "Auburn College." The application was made according to the provisions of the sixth section of the act relative to the University, passed April 5, 1813.

If the question presented had been whether it would be expedient at the present time to increase the number of colleges in this State, or to add any funds offered to the endowments of those already chartered, the Regents would not have hesitated to prefer the latter; but the funds offered are raised solely upon the condition of founding a new and separate institution; and the application is made by very numerous individuals of the highest respectability residing in a prosperous and increasing section of the State, proposing voluntarily to devote \$80,000 to the cause of literature, and under circumstances of so much weight, that the board did not feel at liberty, in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in them, to reject the generous and patriotic gift.

The conditions imposed upon the applicants as preliminary to the grant of a charter are, that within three years the trustees

shall become possessed of a site and buildings, free from incumbrances, the cost of which shall not be less than 30,000 dollars, and a permanent fund of at least 50,000 dollars, secured by mortgage on real estate of double the value, bearing an interest of seven per centum.

The Regents have only to add, that although during the past year there has not been any extraordinary increase of the number of students, in the institutions under their visitation, they may congratulate the Legislature and the public generally, in the continued prosperity of all of them; and in the additional zeal manifested by those who are entrusted with the more immediate care and government of those institutions, to diffuse the lights of science and learning, and to impress upon their pupils the principles of sound morality and virtue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Regents.

S. VAN RENSSELAER,

Chancellor of the University.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

Albany, February 29th, 1836.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

No. 65.]

[Senate, No. 65.]

Containing abstracts from the Academies reports for 1885, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the number of students taught in the several Academies from which such reports have been received, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of \$12,000, part of the income of the Literature Fund for said year.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the Literature Fund.
First District.					
Clinton,	East-Hampton, Suffolk Co.....	38	15	15	71 00
Erasmus-Hall,	Flatbush, Kings Co.	122	69	69	326 50
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf & Dumb,	New-York City,	140	140	140	662 40
Oysterbay,	Oysterbay, Queens Co.....	34	15	15	71 00
Union-Hall,	Jamaica, Queens Co.....	115	78	78	369 10
		449	317	317	\$1,500 00
Second District.					
Delaware,	Delhi, Delaware Co.....	71	36	36	128 63
Dutchess County,	Poughkeepsic, Dutchess Co.....	97	53	53	189 26
Farmer's-Hall,	Goshen, Orange Co.....	33	31	31	110 73
Kingston,	Kingston, Ulster Co.....	52	27	24	96 50
Montgomery,	Montgomery, Orange Co.....	105	72	72	257 05

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the Income of the Literature Fund.
Mount-Pleasant,..... New-Paltz, Newburgh, North-Salem, Red-Hook,	Mount-Pleasant, Westchester Co. New-Paltz, Ulster Co. Newburgh, Orange Co..... North-Salem, Westchester Co.. Redhook, Dutchess Co.....	137 70 48 32 15	59 38 54 39 18	59 31 54 39 18	210 63 110 73 192 78 139 32 64 37
<i>Third District.</i>					
Albany, Albany Female Academy, Albany Female Seminary, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, ..	Albany city,..... Albany city,..... Albany city,..... Hudson city,..... Jefferson, Schoharie Co..... Kinderhook, Columbia Co..... Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co.. Schenectady city,	217 350 120 41 59 55 72 282	103 230 91 33 32 72 20 151	103 230 86 33 32 72 20 151	212 50 474 64 177 38 68 14 66 03 148 33 41 37 311 61
		1,146	732	727	\$1,500 00
					\$1,500 00

Fourth District.

Cambridge Washington,.....	Cambridge, Washington Co.....	24	23	23	92 26
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co...	32	26	26	104 30
Franklin,	Malone, Franklin Co.	58	42	40	160 48
Gouverneur High School,	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co..	46	37	37	148 42
Granville,	North-Granville, Washington Co	50	51	49	196 55
Johnstown,	Johnstown, Montgomery Co....	36	10	10	40 11
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.....	140	108	108	433 07
Washington,	Salem, Washington Co.	61	81	81	324 81
		447	378	374	\$1,500 00

Fifth District.

Bridgewater,	Bridgewater, Oneida Co.	31	47	47	77 50
Clinton Grammar School,	Clinton, Oneida Co.....	25	20	20	32 96
Clinton Liberal Institute,	Clinton, Oneida Co.....	95	101	101	166 47
Fairfield,	Fairfield, Herkimer Co.	117	68	67	110 80
Hamilton,	Hamilton, Madison Co.....	83	71	71	117 24
Lowville,	Lowville, Lewis Co.	72	48	45	74 35
Oneida Conference Seminary, ..	Cazenovia, Madison Co.	324	221	220	362 62
Oneida Institute,	Whitesboro', Oneida Co.....	.....	86	86	142 00
Rensselaer, Oswego,	Mexico, Oswego Co.....	50	58	57	94 24
Union,	Belville, Jefferson Co.....	53	43	43	70 80
Utica,	Utica city,	125	120	120	197 79
Whitesboro',	Whitesboro', Oneida Co.....	50	34	33	53 23
		1,025	917	910	\$1,500 00

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claiming pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money appropriated by the Regents from the Income Fund.
<i>Sixth District.</i>					
Cherry-Valley,	Osgo Co.	34	55	45	163 12
Cortland,	Osgo Co.	101	153	137	496 20
Franklin,	Sen Co.	20	20	20	72 46
Hartwick,	Co.	25	29	29	106 07
Ithaca,	Co.	65	32	53	168 38
Oxford,	Co.	93	63	63	300 77
Owego, .....	.....	94	50	48	174 00
		482	442	414	81,500 00
<i>Seventh District.</i>					
Auburn,	Osgo Co.	62	59	59	211 22
Canandaigua,	Osgo Co.	126	61	61	289 08
Onondaga,	Onondaga Co.	50	13	13	46 54
Ontario Female Seminary,	Osgo Co.	108	83	83	298 54
Ovid, .....	.....	73	21	21	110 08
Palmyra High School,	Osgo Co.	60	60	60	214 80
Pompey,	Osgo Co.	72	41	41	145 78

Yates County,	Penn-Yan, Yates Co.	91	52	52	186 16	No. 65.]
<i>Eighth District.</i>						
Clarkson,	Clarkson, Monroe Co.	23	22	22	75 84	
Fredonia,	Fredonia, Chautauque Co.	71	71	71	244 24	
Gaines,	Gaines, Orleans Co.	101	35	35	120 40	
Lewiston,	Lewiston, Niagara Co.	65	53	53	182 32	
Middlebury,	Middlebury, Genesee Co.	162	54	54	185 76	
Monroe,	Henrietta, Monroe Co.	40	51	50	172 00	
Rochester High School,	Rochester city,	241	99	99	340 56	
Springville,	Springville, Erie Co.	40	52	52	178 88	
		743	437	436	\$1,500 00	21

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of reports.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	lowed by the pursued said of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.	scholar.
1st District,...	449	317	317	\$1,500	\$4 73
2d do ...	660	427	420	1,500	3 57
3d do ...	1,146	734	727	1,500	2 06
4th do ...	447	378	374	1,500	4 01
5th do ...	1,025	917	910	1,500	1 64
6th do ...	439	442	414	1,500	3 62
7th do ...	540	419	419	1,500	1 58
8th do ...	743	437	436	1,500	3 44
Totals,...	5,548	4,069	4,017	\$12,000	

The rate per scholar, if the apportionment had been made without reference to districts, would have been about \$2. $\frac{2}{3}$.

A true abstract and apportionment.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, Feb. 26, 1836.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

No. 65.]

Containing abstracts from Academic reports for 1835, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the permanent funds and annual revenue of the several academies from which such reports were received, together with the amount of debts due by them respectively, the number of teachers employed therein, and the amount of their compensation or salary, per annum

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.					No. of books in library.	Revenue.		Debts due by academy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teachers.
	Value of academy lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus & library.	Value of other personal property.	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.		Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.				
First District.											
Clinton,	\$2,000	. . . . .	200	700	. . . . .	450	. . . . .	none,	1	\$480
Erasmus Hall,	8,850	none,	2,146	1,325	1,330	2,430	608	317	7	3,030	
N. Y. Institution for Deaf & Dumb,*											
Oysterbay,	3,000	. . . . .	100	365	. . . . .	. . . . .	13	none,	1	360
Union Hall,	5,060	none,	600	2,250	. . . . .	2,215	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	2,940
Second District.											
Delaware,	1,275	. . . . .	720	5,505	. . . . .	496	319	. . . . .	4	815
Dutchess County.	4,000	2,000	150	none,	none,	2,072	none,	1,266	3	2,172	
Farmers' Hall,	1,000	none,	150	none,	191	450	none,	none,	1	497	
Kingston,	3,500	none,	400	100	250	640	none,	none,	2	975	
Montgomery,	5,500	300	822	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,850	. . . . .	244	5	2,025
Mount- Pleasant,	15,000	none,	8	none,	. . . . .	1,565	700	6,000	5	2,080

* See act, 15th April, 1830.

No. 2—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.			Value of academy lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus and library.	Revenue.			No. of books in library.	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.	Debit due by acct.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teachers.
Newburgh,	5,000	none,	1,000	none,	500	900	200	200	4	\$900					
North Salem,	1,600	.....	250	101	200	410	73	.....	1	410			
Redbook,	1,500	.....	200	100	180	329	10	10	1	425				
Third District.															
Albany,	90,000	1,600	1,636	19,900	349	4,454	1,293	1,000	6	5,324					
Albany Female Academy,	31,342	5,000	1,350	1,400	967	8,239	.....	18,400	14	5,575				
Albany Female Seminary,	7,060	.....	500	500	.....	2,150	.....	1,500	7	2,210		
Hudson,	4,000	1,000	25	50	.....	500	16	500	1	600				
Jefferson,	4,000	none,	704	none,	.....	552	none,	723	3	1,085				
.....	1,500	none,	575	100	450	1,034	none,	none,	3	1,200					
.....	3,100	200	270	4,000	200	694	160	160	2	732					
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	2,773	.....	none,	14	2,732
Fourth District.															
Cambridge Washington,	1,000	1,500	216	1,188	.....	320	115	425	1	419				
Canajoharie,	1,500	.....	25	40	none,	375	.....	43	2	572			
Franklin,	1,200	none,	none,	331	none,	497	282	259	2	847					
Gouverneur,	3,500	none,	none,	none,	.....	548	none,	500	2	754				
Granville,	2,000	none,	100	none,	75	450	none,	30	1	400					
Johnstown,	1,500	none,	100	1,311	60	264	92	none,	2	486					

Plattsburgh,	4,000	700	1,086	1,953	331	1,279	106	1,563	5	1,750
St. Lawrence,	5,500	none,	150	.....	200	737	200	1,100	2	1,000
Washington,										
<i>Fifth District.</i>										
Bridgewater,	1,500	.....	100	50	10	516	.....	240	2	730
Clinton Grammar School,	2,000	none,	none,	none,	none,	300	none,	none,	1	331
Fairfield,	3,000	none,	1,250	.....	650	1,000	none,	none,	6	1,000
Hamilton,	4,000	none,	500	3,600	300	935	250	3,300	4	915
Lowville,	5,000	none,	350	1,950	121	922	136	925	4	923
Oneida Conference Seminary,	16,000	.....	500	5,000	.....	2,079	.....	5,579	8	2,200
Oneida Institute,	20,000	300	400	4,500	700	1,500	.....	8,000	3	3,300
Rensselaer Oswego,	600	700	525	1,200	20	530	50	1,050	2	876
Union,	6,000	.....	165	.....	208	460	.....	1,300	1	544
Utica,	10,000	700	100	663	.....	1,663	35	none,	4	1,575
Whitesboro,	1,200	none,	none,	none,	none,	.....	none,	300	4	
<i>Sixth District.</i>										
Cherry-Valley,	2,500	.....	400	231	.....	563	.....	.....	2	860
Cortland,	3,000	none,	476	3,742	none,	2,122	262	none,	6	2,400
Franklin,	200	none,	1,298	4,335	1,000	234	255	60	1	500
Hartwick,	5,000	600	1,000	18,338	.....	260	1,033	.....	2	1,200
Ithaca,	8,000	2,500	.....	4,261	.....	800	448	2,600	2	1,100
Oxford,	2,600	.....	131	3,088	.....	1,274	216	168	5	1,200
Owego,	4,000	1,950	200	80	none,	1,300	.....	500	3	1,850
<i>Seventh District.</i>										
Auburn,	4,000	2,000	none,	none,	none,	680	112	none,	2	1,000
Canandaigua,	10,000	287	825	18,754	225	2,065	1,056	none,	5	2,200
Cayuga,										
Onondaga,	4,500	none,	200	3,478	.....	474	220	none,	1	630

No. 2—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.				No. of books in library.	Revenue.		Debts due by academy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation, or salary of teachers.
	Value of academy lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus and library.	Value of other personal property.		Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.			
Ontario Female Seminary,	12,000	none,	1,000	.....	330	4,019	.....	5,000	9	4,308
Ovid,	4,000	none,	225	4,421	none,	1,000	309	500	3	1,307
Palmyra High School,	2,000	none,	350	none,	none,	1,315	.....	.....	5	1,400
Pompey,	4,700	.....	200	7,372	.....	657	427	2,000	3	1,000
Yates County,	4,500	none,	none,	none,	none,	1,625	none,	3,500	5	1,600
<i>Eighth District.</i>										
Clarkson,	2,500	none,	.....	4,223	.....	618	255	105	1	.....
Fredonia,	2,000	none,	1,000	1,000	500	733	none,	none,	3	1,425
Gaines,	3,000	none,	20	280	250	450	none,	240	2	691
Lewiston,	3,500	.....	250	7,500	none,	.....	.....	300	5	.....
Livingston County,	5,000	none,	685	5,235	350	1,120	296	none,	4	1,700
Middlebury,	6,000	.....	100	502	.....	952	none,	453	4	992
Monroe,	7,000	none,	76	400	none,	2,617	none,	200	3	2,050
Rochester High School,	3,300	.....	30	450	.....	665	none,	790	2	700
Springville,										
	\$394,967	\$21,337	\$25,873	\$145,322	\$9,947	\$74,121	\$9,531	\$71,368	228	\$84,341

True abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY, Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1835, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the amount of money received from the said Regents for the previous year by the several academies from which such reports were made, with a statement of the manner in which such money was expended, together with a specification of the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation in such academy.

Names of Academies.	Amount received from Regents for the previous year, including bal. on hand (if any) of money before received.	Application of money received from Regents.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)
<i>First District.</i>			
Clinton,	696	Payment of teachers,	Once,..... 14 ds.
Erasmus Hall,	280	Payment of teachers,	" 14 "
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf and Dumb, .....	.....	" ..... 15, April, 1830, Sec. 3 and 4.	" 14 "
Oysterbay,	179	of teachers,	" 14 "
Union Hall,	312	of teachers,	" 14 "
<i>Second District.</i>			
Delaware,	43	of teachers,	" 14 "
Dutchess County,	309	of teachers,	" 7 "
Farmers' Hall,	87	of teachers,	" 14 "
Kingston,	111	of teachers,	" 14 "
Montgomery,	212	of teachers,	" 14 "
Mount-Pleasant,	234	of teachers,	" 14 "
Newburgh,	309	of teachers,	" 17 "
North Salem,	131	of teachers,	" 14 "

No. 3--CONTINUED.

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[SENATE

Names of Academies.	Amount received from Regents for the previous year, including any money received at date of report.	Application of money received from Regents.	How often exercised in composition and distribution, (except families in destination.)
Redhook,.....	\$106 36	Payment of teachers,.....	Once,..... 14 da.
Third District.			
Albany,.....	276 60	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Albany Female Academy,....	740 08	Payment of teachers,.....	Comp. once, 14 "
Albany Female Seminary,....	197 45	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Hudson,.....	132 20	Payment of teachers,.....	Once,..... 14 "
Jefferson,.....	43	of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Kinderhook,.....	157	of teachers' wages,.....	Comp. once, 7 da.
Lansingburgh,.....	34	repairs,.....	Dec. " 14 "
Schenectady,.....	203	of teachers,.....	" 18 "
			" 14 "
			Fem. Comp. once, 7 da.
Fourth District.			
Cambridge Washington,....	96	of teacher,.....	"..... 14 "
Canajoharie,.....	197 03	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Franklin,.....	147 77	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Gouverneur High School,....	205 95	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "
Granville,.....	131 53	Payment of teachers,.....	"..... 14 "

Johnstown,	60	of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Plattsburgh,	291	of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
St. Lawrence,	296	of teachers and insurance premium, .....	"	....	14	"
Washington,						
<i>Fifth District.</i>						
Bridgewater,	99	of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Clinton Grammar School,	31	of teacher, .....	"	....	14	"
Fairfield,	116	of teacher, .....	"	....	21	"
Hamilton,	199	of teachers,	Once,	....	21	ds.
Lowville,	181	of teachers and purchase of apparatus, .....	"	....	14	"
Oneida Conference Seminary,	319	of teachers, .....	"	....	28	"
Oneida Institute,	198	of teachers, .....	"	....	20	"
Rensselaer, Oswego,	105	of teachers, .....	"	....	7	"
Union,	83	of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Utica,	195	of teachers, .....	"	....	28	"
Whitesboro',	123	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
<i>Sixth District.</i>						
Cherry-Valley,	207	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Cortland,	551	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
<i>Females, ..</i>						
Franklin,	182	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	7	"
Hartwick,	345	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Ithaca,	53	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Oxford,	227	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Owego,	133	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
<i>Seventh District.</i>						
Auburn,	200	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Canandaigua,	199	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"

No. 3—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	Amount received from Regents for the previous year including bal. on hand (if any) of money before received.	<i>Application of money received from Regents.</i>	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)
Cayuga,.....	\$56 52	Payment of teachers,.....	Females,.. 14 ds.
Onondaga,.....	289 35	Payment of teachers,.....	Comp. once, 7 ds.
Ontario Female Seminary,...	113 08	Payment of teachers,.....	Once, 14 "
Ovid,.....	269 45	Payment of teachers,.....	" 14 "
Palmyra High School,.....	36 58	Payment of teachers,.....	" 14 "
Pompey,.....	206 21	Payment of teachers,.....	" 7 "
Yates County,.....			
<i>Eighth District.</i>			
Fredonia,.....	279 62	Not stated,.....	" 7 "
Lewiston,.....	204 02	Payment of teachers,.....	" 14 "
Livingston Co. High School,...			
Middlebury,.....	241 82	Payment of teachers,.....	" 14 "
Monroe,.....	40 32	Payment of teachers,.....	" 14 "
Rochester High School,.....	513 78	Payment of teachers,.....	" 7 "
Springville,.....	185 16	Payment of teachers,.....	" 7 "

True abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1895, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the different subjects of study pursued during that year, in the several academies, from which such reports were received.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Academies in which the subjects are studied.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Arithmetic,	In all academies from which reports were received,	
Algebra,	In all academies from which reports were received,	
Architecture,	Rochester, Albany,	2
Astronomy,	In all except 11, (Clinton G. School, Lowville, Cam. Washington, Gaines, C. Valley, Ithaca, Oneida Ins., Pompey, Redhook, F. Hall, Fairfield,)	
Botany,	Hamilton, Whitesboro', Onondaga, Auburn, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Ontario F. S., Springville, Cortland, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Yates Co., Oneida C. S., Redhook, Albany F. A., Granville, Clarkson Clinton Oswego Schenectady, Montgomery. Kingston, Oxford, Jefferson, 30	
Bookkeeping,	U. Hall,	
	boros,	
	Gaines, Springville, Currauld, Fredonia, Johnstown, Monroe, Newburgh, North Sa-	
	lem, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Granville, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Albany, Clark-	
	son, Clinton, Hudson, Oswego, Schenectady, Utica, Montgomery, Kingston, Lansing-	
	burgh, Oxford, Canandaigua, Jefferson,	42
Biblical Antiquities,	St. Lawrence,	1
Biography,	Albany,	1
Chemistry,	In all except 3, (Cam. Washington, Johnstown, Oneida Ins.)	
Composition,	In all as often on an average, as once in 14 days,	

No. 4—CONTINUED.

Subjects

Conic sections,	Cambridge W., Albany, Utica,	3
Constitution, U. S.	Mt. Pleasant, R. Oswego, Washington, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Delaware, Fredonia, Monroe, Redhook, Albany F. A., Granville, Albany, Owego, Utica,	14
Constitution, N. Y.	Mt. Pleasant, R. Oswego, Washington, Whitesboro', Granville, Albany, Utica,	7
Criticism, Elements of,	Washington, Auburn, Delaware, Albany F. S., Albany F. A., Albany, Schenectady, ..	7
Chronology,	Whitesboro', Dutchess, Pompey,	3
Declamation,	In all, (except females,) as often on an average as once in 14 days	
Drawing,	Washington, Lowville, Auburn, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Rochester, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Albany, Owego, Schenectady, Montgomery, Lansingburgh,	15
Dialling,	Albany,	1
English Grammar,	In all academies,	
Evidences of Christianity, ..	Delaware, Ontario F. S., Albany F. S., Oneida Ins., St. Lawrence, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., (see title Nat. Theology),	7
Engineering, Civil,	Ithaca, Rochester, Yates, Albany, Utica,	5
Extemporaneous speaking, ..	Washington, R. Oswego, Onondaga,	3
French language,	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Auburn, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Cambridge W., Ontario F. S., Gaines, Springville, C. Valley, Bridgewater, Cortland Albany F. S., Fredonia, Hartwick, Ithaca, Johnstown, Ovid, Monroe, Rochester, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Granville, Albany, Clarkson, Hudson, Owego, Schenectady, Utica, Montgomery, Fairfield, Erasmus Hall, Middlebury, Canandaigua, Oxford, ..	46
Geography,	In all academies,	

4	Geography, Physical,
5	Geology,
5	Geometry, Plane,
5	Geometry, Analytic,
5	Greek language,
5	Grecian Antiquities,
5	German language,
5	History, General,
5	History, U. S.

2	May,
3	gewater, Jefferson,
2	S.,
3	ntario F. S., Albany F. A.,)
3	ry, Fairfield,
2	C. S.,

In all academies;

45	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Lowville, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Onondaga, Delaware, Springville, C. Valley, Albany F. S., Johnstown, Ovid, Yates, Albany F. A., Oysterbay, Albany, Oswego, Hamilton, Auburn, Palmyra, Dutchess, Gaines, Bridgewater, Fredonia, F. Hall, Clinton, Hudson, Schenectady, Utica, Kings- ton, E. Hall, Oxford, Ontario F. S., N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Granville, * Franklin M., Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Canandaigua, Cortland, Jefferson,
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1	Albany,
4	Hartwick, Oneida Ins., Oneida Con. S., Jefferson,
4	R. Oswego, Monroe, Oneida C. S., Oxford,
4	In all except Albany F. S. and Albany F. A.,
15	Palmyra, Delaware, Fredonia, Monroe, Redhook,
1	Utica,
2	..... (see also Cons. U. S. and N. Y.)
2	Oswego, Union, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Dutchess, Franklin P., Cort- S., Fredonia, Johnstown, Ovid, N. Salem, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Granville, Albany, Clarkson, Oswego, Schenectady, Utica, Mont- gomery, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford, Canandaigua,
28	Albany, Oneida Ins.

1	" (select Rev. Statutes
2	" (crim. & mercantile,)
2	Logic,

28	Levellings,
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* Franklin Am. at Malone, Franklin Co. Franklin Aug. at Pittsburgh, Sweden Co. is represented by F. after its name.

No. 4—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Academies in which the subjects are studied.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Logarithms,	Lowville, Onondaga, Oneida Ins., Yates,	5
Music,	Washington, Lowville, Whitesboro', Ovid, Manlius Rochester, Yates, (and instrumental,)	5
Mapping,	Washington, Auburn, Utica, E. Hall, Fairfield,	18
Mensuration,	Washington, C. Gram. S., Union, Auburn, Onondaga, Dutchess, Oneida Ins., Pompey, Yates, Granville, Oysterbay, Hudson, Utica, Montgomery, Fairfield, Lansingburgh, Oxford, Canandaigua,	5
Mineralogy,	Rochester, Albany, Montgomery, Canandaigua, St. Lawrence, Jefferson,	18
Mythology,	Lewiston,	6
Natural History,	U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Auburn, Delaware, Ontario F. S., Albany F. S., Rochester, St. Lawrence, Yates, Albany F. A., Albany, Hudson, Owego, Utica, Oxford, C. Valley, Palmyra, Oysterbay,	1
Navigation,	Lowville, Whitesboro', Bridgewater, Oneida Ins., N. Salem, Yates, Albany, Clinton, Fairfield,	19
Nautical Astronomy,	Albany,	9
Natural Theology,	U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Auburn, Cortland, Albany F. S., Oneida Ins., N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Schenectady, Oxford, Palmyra,	1
Orthography,	In all, since instructions of 1884, but with different degrees of attention,	14
Philosophy, Natural,	In all,	
Philosophy, Moral,	Canajoharie, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Lowville, R. Otego, Union, Auburn, Palmyra, Delaware, Dutchess, Gaines, C. Valley, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Ithaca, Johns-	

Philosophy. Intellectual,.....	town, Oneida Ins., Monroe, Rochester, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Granville, Clarkson, Franklin M., Owego, Schenectady, Utica, Montgomery, Lansingburgh, Oxford,.....	33
Penmanship,.....	Canajoharie, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Ontario F. S., C. Valley, Cortland, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Ithaca, Monroe, N. Salem, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Oneida C. S., Albany S. A., Albany, Hudson, Owego, Schenectady, Montgomery, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford, Canandaigua, Bridgewater, Dutchess, Franklin M., Jefferson,.....	36
Political Economy,.....	In all academies,	
Painting,.....	Dutchess, Albany,.....	2
Perspective,.....	Onondaga, Monroe, Rochester, Yates, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Owego, Schenectady, Montgomery,.....	9
Physiology,.....	Albany,.....	1
Pronunciation, English,.....	Albany F. A., Kinderhook,.....	2
Reading,.....	In all; (for standards, see schedule of text books, &c.)	
Rhetoric,.....	In all; (for books generally used, see do)	
	In all except	
	Franklin }	
Roman Antiquities,.....	U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Clinton G. S., Palmyra, Delaware, Hartwick, Newburgh, Albany, Clinton, Utica, Montgomery, Kingston, Oxford, Oneida C. S., Farmers' Hall, Fairfield,.....	16
Stenography,.....	R. Oswego, Albany F. A.,.....	3
Statistica,.....	Utica,.....	1
Surveying,.....	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Dutchess, Cambridge W., Franklin P., Gaines, Springville, C. Ithaca, Johnstown, Oneida Ins., Monroe, rescoe, Yates, Oneida C. S., Redhood, Gran	

No. 4--CONTINUED.

True abstract,

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 5.

No. 5.

Containing abstracts from Academic reports for 1885, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or class books used during said year, in the several academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study pursued in said academies.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
Arithmetic,.....	Daboll,.....	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Mount Pleasant, Clinton G. S., Lowville, Auburn, Onondaga, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Gaines, C. Valley, Bridgewater, Hartwick, Johnstown, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Oysterbay, Albany, Clinton, Hudson, Kingston, Lansingburgh.—24.
	Colburn,	Canajoharie, Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Delaware, Ontario F. S., Gaines, Springville, Cortland, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Ovid, Oysterbay, Oswego, Schenectady, E. Hall, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford, Canandaigua.—25
	Willett, D	roe, Redhook, Kingston.—6.
	Smith, Ci	ness, Ontario F. S., Bridgewater, Albany F. S., Albany, Clarkson, Utica, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Whitesborough, Auburn, Delaware, Dutchess, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Newburgh, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., Granville, Oysterbay, Franklin, M., Hudson, Schenectady, Montgomery, E. Hall, Kinderhook, Oxford, Canandaigua, Jefferson.—27.
	Emerson, Ci	
	Babcock, Utica.	

* Franklin Academy at Malone, Franklin county. Franklin Academy at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, is represented by F. after its name.

No. 5.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
Algebra,	Hasler,	Kingston.
	Ruger,	Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Springville.—4.
	Adams,	Canajoharie, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. York, Onondaga, Palmyra, Cambridge, Gaines, Springville, C. V. bany F. S., Fredonia, Johnstown, Ovid, Monroe, Pompey, St. C. S., Redhook, Granville, Clinton, Owego, Schenectady, Monticello, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford.—82.
	Parley,	Redhook, Jefferson.—2.
	Welch,	Gaines.
	Ustrander,	Canajoharie, Ovid.—2.
	Pike,	Washington, Lowville, Monroe, St. Lawrence.—4.
	Davies,	Washington, Newburgh, Rochester, Yates.—4.
	Day,	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Whitehall, Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Gai, C. Valley, Bridgewater, Cortland, Fredonia, Ithaca, Johnstown, Ovid, Oneida Ins., Monroe, Newburgh, N. Salem, Rochester, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Yates, Albany F. A., Granville, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Clarkson, Clinton, Franklin M. Hudson, Oneida, Fairfield, Kingston, 1
	Colburn,	Clinton G. S., Lowville, Auburn, Onondaga, Dutchess, Ontario F. Sem., Springville, Cortland, Fredonia, Johnstown, Newburgh, Yates, F. Hall, Franklin, M., Schenectady, Utica, Fairfield, Middlebury, Canandaigua.—12.
	Bourdon,	Washington, Cambridge, Hartwick, Hudson, Montgomery, Fairfield.—6.

Young, ...	Id.—2.
Hamilton, .	
Lacroix, ..	
Bonnycastle	
Bailey,....	
Ryan,	
Euler,	
Smyth,....	
Herschel, .	
Ferguson, .	
Ryan,.....	
Fowle, ...	
Blair,.....	
Ostrander, .	
Guy,.....	
Blake,	
Keith,	
Voss,.....	
Ewing, ...	
Wilkin, ...	
Burritt, ...	
Botany, Lincoln,...	

Johnstown, Monroe, Oysterbay, Albany, Utica, Fairfield, E. Jefferson.—11.

ysterbay, Clarkson, Utica, Fairfield, Canandaigua.—7.

S.—2.

Lansingburgh.—3.

rence, Lansingburgh, Canandaigua.—4.

Clinton, Lansingburgh, Middlebury.—5.

Ontario F. S., Ovid, Yates, Oneida C. S., Montgomery, Lan-

9.

Albany F. A.—8.

Onondaga, Lewiston, Monroe, Newburgh, Franklin, M., Utica,

11.—10.

2.

Sem., Fredonia, St. Lawrence, Granville, Owego, Cananda-

n, R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Pal-

hastown, Ovid, N. Salem, Oneida C. S., Oysterbay, Hudson,

Kingston, Oxford.—19.

Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Delaware, Ontario F. Sem.,

No. 2.—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which said books are used.</i>
	Beck, Comstock, ... Phelps, Eaton, Bigelow, Parley, Bennett,	Cortland, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Rochester, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., Granville, Clarkson, Clinton, Schenectady, Kingston.—19. Albany F. A. Albany F. S.—2. Jefferson.—4. go.—3. F. S., Cortland, Fredonia, Rochester, Oneida C. S., Albany F. S., Jefferson.—10.
Book-keeping,	Willitt, Hitchcock, ... Preston,	Auburn, Palmyra, Ontario F. S.—3. U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Lowville, Union, Auburn, Onondaga, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Johnstown, Monroe, N. Salem, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Granville, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Schenectady, Utica, Montgomery, Kingston, Lansingburgh.—23. Dutchess. Clarkson.
Chemistry,	Comstock, ...	Palmyra, Dutchess, Ontario F. Sem., ence, Redhook, Granville. Albany, Hud- -18. wville, R. Oswego, Union, Auburn, On- anklin, P., Ontario F. S., Gaines, Spring- Fredonia, Ithaca, Ovid, Monroe, New- Yates, Oneida C. S., Granville, F. Hall, ontgomery, Lansingburgh, Middlebury,

	Jones,	Canandaigua, Jefferson—39. Canajoharie, Dutchess, Albany F. S., Hartwick, St. Lawrence, Owego, Montgome- ry—7.
	Turner,	Fredonia, Utica, Canandaigua—3.
	Silliman,	St. Lawrence.
	Blake,	Washington, R. Oswego, Auburn, Dutchess, Ovid, Kingston, Oxford—7.
	Webster,	St. Lawrence.
	Beck,	Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton, Albany F. A., Albany, Fairfield—5.
	Bryan,	Lansingburgh.
	Eaton,	Onondaga, St. Lawrence, Canandaigua—3.
	Phelps,	Whitesboro'.
	Grund,	Canajoharie.
	Parker,	R. Oswego, Dutchess, Springville, Albany F. S., Fredonia, N. Salem, Kinderhook, Albany, Oxford, Canandaigua, Jefferson—11.
Composition,	Walker,	Albany F. S., Canandaigua—2.
	Dutton,	Utica.
Conic sections,	Bridge,	Cambridge.
	Day,	Utica.
Constitution U. S.,	Duer,	Mt. Pleasant, Palmyra, Fredonia, Albany F. A., Granville, Utica—6.
	Sullivan,	Delaware, Monroe, Owego—3.
	Yates,	Whitesboro', Utica—2.
	Story,	Mt. Pleasant, Palmyra—2.
Constitution N. Y.,	Yates,	Whitesboro'.
Criticism,	Kames,	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
English language, (Grammar.)	Murray,	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Auburn, Palmyra, Dutchess, Bridgewater, Newburgh, N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Albany, Clinton, Franklin, M., Hudson, Schenectady, Fairfield, Lansingburgh—20.
	Kirkham,	Canajoharie, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union,

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
English language, (Dictionary.)		Whitesboro, Auburn Onondaga Lewiston, Dutchess, Cayuga, Oswego, Cortland, Ovid, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Bridge-Valley, Pompey, Yates, Kingston, E. Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Granville, F. Hall, Schen Hall, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford—32.
	Pickett,	St. Lawrence.
	Merchant,	Dutchess.
	Brown,	U. Hall, Ontario F. S., Gaines, Cortland, Ithaca, Ovid, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Clarkson, Owego, Montgomery, Oxford—12.
	Smith,	Canajoharie, Mt. Pleasant, Lewiston, Delaware, Bridgewater, Albany F. S., Fredon F. A., Franklin M., Hudson, Owego, Utica, Montgomery, Lansingburgh—3.
	Webster,	St. Lawrence, Owego, Lansingburgh—3.
	Greenleaf,	Redhook, Schenectady—2.
	Bullions,	Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Cambridge, Albany F. A., Albany—5.
	Flint,	Jefferson.
	Bethune,	E. Hall.
	Putman,	Canajoharie.
	Webster,	Palmyra, Delaware, Gaines, Cortland, Albany F. S., Pompey, Clarkson, Owego, E. Hall, Jefferson—10.
	Walker,	Dutchess, Ithaca, Monroe, Rochester, Franklin M.—5.
	Webster and Walker,	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Washington, Lowville, R. Owego, Auburn, Onondaga, Bridgewater, Ovid, N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Albany—14.
	Worcester,	Rochester, Franklin M., Utica—3.

Evidences of Christianity,	Cobb, Owego. Cobb's Walker, Oxford. Alexander, .. Delaware, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A.—3. Blake, Albany F. S. Paley, Ontario F. S. Wilson, Oneida C. S. Bolmar, Washington, Hamilton, Auburn, Fredonia, Montgomery—5. Levizac, Canajoharie U. Hall, Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Auburn, Palmyra, Lewiston Delaware Cambridge, Sardinia C. Valley, Bridgewater, Cortland, Fredonia, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Granville, Fairfield, Middlebury,
French language, (Grammar.)	Uxton—54. Bauf, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Clarkson—3. Perrin, Cortland, Newburgh, Schenectady—3. Noel & Chapin, Albany F. A., Albany—2. L'Honond, Wanostoch Manesca, .. Dufes, Olney,
Geography,	Ontario F. S., Ithaca, Monroe, Rochester, Granville, Canandaigua—7. Bridgewater, Canandaigua—3. J. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, Union, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Cambridge, Ontario F. S., Gaines Sardinia C. Valley, Bridgewater, Albany F. S., Fredonia N. Salem, Rochester, Pompey, Yates, Keenoon, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Albany Clinton Franklin M., Hudson, Owego, Schenectady, Mont- ng Albany—9. Albany—9. Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Clinton G. S., R. Oswego, Auburn, Bridge-
	Hart, Woodbridge

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	<i>Academies in which said books were used.</i>
Parley,	Parley,	water, Cortland, Hartwick, Johnstown, Pompey, St. Lawrence, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Albany, Schenectady, Fairfield, E. Hall, Lansingburgh, Oxford, Canandaigua—21.
		Canajoharie, U. Hall, Lowville, R. Oswego, Auburn, Onondaga, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Owego, E. Hall, Canandaigua, Jefferson, —15.
Woodbridge and Willard, Maltebrun, ..	Woodbridge and Willard, Maltebrun, ..	U. Hall, Washington, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Albany F. S., Fredonia, Johnstown, Franklin M., Owego, Kingston, Jefferson—11.
		Canajoharie, Clinton G. S., Lowville, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Cortland, Albany F. S., Johnstown, Ovid, N. Salem, Rochester, Pompey, Oneida C. S., Redhook, Albany F. A., Granville, Hudson, Schenectady, Middlebury, Jefferson—24.
Goodrich, ...	Goodrich, ...	N. Salem, Rochester, Albany, Clarkson, Utica—5.
		Oysterbay.
Morse,	Morse,	ess, Albany F. S., Albany, Montgomery—5.
		M., Canandaigua—3.
Smith,	Smith,	a—2.
		chenectady—2.
Hall,	Hall,	Jefferson—2.
		nton G. S., R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, aware, Springville, Cortland, Albany F. S., Ithaca, Johnstown, Ovid,
Lebrun,	Lebrun,	
Worcester, ..	Worcester, ..	
Woodbridge, Comstock, ...	Woodbridge, Comstock, ...	
Eaton,	Eaton,	
Playfair,	Playfair,	

Simpson, Legendre,	Oneida Ins., Newburgh, Pompey, Albany F. A., Granville, F. Hall, Albany, Clinton, Oswego, Schenectady, Montgomery, Kingston, E. Hall, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Canandaigua—31.
	Auburn, Albany F. A., Jefferson—3.
Ryan, .. Grund, .. Walker, .. Holbrook Cambridge Goodrich,	Canajoharie, U. Hall, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Ware, Dutchess, Cambridge, Ontario F. S., C. Valley, Fredonia, Hartwick, Ithaca, Johnstown, Rochester, St. C. S., Clarkson, Oswego, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fairfield, Canandaigua—32.
	M.—3.
Valpy, .. Fisk, . . .	ad, Monroe, Rochester—5.
	ington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Warren, Onondaga, Palmyra, Delaware, Dutchess, C. Valley, Hartwick, Johnstown, Ovid, N. Salem, Pompey, St. Lawrence, F. Hall, Clarkson, Clinton, Franklin M., Hudson, Montgomery, Fairfield, E. Hall, Lansingburgh, Oxford, Ithaca, R. Oswego, C. Valley, Ithaca, Monroe, Newburgh, Kingston, Middlebury—12.
Bullions, Anthon's V Butman, .. Moor, ..	wick, Oneida Ins., Oneida C. S. Redbook, Montgomery, Albany, Fairfield, Lansingburgh—5.
	wick, Utica, Jefferson—5.
	Oneida C. S.—3.
	r—3.

Geometry, Analytic
Greek language,
(Grammar.)

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subject of Study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
Grecian Antiquities, History, General, .	Potter, Wells, Worcester,	[Goodrich's Greek Exercises, Jacob's Gr. Reader, Græca-Majors, and Schevelius', Groce's, and Donegan's Lexicons, are generally used.] Utica Montezumery, Fairfield—3. N.
	Tytler,	Auburn, Albany r. S., St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Utica, Montgomery, Oxford, Canandaigua—9. Canajoharie, Clinton G. S. Hamilton, R. Oswego, Union, Auburn, Onondaga, Lewiston, Delaware, Gaines, Springville, Bridgewater, Albany F. S., Hartwick, Ithaca, Ovid, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Schenectady, Montgomery, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Oxford—25.
	Whelpley,	U. Hall, Palmyra, Ontario F. S., Gaines, Springville, Fredonia, Monroe, St. Lawrence, Yates, Redhook, Granville, Clinton, E. Hall—13.
	Robbins,	N. Salem, Oswego, Schenectady, Canandaigua—4.
	Rollin,	Ontario F. S.
	Parley,	U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, R. Oswego, Auburn, Cherry-Valley, Fredonia, St. Lawrence, Franklin M., Oswego, E. Hall—10.
History U. S.	Irving's Catechism, Grimshaw, Hale,	Albany, Kingston—2. U. Hall. Canajoharie, Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Auburn, Onondaga, Palmyra, Delaware, Dutchess, Gaines, C. Valley, Bridgewater, Fredonia, Ovid, Yates, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Albany, Clinton, Hudson, Oswego, Schenectady, Utica, Kingston, E. Hall, Oxford, Jefferson—29.
	Davenport,	Dutchess.

	Goodrich,	Onondaga, Dutchess, Ontario F. S., Albany F. S., Johnstown, N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Granville, Franklin M., Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Canandaigua—13.
	Parley,	Mt. Pleasant, Ontario F. S., Ovid—3.
	Robertson,	Ontario F. S.
	Willard,	Washington, R. Oswego, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., Oysterbay, Schenectady, Oxford—7.
	Botta,	Ontario F. S.
	Webster,	Cortland, Canandaigua—2.
	Eastman,	Albany.
History N. Y. Latin language, (Grammar.)	Adams',	In all the academies in which the Latin language is studied, one or both of these is used.
	Do Gould's edition,	
	Fisk,	Onondaga.
	Patterson,	Onondaga, Bridgewater.
		[Ainsworth's Dictionary, Jacob's Lat. Reader, Cooper's Virgil, and Anthon's Syl- labus, are generally used.]
Logic,	Hedge,	Washington, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Johnstown, Ovid, N. Salem, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S., Granville, Albany, Clarkson, Owego, Schenectady, Utica, Montgomery, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, Oxford, Canandaigua—22.
	Jameson,	Cortland, Albany F. S.—2.
	Watts,	Washington, Union, Dutchess—3.
	Whately,	Fredonia, Utica—2.
Mensuration,	Ryan,	Oysterbay.
	Day,	Washington, Clinton G. S., Union, Auburn, Onondaga, Yates, Granville, Utica, Montgomery, Fairfield, Oxford—11.
	Bonnycastle,	Utica.
	Hutton,	Auburn, Onondaga—2.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Academies in which said books were used.

Mineralogy,	Ostrander,	Pompey.
	Pike,	Washington.
	Cleveland,	St. Lawrence, Canandaigua—2.
	Comstock,	Rochester, Montgomery—2.
Natural History,	Emmons,	Albany.
	Smellie,	Delaware, C. Valley, Albany F. S., Rochester, St. Lawrence, Albany F. A., Albany, Oswego, Oxford—9.
	Goldsmith,	Yi
	Trimmer,	Al
Navigation,	Comstock,	W
	Parley,	Auburn.
	Bowditch,	Lowville, Whitesboro', N. Salem, Yates, Clinton—5.
	Pay,	Bridgewater, Fairfield—2.
Natural Theology,	Paley,	Mount-Pleasant, Auburn, Palmyra, Cortland, Albany F. S., N. Salem, St. Lawrence, Yates, Oneida C. S. Albany F. A., Schenectady, Oxford—12.
	Butler,	Albany F. S., Oneida Ins., Oneida C. S.—3.
	Webster,	Canajoharie, Washington Clinton G. S., Lowville, R. Oswego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Cortland, N. Salem, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Albany F. S., Oneida C. S.—3.
		Delaware, Albany F. A.
Orthography, (Spelling-Books.)		burgh—22.
	Cobb,	U. Hall, Washington, Lowville, Union, Onondaga, C. Valley, Fredonia, Ithaca, Ovid, Granville, Oysterbay, Franklin, M. Owego, Utica, Oxford—15.
	Emerson,	Monroe.

ay—6.

Philosophy, Nat. . .

[Senate, No. 65.]

ego, Union, Auburn, Onondaga, F. S., Gaines, Spring-
Monroe, N. Salem, Rochester,
Granville, F. Hall, Clarkson,
burgh, Middlebury, Oxford,
best, Utica, Fairfield, Lan-

to

n, Dutchess, Gaines, C. Val-
son, Rochester, Redhook, Al-
mery, Kingston—21.

G

gh, St. Lawrence, Owego—7.
5.

Philosophy, Moral,

wego, Union, Auburn, Dutch-
oe, Pompey, St. Lawrence,
son, Owego, Utica, Lansing-

ady, Lansingburgh—6.

No. 1—Continued.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which said books were used.</i>
Philosophy, Intel.	Wayland, . . . Dymond, . . . Wardlaw, . . . Abercrombie, . . .	Oneida Ins., Montgomery—2. Palmyra. Montgomery. Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Delaware, C. Valley, Bridgewater, Cortland Albany F. S., Fredonia, Ithaca, Monroe, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Al- Schenectady, Montgomery, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Ox-
	Payne, Locke, Stewart, Upham, Watts,	A—2. St. N. Salem. C. Valley, Canandaigua—2. Union, Palmyra, Ontario F. S., Oneida C. S.—4. Canajoharie, Washington, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Bridgewater, Al- bany F. S., Rochester, St. Lawrence, Owego, Franklin M., Kingston, Canandaigua, Jefferson—15.
Pronunciation, (Standards,)	Walker, Webster, Walk. & Webs.	Union, Ithaca, Rochester, Redhook, Albany F. A., Granville, Oxford—7. Delaware. Gaines, Lansingburgh—3. Washington, Hamilton, Lowville, Auburn, Onondaga, Schenectady,
Reading,	Worcester, Bible, Murray,	Unca. Washington, R. Oswego, Dutchess, Ontario F. S., Oysterbay, Clarkson, Franklin M., Kingston, E. Hall, Oxford, Jefferson—11. Canajoharie, Clinton G. S., Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Auburn, Dutchess, Bridge- water, Cortland, Ithaca, Johnstown, Ovid, Newburgh, N. Salem, St. Lawrence,

rd—19.
 ook, Albany, Clarkson, Owego, Schenectady,
 ook, Middlebury—12.
 iga, St. Lawrence, Yates, Albany, Fairfield,
 i—11.

re, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Redhook, Alba-

3.
 anandaigua—5.
 ware, Utica—5.

S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union,
 utches, Franklin P., Gaines, Springville, C.
 ica, Ovid, N. Salem, Rochester, Pompey, St.
 Utica, Montgomery, Kingston, E. Hall, Lan-

locheater, Oneida C. S., Albany F. A., Gran-
 igua—10.
 mopey, Albany, Owego, E. Hall, Jefferson—8.

aida C. S., F. Hall, Albany, Utica, Fairfield,

Rhetoric,

Roman Antiquities

Stenography,

No. 5--CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which said books were used.</i>
Surveying,	Gummere,	U. Hall, Palmyra, Lewiston, Delaware, Dutchess, Cambridge, Cortland, Monroe, F. Hall Oysterbay, Clinton, Utica, Montgomery--13.
Flint,	Flint,	Cannondaga II Hall Mt Pleasant Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Valley, Bridge- lester, Pompey, Hudson, Utica, d, Canandaigua.
Gibson,	Gibson,	Jefferson--33. Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Auburn, Onondaga, Delaware, Dutchess, C. Valley, Reidswater Cortland, Ithaca, F. Hall, Oysterbay, Albany, Franklin M., Lansing- bury, Canandaigua--17. ndaga, Dutchess--3. ld--2.
Ryan's Gibson R.	Ryan's Gibson R.	
Day,	Day,	
Davies,	Davies,	Rochester.
Jess,	Jess,	Dutchess.
Lacroix,	Lacroix,	U. Hall, Albany--2.
Flint,	Flint,	Canajoharie, Lewiston, Onondaga, Canandaigua--4.
Legendre,	Legendre,	Cambridge, Fredonia, Ithaca, Yates--4.
Webber,	Webber,	Utica.
Playfair,	Playfair,	Auburn, Albany F. S., Albany F. A., Canandaigua--4.
Cambridge, ..	Cambridge, ..	Johnstown, Oneida C. S.--2.
Day,	Day,	Onondaga, Granville, Utica, Fairfield--4.
Young,	Young,	Utica.

Trigonometry,

Technology,.....	Brewster, ...	Fairfield.
Teaching, Princi. of	Hassler,.....	Utica.
	Simpson,.....	Auburn.
	Bigelow,.....	Albany F. S., Albany F. A., Albany—3.
	Hall,.....	R. Oswego, Union, St. Lawrence—3.
	Abbott,	St. Lawrence.
	Taylor,	St. Lawrence.

True abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 6,

Containing extracts from the remarks submitted by the Trustees of several Academies, in their reports to the Regents of the University for the year 1835, on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them, and on other special matters, relative to such Academies.

FIRST DISTRICT.

UNION-HALL ACADEMY.—*Emulation.*—The principle of emulation in teaching is now discarded. The student is invited to seek knowledge for its own sake. The annoying practice of changing places during a recitation is thus done away with. If, during a recitation, a student makes any correction, he has the approbation of the teacher and himself. No prizes have been given for some years. If all minds were endowed with equal capacities, without any particular inclination for certain studies, and if all students in the same class entered on the subjects of study with the same degree of knowledge, then premiums might be less objectionable.

Rewards for good behaviour also are not without their difficulties. The constitutional temperament of some, and the domestic education of others, render the line of good conduct not equally attainable by all. Premiums, as well as a rigid system of discipline, may reduce the *body* of the student to habits of Pythagorean obedience and docility; yet what do they avail, if the *mind* has not been reached and subdued.

Examination questions.—Question books are generally used in this institution, when good ones can be obtained. They are supposed to economize time, and direct the student's attention to the more essential portions of his lesson. Nothing but an enlightened experience can render the labor of forming extempore questions from text books thorough and successful. That the student may not run over the responses to his questions by rote, it is intended that he shall be *again* questioned on the answers he may give. The subject matter of the recitation should be broken up into analogies; so that while the questions lead the student to learn his lesson in detail, the teacher may enable him to conceive of it as a whole.

Is it not a defect in our question books, that they are confined to minute questions on the particulars of the subjects of study, so that though the student may be master of a great and undigested mass of facts, yet he may not be able to avail himself of those facts, from an ignorance of their relation and dependency? A few leading and general questions would enable the student to comprehend the scope of any treatise at a moment's thought, and assist him to view it in its different bearings, while another series of questions might lead him over the same in its minutest ramifications.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.—*Elementary studies.*—All the students are exercised in reading and spelling each day. All errors in pronunciation are carefully noticed and corrected, not only those that occur during the regular exercises of reading and declamation, but such also as occur in the ordinary recitations of the scholars, and in their daily intercourse with the teachers.

New departments, &c.—The principal has introduced, during the past year, the study of instrumental and vocal music. The theory of music is taught, and such of the students as are willing to pay a small extra charge, are exercised in singing at regular times. The result has been, that, without interfering with the other studies, a class of young gentlemen and ladies have learned to sing, and now form an excellent choir. The devotional exercises of each day are accompanied by singing.

A course of chemical lectures was delivered during the last term, which was attended by a large proportion of the students.

The academy has been gaining in influence and standing during the last year, and the number of students during the last term has been greater than during any previous term since the establishment of the institution.

About 20 students, who have been members of the academy during the year, are engaged in teaching common schools.

FARMER'S HALL ACADEMY.—*Elementary studies.*—Every scholar in the academy, as well classical as others, is required, as often as once in a week, to attend to reading, writing and spelling. Students define words in connexion with spelling and reading.

NORTH-SALEM ACADEMY.—The business of teaching has been prosecuted during the past year with great zeal and industry, and with results highly satisfactory, in promoting among the students assiduity of application, and securing an elevated tone of scholarship. While the higher branches of education have engrossed the chief attention, the elementary studies have been constantly and systematically prosecuted, and critical accuracy in them has been inculcated as the necessary foundation and the indispensable requisite of practical scholarship. In the prosecution of this department of instruction, the scholars are exercised in reading and orthography as often as three times each week. These exercises are accompanied by critical inquiries and remarks, calculated to bring into view and illustrate the rules of orthography, derivation and pronunciation, and indeed all the principles which compose the philosophy of written and spoken language.

In all the departments of instruction, it is made the principal aim to exercise the sagacity and improve the inventive faculty of the pupil, by proposing such questions and adopting such modes of recitation, as shall throw the pupil upon his own resources to communicate the knowledge acquired from the lesson under discussion, at the same time carefully guarding against overtaxing and thereby discouraging his efforts. Free and patient oral instruction is found

to be the most effectual means of stimulating the efforts and aiding the progress of pupils; and the practice of leading them by inquiries and indirect remarks, to see and correct their own errors and inadvertencies, is found far more conducive to their improvement than more brief dictation.

In imparting instruction in the Latin and Greek classics, the hearing of students read, translate and analyze the grammatical construction of the text, constitutes but a small part of the teacher's task. Allusions to ancient customs, mythological superstitions and philosophical theories, are freely discussed; idiomatical expressions illustrated by introducing comparisons of idioms of different languages, and the peculiar beauties of each author remarked, with a view to enlist the student's interest, and render his task inviting.

Students in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics are required to demonstrate propositions on the black board, and constant exertion is made, by simple manipulations, to exhibit to them ocular illustrations. In the study of Physical and Descriptive Astronomy, we use Burrett and Comstock, and accompany our instruction with actual observations. We consider Burritt's Geography and Atlas of the Heavens, decidedly the best manual we have seen for affording interest and practical instruction in this department of study.

The great point to be attained by students, in order to prosecute with facility the study of Arithmetic, is a habit of understanding accurately and definitely its technicalities. As an effectual means of aiding them in this requisition, we require them, on the recitation seat, to relate minutely the process for obtaining the true result of each example in the lesson, promptly correcting, in their narration, every deviation from arithmetical propriety and accuracy. They are thus taught to talk and think in the language of Arithmetic. We have hitherto used Daboll as a text book, but intend, as soon as practicable, to introduce Emerson's North-American Arithmetic, being convinced, from a thorough examination, that it will prove a superior auxiliary in this department of study. In simplicity, fullness, accuracy and execution, it undoubtedly excels every other work of the kind.

REDHOOK ACADEMY.—Reading is made a daily exercise for all the students, and in addition to this, a critical exercise is had at least every other day. Particular attention is paid to writing and spelling. The students are exercised in spelling at the close of the exercise in reading.

The standard of pronunciation adopted by the principal, is Walker, and particular care is taken by him to correct errors in pronunciation, especially in the critical exercises in reading above mentioned.

The mode of instruction pursued by the principal is, to excite emulation, and to urge the students to exertion by addresses to their reason, rather than their fears.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALBANY ACADEMY.—During the last summer a new department has been established, viz. that of English Literature, and a professor appointed to the same.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The pupils of the academy have been recently much interested on a subject, which has not heretofore received the attention which its importance deserves, that of correct and impressive reading.

This interest has been excited by a course of lectures on *elocution*, with accompanying practical exercises, by Dr. Jonathan Barber of Cambridge, Mass., who has for several years conducted this department of instruction in Harvard University. The lectures embrace a novel and elementary explanation of the science, and the exercises and readings, in which the whole academy has taken part, have not only led to much emulation and effort on the part of the pupils, but also to a very striking and general improvement in their reading.

Dr. Barber's mode of instruction is unquestionably calculated to insure a distinct and impressive utterance, and is not chargeable, as conducted by himself, with any tendency to produce unnatural or affected reading. It is adapted to improve the physical powers of the voice, and to give a distinct enunciation, which are particularly insisted on as necessary preliminaries to the higher graces of expression at which it aims. It involves also an analysis of the meaning and spirit of written language, with a view to its expression by the voice, by which an intelligent and attentive pupil may improve at the same time his powers of criticism and composition, thus exercising an important influence in the improvement of the mind as well as of the voice.

On these accounts, it is considered as highly desirable, that the system should be prosecuted in the future instruction of the academy, and with a view to promote this object, two publications by Dr. Barber, his *Introduction to the Grammar of Elocution*, and the *Grammar of Elocution* itself, have been introduced, and will in future be employed as class books in this branch of instruction. It is hoped that this high accomplishment of an English education will, by these means, be more successfully taught in the institution, and thus be more highly and justly appreciated by the public.

The increased attention to sacred music is unequivocal proof of the importance attached by parents to this branch of education; and the elementary practice upon the alphabetic elements introduced by Dr. Barber, has already produced a decided improvement in that essential point of impressive singing, a distinct enunciation of the syllables—a point so much insisted upon by that able teacher, Mr. Hastings.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.—*Modes of study.*—In the study of English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural and Mental Philosophy, and kindred studies, the principal has pursued a pretty uniform course, and, as far as he knows, somewhat pecu-

liar. The pupils in these several branches, in addition to their regular recitations, are required to read a definite number of pages each day, say five, in each author. He has supposed a diligence and a love of investigation was best secured in some instances in this way.

Originating and writing out questions on some of the above studies, (without reference to any questions in the author,) three or four on a lesson, with a *memoriter* answer is required. The pupils of the class are also admonished that a comparative estimate of scholarship will be made by a comparative estimate of the importance of the questions brought forward. Pupils are instructed at the beginning of the term, that at its close, they must make two faithful accounts of their advancement in the several branches pursued; giving in one for the inspection of the teachers, and carrying the other to their parents.

Versé system.—Each morning a verse of scripture, such as is esteemed most appropriate, is given out to the school. This verse is recited by some pupil called on, the morning after it is given out, and then by the whole school, *una voce*. On Tuesday morning, each pupil is called on to recite, *memoriter*, a single passage from the sermon of the Sabbath preceding, which contains, in his estimation, one of the most important sentiments exhibited by the preacher.

Early morning prayers.—The practice of calling the school together about sun-rise, six or eight months in the year, and attending 20 or 30 minutes to religious exercises, has been proved, in our experience, quite preferable to delaying these exercises till 9 o'clock A. M.

Our exercise in *spelling* and *defining* varies a little from last year's. The pupil now, after carefully reading the orthography and definitions on five pages of Webster's Dictionary, is required as a daily exercise, in addition, to select five words, whose definitions are most important to him, and commit them.

Arithmetic.—Parley's, for beginners, is, perhaps, preferable to any other published; rather superior to Emerson's First Part. Emerson's Second and Third Parts are in high estimation for advanced scholars.

We want much to see a popular system of Anatomy.

Parker on Composition, does not supersede the necessity of instructions from the living teacher, but is admirably well fitted to aid the scholar without aiding him too much. It will also be a great aid to many teachers.

LANSDOWN ACADEMY.—The course of instruction pursued is made as *practical* as possible. Many students from the country stay but one quarter; some fitting for teachers.

The principles of Arithmetic are analyzed and explained on a black board. The principles of Mensuration are demonstrated by means of figures and blocks, &c. Surveying is made practical by going into the fields with the compass and chain. The principles of Trigonometry, as applied to the measuring of heights and distances, are practically illustrated. Frequent lectures on different

branches of natural science are given before the whole school by the principal.

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY—Female Department.—The plan adopted, is one hour's recitation daily for each class in the higher branches of English science and modern languages. Prompt answers to any questions by their teachers, are the tests of the pupils' knowledge, as they are required to give the ideas of their author in their own language.

The classes in Physical Geography, History, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, &c., are taken through the book, reviewing the same several times in one term, which course renders them capable of passing a good examination at the close of the term, in every part of the work studied. Pupils are not permitted to take more studies in a term than they can thoroughly understand.

Walker and Webster are considered the standards of pronunciation. The teachers are particular to correct pupils in their respective classes, and at all times for ungrammatical language or incorrect pronunciation.

It is the intention of the principal to confine her pupils to the elementary studies, till by a thorough knowledge, they are rendered capable of advancing to the higher studies. They are exercised daily or weekly in reading, and in spelling, by writing, dictation, and correcting each other. Friday P. M. of each week is allotted to general exercises, a part of which is reading their own compositions.

Pupils are required to write compositions every week, which are criticised before the class, afterwards corrected by themselves, then submitted to a teacher for further inspection. They are likewise exercised daily in writing impromptu on given subjects, which serves the double purpose of dictation and habitual thinking.

Male Department.—Studies.—A majority of the students are pursuing studies preparatory for entering college. Hence the languages and mathematics are the prominent studies in the school. A sufficient number of young men, however, preparing for mercantile pursuits, surveying, &c., have usually been in the school, so as to render studies necessary for such pursuits an object of attention.

Reading.—Pinnock's Goldsmith's England has recently been adopted as a reading book. One half hour each day is occupied in reading a given portion of the work, upon which a few general questions are asked, that pupils may acquire the habit of remembering what they read. All members of the school take part in the exercise. It is suggested, whether a succession of abridged histories, and for advanced pupils, English classics, would not be as good and often better reading books, and at the same time treasure in the minds of pupils much useful knowledge, but which is seldom obtained. Sets of such works might be owned by academies, and loaned to students for a small sum, to replace lost or injured copies. The books of selections in common use, when once read through, become an old story. They are regarded ra-

ther as instruments, like the letters of the alphabet, to enable those who use them to read other books, than as containing any thing in themselves useful or interesting.

Writing occupies half an hour each day, and is attended to by all the pupils who are not excused by parents or guardians.

As much rapidity is insisted upon in the recitation as is consistent with the thorough understanding of the subject in hand. If the student hesitates or fails in the lesson, he can stop immediately and study it again, and has permission to recite it after the class. The one who does not accept such permission cheerfully, but considers it as a punishment, is supposed to be uninterested in his study. Each lesson is reviewed the following day; the lessons of the whole week on Friday; the lessons of the term at its close.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY, (Malone.)—As a brief outline of our course of study, we would remark, in the first place, that we aim to make all our pupils good readers, and consequently none, however advanced, are excused from this exercise. All read once a day, and are required to understand what they read. Whenever it is discovered that the reader does not understand, or is inattentive to the meaning of his lesson, he is stopped and required to define and explain. The same is done in regard to emphasis, cadence, and other inflections of voice.

We also take great pains to have our pupils well versed in orthography, and always select words for them to spell from their reading lessons, where they occur under all their different modifications. This, together with frequent exercises written upon slates, to be corrected by the teacher, we consider a much better method than that of spelling orally words, as arranged in a vocabulary, isolated, without variation, and often to the pupil without meaning.

Our young pupils are all required to pay much attention to Mental Arithmetic, and are not permitted to cipher, until they can solve not only the more simple questions, but those which are complex, and that readily. Nor is Mental Arithmetic neglected with more advanced scholars, but they are required to demonstrate all arithmetical rules by it, making use of small numbers, which can be easily remembered. We are prepared to recommend Emerson's system of Arithmetic, having tested it during the past year. While studying Mental Arithmetic, our youngest pupils study Hall's Lessons in Geography, and afterwards Olney's, and last, Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography.

We prefer having our scholars tolerably well versed in Geography, Arithmetic and History, before studying English Grammar, believing it to be a waste both of time and money to urge children forward with the hope of making grammarians of them at an early age. We would remark, also, that we require our scholars to read more Latin as preparatory to Virgil, than many academies in this State.

Gouverneur High School.—Several of our students have entered college during the past year; but the indications of the present usefulness of this seminary are most obvious in the number of *teachers of common schools* which it furnishes to the surrounding region, and the increasing standard of their qualifications. Of the students instructed in our school during the past year, 32 males and 14 females have gone out as teachers of common schools; and it is believed that of those educated here during the last seven years, hundreds have been engaged in that employment permanently or temporarily. This institution feels to some extent unfavorably to its prosperity, the extra patronage which the Regents bestow upon the *selected academy* at Potsdam. The superior advantages which that school is supposed to possess, has already drawn away from us several of our most valuable students.

St. Lawrence Academy.—For an account of the department for the education of common school teachers, see schedule No. 11.

In addition to their studies, most of the scholars in the academy have, at least during one term, attended a daily exercise in English Grammar, in which the science has been fully and critically examined.

Several courses of lectures have been delivered on evenings to the whole school.

Washington Academy.—Since the last report, the trustees have established a teachers' department for *educating teachers of common schools*. A copy of the plan of organization accompanies their report. With reference to this subject, the preceptor remarks: Lectures were given semi-weekly on School-Keeping, Rhetoric, and the Globes. The class in this department were examined weekly upon all the branches required to be taught in common schools, together with branches which they were pursuing, with the simplicity and minuteness suited to a class of beginners. There has been a teachers' class in the academy during the fall term for the last four years, and some of those who taught the first year for \$12 per month, are now teaching in the same districts for \$20, and in one instance for \$22 per month. It should be observed, that interesting *topics of general information* are from time to time presented to this class. These topics have been presented to the schools over which the teachers presided; and in numerous instances, parents have confessed that they have received much important and interesting information from their own children."

All the students have been required to take the lectures on *book-keeping*, and have become practically acquainted with the subject by single entry. The greater part of scholars claimed as classical, &c. in the gentlemen's department have been exercised in *extemporaneous debate*. The students are constantly exercised in writing, and a commendable degree of proficiency is observed. Pains are also taken in both schools to correct errors in pronunciation.

Organization of the department for preparing teachers of common schools, established in the Washington Academy, at Salem, Aug. 3, 1835.

1. No student shall be admitted to the teachers' department, until he shall have passed such examination as is required by the ordinance of the Regents of the 18th March, 1828, to entitle students to be considered scholars in the higher branches of English education, nor until he shall have attained the age of 14 years.

2. This department shall be open for the reception of pupils during two terms of four months each per annum, and shall be so arranged as to afford an opportunity to each student of engaging during the winter in the business of instruction.

3. The subjects of study shall be as follows:

1st. The English Language from its elementary principles to the practical use of it in original composition. Under this head is intended to be comprised a systematic and thorough instruction in orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody; the rules of punctuation, use of capitals, abbreviations, &c.; reading, composition, extemporaneous speaking, pronunciation; rhetoric, so far as relates to the structure and philosophy of language, and the history of language so far as it can be ascertained from Webster's and Walker's preface to their larger dictionaries.

2d. Writing and Drawing.

3d. Arithmetic, mental and written.

4th. Book-keeping.

5th. Geography, General History, and History of the United States.

6th. Geometry and Trigonometry.

7th. Natural Philosophy and Elements of Astronomy.

8th. Constitution of this State and the United States.

9th. Such part of the Revised Statutes and the common law as relate to the descent and transmission of property, real and personal; the alienation thereof by deed and will; the powers, duties and rights of executors, administrators and guardians; the duties of town and county officers; and the general nature and division of crimes.

10th. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

11th. The Principles of Teaching.

4. Lectures shall be given by the preceptor from time to time, during the course, on the principles of teaching, and such other subjects connected with the course, as he may be pleased to select. Lectures on the legal subjects of the course shall be given as often as convenient.

5. Any student of the academy may attend the lectures.

6. The entire course shall embrace a period of two years. Such students as have pursued the entire course of studies, and as are found on public examination to be fully qualified to teach a common school of the first grade, and who are of good moral character, shall be entitled to a diploma under the common seal of the academy, and attested by the president of this board and the pre-

ceptor of the academy. Students who have not completed the course may receive from the preceptor, such certificates of their qualifications, as their character and attainments will justify.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY.—There have been more than twenty persons who have pursued their studies during the past year at this academy, preparatory to *teaching common schools*; and in general, most of the common school teachers in this vicinity have attended the academy.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.—As to *modes of teaching*, we can mention nothing specific, without going into great minuteness of detail. The general object of instruction and remark in the recitation room is to be *practical*, in the meaning given to that word by the secretary of the University. Another object is to draw from the student his views of the subject of study in his own language, and to learn him to defend truth by the exercise of his own thought.

For remarks on teachers' department, see schedule No. 11.

HAMILTON ACADEMY.—The suggestions of the secretary of the University, on pages 8 and 9 of the instructions to academies, have been duly attended to during the past year. The trustees have ever considered it highly important that the elementary branches should be strictly attended to, and these have not at any time been overlooked. Webster and Walker are made the standard of pronunciation in the academy.

LOWVILLE ACADEMY.—The elements of Arithmetic are very early inculcated by means of manuscript cards, black boards and the numeral frame. To teach the younger classes to spell and read writing, words are written in large legible-characters upon the black board, where the pupil is occasionally exercised during the day in reading spelling, and defining them, until they are indelibly fixed in the mind. In the higher departments, most of the students are required to read and write every day, and spell from their reading lesson, which they are required to examine very carefully before reading. Some of the most advanced pupils however are exempt from this exercise, except on Saturday of each week, when all the students are required to read and spell, and are examined in all the studies of the week.

Pronunciation of English Language.—Walker and Webster are generally made the standard of pronunciation; but where these are considered erroneous, good use, or that pronunciation given by the best public speakers, is made the standard. The teachers are in the habit of correcting invariably all the errors of the students, not only in their exercises in composition and declamation, but also at recitations or in private and social conversation; in short, in all their intercourse with their teachers; so that every error in orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, committed in the presence or to the knowledge of any teacher, is corrected. And

especially, with those students engaged in translating other languages into the English, unwearied pains are taken to induce them to a right choice of words and phrases; and we are qualified by the principal to state as his firm belief, that since he began rigidly to adhere to this practice, not only his classical scholars, but all the students in the academy have improved in their manner of reciting, and in their style of language, in writing and conversation, beyond his most sanguine expectations, and far beyond what could have been realized in any other way.

It is to be feared that with teachers generally in our academic institutions, the importance of this practice, growing out of the facility with which language is acquired by students so engaged, is not justly appreciated, and that in consequence, in too many instances, instead of a proper use of words, a refined and beautiful language, our ears are constantly saluted with technicalities, provincialisms and ambiguities, forming a style of language better becoming a modern Egyptian, than a graduate of an American academy.

Mode of instruction.—The great desideratum in this institution is to inculcate habits of thought; methodical, definite and intense thought. In all their recitations, the pupils are thrown as much as possible on their own resources, taught to think for themselves, and make use of their own language. An author's answer to a question, *verbatim*, is rarely heard.

School teachers.—No class has been formed for the instruction of school teachers, exclusively, during the last year, though several of the students of the last year are now engaged in schools. Such a class will be organized the present year.

Lectures will be given during the present year as often as once in a week on the different branches of Natural Science.

The trustees solicit the Regents to request the Legislature so to alter or amend the 28d section of chapter 15, of the law relative to the distribution of the Literature Fund, that the distribution of said fund may be so made that each classical student in the State, and not each Senate district, may receive an equal portion of it. The equity and equality of the present mode of distribution the trustees do not discover.

The principal remarks, that from a cursory examination of Emerson's Arithmetic, it is his impression that the 1st and 2d parts are well calculated to improve the mind and strengthen the reasoning powers of the student by induction, throwing him upon himself; and that so far as they extend they are calculated to qualify the student for active business in life; but he fears that the 3d part would lead the student to trust more to the rules laid down by the author, than upon the active energies of his own mind.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The studies in this institution are divided into six departments, forming a systematic and regular course from the branches usually taught in common and select schools to those pursued at colleges and universities. This course, however, is so arranged that any student by remaining at

the institution one session, can have an opportunity of receiving instruction in any branch he may choose. Students may take the whole or any part of the course, and may pursue at one time as many studies as their ability and health will admit. The young ladies receive instruction from the professors of the other departments with the general classes, and they receive from the preceptress instruction in drawing, painting, and such other ornamental branches as are usually taught in female seminaries. Instruction is also furnished in music by an accomplished teacher.

In addition to the above, there is also a primary or juvenile department, divided into two branches: one for boys, the other for girls. To this department scholars are admitted who are too young to enter the regular classes. Lectures are given in each term on natural philosophy and chemistry, accompanied by practical illustrations and experiments. Arrangements are now made for a course of lessons in penmanship each term by a competent teacher.

RENSSELAER OSWEGO ACADEMY.—At the commencement of the last term a class was formed *for the instruction of school teachers*, and about 25 are now engaged in teaching. The effect has been an advance in the wages of teachers; and as the public now demand good teachers or none, there are many vacancies which we have not students to supply. We have been very particular to prepare, as far as we could with our limited means, teachers well qualified for their stations, according to the recommendation of the Regents of the University.

The elementary branches, as reading according to the principles of elocution, systematic penmanship, orthography, including spelling, pronunciation and habits of ready explanation, have been uniformly inculcated. Lectures have been given on the origin and structure of the English language, on Moral Philosophy and on Constitutional Law.

UNION ACADEMY.—Inaccurate pronunciation is corrected whenever heard. Compositions are carefully corrected and criticised in regard to their style generally, the structure of the sentences, the penmanship and the punctuation. All the students, except those considerably advanced in the higher branches, are required to read once a day, and words from the reading lesson are pronounced to them to spell. We frequently allow the student, to read until in our estimation he has made a mistake, by mispronouncing, miscalling, recalling, hesitating, stammering, or by reading too fast.

Between forty and fifty teachers have been instructed in this academy during the past year. A certain proportion of the teacher's time has been devoted to lecturing them in regard to the best mode of communicating instruction, of exciting the interest and attention of the pupils, and of disciplining the mind. Much care has been exercised in giving those who proposed teaching a thorough knowledge of the branches usually taught in common schools. Such students as well as others are required to illustrate,

explain and demonstrate the principles and problems embraced in every branch of study which they attend to.

UTICA ACADEMY.—*Elementary studies.*—All the students in English, both in the higher and junior departments, have exercises daily in reading and spelling, and the classical students on an average twice in each week. All of every description are taught writing on four days in each week. In all of the English departments there are lessons of review in Arithmetic and English Grammar on one day in a week, and in Geography and History on the next, alternately. Spelling by written exercises is taught once a week.

Pronunciation of English.—Particular attention is paid to the correct pronunciation of the English language. In class reading, errors are allowed to be corrected by members of the class, for which, if accurate, successful individuals take precedence in numbers. Worcester's Dictionary is always the standard of decision, as well in English, as in the proper names in the scriptures, and in Ancient History, Greek and Latin Classics, Modern and Ancient Geography. Particular pains are taken to secure an accurate and uniform pronunciation of the proper names in geography and history, and technical names in the sciences. For this purpose no rule has been found of equal value with Worcester's Dictionary and pronouncing vocabularies.

Mode of instruction.—The system and mode of instruction are the same as was reported for the last year; no essential alterations having been found necessary. In some particulars the system has been somewhat extended by introducing more practical application. In surveying, the students were engaged in *land surveying in the field* during the fortnight of October vacation; and in the summer months, parties consisting of twelve or fifteen, were employed for several days, at different times, in *rail-road surveying*, under the direction of experienced engineers. One party under the direction of Mr. Williams, have taken an accurate survey of the River Mohawk, together with a trigonometrical survey of the city of Utica, and a portion of the adjacent valley. Of these surveys they have protracted and finished a handsome map. They have also been taught the use of the theodolite.

One mode of exciting diligence has been introduced during the past year. As a reward for particular excellence in studies or in deportment, by complying with specific regulations and directions, any student is entitled once a week to a letter of commendation, recommending him to his parent or friend for such reward as he shall think proper to bestow. This measure has produced very happy effects.

The whole system of discipline in the academy is intended to produce in the students, *diligence, promptness, accuracy.*

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.—Scholars reported to be classical or pursuing the higher branches of English education, are exercised in reading and spelling, as often at least as twice or three times in

each week, and many of them are reviewing Arithmetic and English Grammar. The Constitution of the United States and State of New-York, are made subjects of study and recitation. I have long considered it as a subject of regret that the youth, particularly in our academies, are so little acquainted with these subjects. Perhaps, however, the Regents may judge that I place too high an estimate upon them. We have for the last six or seven months spent half a day each week in a recitation from Andrew C. Yates' Citizens' Guide; accompanying the recitation with such remarks as were thought appropriate.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ITHACA ACADEMY.—The teachers constantly aim to make the students under their care as accurate and thorough in the subjects studied, as the condition of public sentiment will permit. But owing to an unhealthy state of the popular mind on the subject of education requiring more rapidity from the students in the pursuit of their studies, than can possibly be consistent with accurate learning, the end they wish to attain on this subject is hardly ever attained. There is a constant demand made on them for a hurried, and of course a superficial, education; and the consequence is, that the great object of the Regents in regard to academies, the promotion of a sound and efficient education among the youth of the State, is but very partially accomplished.

The teachers have endeavored generally to induce the higher as well as the lower classes to attend to exercises in the elementary branches of English education, such as reading, spelling, and defining the words and phrases occurring in the portion read for the lesson, and this as often as once a day usually; sometimes once or twice in the week. But it happened not unfrequently that a great degree of unwillingness to engage in these exercises was manifested by some of the higher classes, especially by those students who had arrived at years of maturity, or nearly so; and the repugnance to the study was so great, that the teachers were unable to overcome it. Still a large portion of the students did through the past year and do now attend to this part of education in accordance with the views of the Regents.

Pronunciation.—No part of instruction has been more constantly and carefully attended to than this. False pronunciation is always corrected when it occurs in reading, declamation, and in the ordinary intercourse of the school room, as well in the case of ancient and modern proper names, as in that of the common words making up the body of the English language. The standard of pronunciation used in the academy is Walker; and although the students have not generally learned theoretically the rules laid down by that author, yet these rules in their substance have been brought up to their minds, at the time any error of pronunciation was corrected.

Mode of Instruction.—There is not perhaps any thing very peculiar in the mode of instruction pursued in the academy; but no

definition nor any part of a book studied or read in English, is passed over by the teacher, until he is satisfied that the scholar reciting or reading, understands clearly the import of every word that occurs in each passage. This course the instructors have found to be attended with very happy results. It secures to the student the possession of ideas, as well as an acquaintance with words; enables him to carry away much more permanent and practical knowledge from his lessons and the subject of study, than is obtained in the more common mode of teaching; and prepares him to use language in writing and speaking, in its proper application.

The students, and especially the younger classes, who are studying the ancient and modern languages, are required to write translations once a week instead of original compositions. The instructors have found this to be more encouraging, pleasant and profitable, to the younger students, than tasking them to write original compositions before they could possibly be in possession of ideas sufficient to make a composition that would satisfy or please themselves. In this way they cultivate style from the most perfect models, and prepare themselves to put a suitable dress on their thoughts, and convey their ideas, when they shall have acquired a competent knowledge for the production of original composition.

Subjects of study.—In most cases the choice of studies to be pursued by the students is not left in the discretion of the trustees or teachers; but the youth is sent to the school and required before he leaves home, to pursue certain studies, whether he is in fact competent to pursue them with advantage or not. Such a course is doing justice neither to the teacher nor the student, and frequently prevents the latter from gaining any education at all that is useful to him in the affairs of life. When the teachers are not confined by such requisitions, they always endeavor to direct the student to such branches as are most practical.

OXFORD ACADEMY.—A department for the *instruction of common school teachers* has been more permanently established. For particulars, see schedule No. 11.

Reading, writing and spelling are the daily exercises of the younger pupils. The older scholars who are deficient in orthography, are exercised in spelling four times a week, in addition to the correction of false orthography in their compositions. All the scholars who are not good readers, are required to read in a class every day, and those most deficient twice a day. Errors in pronunciation are corrected as they occur in the ordinary business of the school, and particularly in the presence of the whole school during the exercise of public speaking. The Bible is used as a reading book once a week, by the whole school. Walker is the standard of pronunciation.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

AUBURN ACADEMY.—The mode of instruction adopted by the principal and recommended to the assistant teachers in this academy, is designed to render the school room and its tasks as agreeable as may be consistent with the formation of good habits and the acquisition of sound knowledge. The students are divided into classes, according to their age and studies; and in general prepare their lessons in the same room with their teacher, who renders them such assistance as he may deem proper. When the classes are supposed to have studied their lessons sufficiently, they are called up to the teacher's desk to recite and take precedence according to merit. In Arithmetic for example, a class of six, eight or ten lads have from 10 to 20 or 30 questions in Colburn's Sequel assigned as a task for an hour. When called to recite, those who have correct answers take place above those who have incorrect ones. After the questions assigned are finished, similar ones are given out *viva voce* by the teacher, and the members of the class required to perform them instantly. The lad who gives the correct answer first, goes to the head of his class, and is then called upon to exhibit the method of solution on the blackboard, and to give the *rationale* in his own words.

The same method is pursued as far as practicable in the other branches. In English Grammar the students commence parsing as soon as they have learned the definitions of the article and noun; and continue to exercise their understanding as well as their memories, by progressive lessons in parsing and false syntax, as they proceed in studying the other parts of speech. A similar plan is followed in the Latin, Greek and French languages, as exhibited in Goodrich's Latin and Greek Lessons. But a better plan, it is believed, for younger students, say under ten years, and for others who have not already studied English Grammar, is to begin with interlinear translations, such as Walker's Latin Reader and Osborn's Virgil, and postpone the study of the grammar till the pupil has acquired some knowledge of the pronunciation and meaning of words. This course is more analogous to that we all take with our vernacular tongue, and better adapted to the capacities of youth at least, than the one sometimes pursued, requiring the student to commit the whole grammar to memory before he is taught the use or application of any part of it. Besides, as the acquisition of language is naturally divided into the knowledge of the pronunciation and meaning of words, and the knowledge of their grammatical construction in sentences, it would seem obvious that the student will more readily and cheerfully master these difficulties separately than conjointly.

In reading and spelling, all the students are exercised once—those under ten years, twice a day. Beginners use Bolle's Spelling Book; more advanced children have Hazen's Speller and Definer; and the larger students take Walker's Dictionary through in course. Though all are frequently practised in defining words, yet none are required to commit to memory the definitions from the book.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.—The mode of instruction is essentially the same as before, (except that Arithmetic is sometimes taught by lectures,) i. e. it is *professedly practical*; and how far it is successfully followed may be inferred from the statements of our school commissioners. *Twelve of our students* have this winter gone out *to teach*, of whom the school commissioners affirm, "that they have never before examined a class of young men who so *thoroughly understood* the subjects on which they were examined." Our school is certainly in a more flourishing condition than it has been for several years. The reason why our classical list is smaller than usual, is, that many in this part of the country have exchanged study for *teaching*, or for the hope of *making a fortune in the west*.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY.—Pupils from abroad are required to board in the seminary, unless they can be placed with immediate friends who will watch over them with parental care. It may be proper to remark in justification of this regulation, that the frequent company a young lady would meet in a large village, is deemed incompatible with her best good as a scholar. While mingling much in society, her mind must necessarily be preoccupied, and therefore fails to receive that discipline from her studies which should be the great object of education.

PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL.—No material change has been made in the mode or course of instruction since our last report. Every exertion is made to make all studies practical, and those branches not so are rather discouraged. The primary classes are required to read and spell daily. The authors used are our most popular periodicals, viz: Parley's and the like. These classes are exercised in spelling both by single words and by sentences. All the older and more advanced scholars are required to read and spell half-weekly; the work used is Abbott's Teacher, both for reading and spelling. All scholars in the higher branches of English education have been exercised in grammar semi-weekly.

We have introduced into the school, Duer's Outlines of Constitutional Jurisprudence; and are endeavoring, as far as is in our power, to follow the recommendation of the Regents of the University, for the instruction of teachers of common schools. It is the great exertion of the teachers to learn scholars to *think*, and to give a *practical* education, rather than a *fashionable* one. Lectures are delivered on Philosophy and Botany during the summer term, and on Chemistry during the winter.

POMPEY ACADEMY.—Since the last annual report, the trustees have established in their academy a female department, in which, for the most of the time, they have employed two female instructors. This department has been well sustained, the average number of scholars in it, being about 33.

YATES COUNTY ACADEMY AND F. SEMINARY.—The mode of instruction in this institution is that of familiar lectures. The more

advanced scholars are required to give illustrations of their own, and to apply the principles which they study to common life. For instance, in Plane Trigonometry and Surveying, young men go into the field and apply what they have learned from their books.

The subject of Astronomy, the calculation of Eclipses, &c. receives more than ordinary attention. During the mild season of the year, pleasant evenings are frequently spent in taking observations on the heavenly bodies to find latitude, longitude, &c. In this connexion it may be remarked, that the academy stands in latitude $42^{\circ} 44'$, and in longitude 77° , west from London, found by actual observation. Its site is 295 feet above the level of the Seneca lake, and about 25 feet above that of the Crooked lake.

While attention is paid to the higher branches, the lower are not neglected. Special attention is paid to writing, spelling, pronunciation, &c. The general principles of elocution are daily applied to reading and weekly to declamation.

Some 20 or 30 have been prepared for *common school teachers* the current year, and in the fall especially, we have many more applications for common school teachers than we can supply.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CLARKSON ACADEMY.—The trustees state that the events of the past year have not only baffled their efforts in the cause of education, but deprived their society of some of its brightest ornaments.

This academy was erected under the immediate charge of the Rev. Reuben Nason, a gentleman from Maine, of much experience and reputation as a teacher. The school had but commenced when he was taken from us by death. This occurrence was very soon followed by the death of his daughter, Martha Nason, who as principal of the female department, had given evidence of her superior qualifications for that station. The trustees have since continued the female department only. They have, however, engaged a principal to open the other departments; and they hope to give a more favorable account of the condition of this institution, at the close of another year.

FREDONIA ACADEMY.—The condition of the academy is and has been prosperous throughout the year. The course of instruction has not been materially changed. The trustees can speak with assurance of the happy effects of the establishment and enlargement of the library of the academy, in creating and sustaining throughout this community a deeper interest in the institution, evinced beyond their expectation, by readily filling up a new subscription of \$250, to enable them to make another application to the Regents. Give our youth access to books, useful as well as entertaining books, not the trash of circulating libraries, and many will do much towards educating themselves.

GAINES ACADEMY.—Webster's Dictionary has been adopted as a standard of orthography and pronunciation, and special care is taken in the daily recitations of the students, and at all times by

criticisms and instructions, to accustom them to the correct use of the English language.

LEWISTON ACADEMY.—The main design of the trustees of this institution is to furnish the means of acquiring a *solid* education, although ample provision is made for those who wish to pursue polite learning. Chemical lectures are given during the fall term of each year.

MONROE ACADEMY.—Near the close of the year, the condition of the academy met with its greatest and only important change, by the death of its principal. Equally beloved by students and parents, for the mildness of his government and the efficiency of his instruction, his loss could not but deeply affect the interests of this institution. It seems, however, under the auspices of his son, who assisted him in the male department the past year, gradually to be recovering from the shock it received, and to offer the prospect of becoming as flourishing as before.

The mildness and efficacy of the system of government and instruction pursued in this institution during the past year, have been such as to elicit the highest approbation of its friends and patrons. Discarding the *rod* and *ferule*, the instructors have thought that their dignity, as well as good order among the students, could best be preserved by uniting courtesy with firmness in their treatment of those under their charge.

But one punishment has been prescribed, and that was suspension for a season of the delinquent from the benefit of the institution. So effectual has this mode of government been found, that during the whole year it has not been necessary for the preservation of good order to dismiss a single scholar. The success hitherto attendant upon this management of young gentlemen and ladies, evidences to our minds at least, that it is much the best method to give students some degree of importance in their own eyes, to make them sensible that they are considered as having a knowledge of propriety of conduct, as well as possessing a desire for their own intellectual advancement. It is deemed that the distance between instructor and pupil, by some considered so necessary to the preservation of good order, rather defeats than attains the object for which it is proposed.

With regard to the method of instruction, it may be observed, that it is strictly analogous to that of the government. The students are encouraged to propose questions to their teachers on all points in their studies difficult to be understood. The recitations are intended, not merely for ascertaining the student's proficiency, but more especially as seasons for explanatory remark on the part of the instructors. In Geometry, for instance, instead of hearing the pupil from the plates repeat what he can recollect of a proposition, as is not unfrequently done in some of our colleges, the instructor calls upon the student to draw upon a black board the diagram, in such a manner as will render the proposition susceptible of demonstration, and then to proceed with the solution in

the simplest manner that presents itself to his mind. In case of failure on the part of the student, the instructor runs through the demonstration in the simplest manner possible.

Once a fortnight, all the students sufficiently advanced are required to present compositions for the perusal and remarks of the instructors. At stated times, these productions are read by the students before the school. One subject is proposed to the whole, thereby preventing much of the plagiarism usual when each student selects his own subject.

In the male department, the subject of elocution is attended to two hours every week, at which time all of sufficient age and advancement are required to declaim. Remarks are then made by the instructors upon the speakers individually, and upon elocution in general. It is usual, also, for the instructors themselves to give specimens of public speaking from the rostrum, for the guidance of the students.

Many young gentlemen and ladies during the past year have qualified themselves in the branches requisite in teaching common schools. About 30 have been thus qualified, a large porportion of whom, we are informed, are now engaged in instruction within the precincts of this town and those which are adjacent.

Particular attention has been paid to the elementary branches of reading and spelling, in which the pupils have been carefully exercised, as often at least as four days in each week, throughout the year. Penmanship has been attended to one hour every day, except Saturday, by all, except some few, whose chirography was deemed by their instructors as unexceptionable.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.—The elementary English studies are carefully taught in all the departments, excepting only orthography in the classical departments. Strict attention is also paid to the correct pronunciation of the English language, according to Walker's standard of pronunciation.

No modes of instruction are more characteristic of this institution, than the thorough drilling system pursued throughout. The aim is to make thorough scholars; and this is accomplished by multiplying examples, by ocular illustrations, and in Natural History especially, by extensive analysis and examination of specimens. The systems of Lancaster and Bell, though pursued for a time after the first establishment of the school, were laid aside and abandoned some time since, by common consent. The trustees flatter themselves that this institution will continue to merit more and more the kind patronage of the Regents and of the public, and to equal in usefulness and reputation any similar institution in the State.

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.—Particular attention is paid to reading, writing and pronunciation, by all the classes, the highest as well as the lowest. During the summer term, the trustees offered gratuitous tuition to one student from each of the towns in their county, provided they were of good character and had the requisite

qualifications to teach a common school, and would pledge themselves to teach such school this present winter in the county, if an opportunity offered; but only five applications were made and accepted. It is the intention of the trustees to make the same offer the next summer term, with a view to encourage a more thorough education among common school teachers.

True extracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

No. 23.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic reports for 1885, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the various prices charged for tuition in the several Academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study pursued in such Academies, and also a statement of the average price of board in each Academy, or in its vicinity.

Names of Academies.	Average price of board.	Subjects of study.	Prices charged.
Clinton,	\$1 75	First District. Languages and higher branches of English, per qr.	\$5 00
Erasmus-Hall,	2 50	All other branches, Elementary branches, per quarter, from do with arithmetic, Eng. grammar & geography, Algebra and geometry, History, trigonometry, &c., Classical studies, Music; piano forte, French, Reading and writing, English grammar and arithmetic, Geography, Classical studies, Reading and writing, per term 23 weeks, English grammar, with above, Arithmetic, Geography,	3 00 \$2 50 to 3 00 3 50 4 00 5 00 4 50 to 10 00 15 00 5 00 1 50 2 00 3 00 5 00 6 00 7 00 8 00 10 00
Oysterbay,	1 75 2 00		
Union Hall,	2 00 2 50		

No. 7—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	Subjects of study.	Prices charged.
Delaware,	\$1 50	Mathematics, book-keeping & classics, with above, pr term 23 we.	\$14 00
Dutchess County,	1 75	French and ot	
Kingston,	1 75	do with classics, each \$8,	
Farmers' Hall,	2 25	Second District.	
	1 75	Every branch,	0 25
		Extra, music and use of instrument,	18 00
		Classical department,	8 00
		English	4 00
		Elementary English branches,	8 00
		Higher " and languages,	10 00
		Latin and Greek,	5 00
		Higher branches English,	8 00
		Reading, writing, arithmetic and geography,	2 00
Montgomery,	1 25	Introductory department,	0 00 to 2 50
	1 75	Junior,	3 50 to 4 00
		Senior,	5 00
Mount-Pleasant,		Not stated.	
Newburgh,	2 00	English branches,	3 50
North-Salem,	2 50	Classics and mathematics,	5 00
Redhook,	1 00	Tuition,	2 00 to 5 00
	2 00	Male department,	2 00 to 5 00
		Female "	2 00 to 4 00
		Third District.	

			No. of	
Albany,	-3 00	Classical department,.....	6 00	"
		English education, general science, mathematics,.....	6 00	"
		Elementary department,.....	4 00 to 5 00	"
		French, extra,	3 00	"
Albany Female Academy,		Sixth or lowest department,.....	3 00	"
		Fifth, \$4; fourth, \$5; third, \$6; second, \$7, and first dept	6 00	"
		French, \$5 per qr. extra,		"
Albany Female Seminary,		First or lowest department,.....	3 00	"
		Second, \$4; third, \$5; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$7, and sixth,....	3 00	"
Hudson,.....		Not stated.		
Jefferson,.....		Not stated.		
Kinderhook,	1 50	Language and mathematics,.....	5 00	"
	1 75	Higher English branches,.....	4 00	"
		Common "	3 00	"
		French,	5 00	"
		Music,	6 00	"
Lansingburgh,	2 00	Reading and orthography,	2 00	"
		Writing, geography and grammar, with above,	3 00	"
		Higher English branches, "	4 00	"
		" " and classics, "	5 00	"
Schenectady,		Female department, elementary branches,.....	3 50	"
		Higher " " each,.....	1 00	"
		Chemistry and botany, each,	3 00 & 5 00	"
		Drawing and painting in water colors,.....	7 00	"
		Oil painting, \$8; music, \$10.		
		Male department, English branches,.....	5 00	"
		Classical studies,	6 00	"

No. 7—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	<i>Av. price of board.</i>	<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Prices charged.</i>
Cambridge Washington, . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Fourth District.</i> Classical and higher English branches, per ann.	\$20 00
Canajoharie,	1 25	Minor branches,	12 00
	1 50	Reading, writing and arithmetic, per term 14½ weeks,	3 00
		Grammar, geography or history added,	3 00
		All studies of a higher grade,	5 00
Franklin,	1 50	Common branches, students under 9 years, per year,	6 00
		“ from 9 to 12 years,	9 00
		“ over 12 years,	12 00
Gouverneur, . . . . .	. . . . .	Languages and higher branches,	13 50
		Primary branches, with grammar, geography, and arithmetic, for young scholars, per qr.	3 00
		Same for older students,	4 00
		Classics and higher branches English,	5 00
		(Terms of 4 months appear to be intended by above quarters.)	
Granville,	1 50	Classics and higher English branches, per qr.	4 00
		Lower studies,	3 00
Johnstown,	1 50	Classics and higher English branches, per term 4 mos.	6 00
		Arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.,	4 00
		“ with any one	
		of higher English branches,	5 00
		Primary branches,	3 00
St. Lawrence,	1 00	Common English branches and classics,	4 00

Washington,	1 25	Higher English studies,	"	"	5 00
		French, extra, \$1.50,	"	"	20 00
	1 25	Classics and higher branches English,	per year,	"	12 00
		Other studies,	"	"	40 00
		Music, extra,	"	"	
<i>Fifth District.</i>					
Bridgewater,	1 00	Greek and Latin,	per qr.	"	4 00
	1 50	Chemistry, English higher branches and mathematics,	"	"	4 00
		History,	"	"	3 00
		Lower	"	"	2 50
		French, drawing and painting, \$5,	"	"	
		Music and use of piano, \$10.	"	"	
Clinton Grammar School, ..	1 25	Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	"	"	3 00
	1 50	Higher English branches,	"	"	4 00
		Latin and Greek,	"	"	5 00
	1 25	Grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c.,	per ann.	"	9 00
		All other studies,	"	"	15 00
Fairfield,		Latin, Greek and French,	"	"	16 00
	1 25	Higher English branches,	"	"	12 00
Lowville,		Common	"	"	6 00
	1 50	Common branches English,	per qr.	"	3 00 to 4 00
		Higher	"	"	5 00
		Primary department,	"	"	1 25 to 1 50
		Extra, music, \$5; French, \$4,	"	"	
Oneida Conference Sem'ry,	1 63	Common English branches,	"	"	3 00
		All other studies,	"	"	5 00
		Primary department,	"	"	1 00 to 2 00
		Lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, per course, \$1.50, ..	"	"	

No. 7—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	<i>Av. price of board.</i>	<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Prices charged.</i>
Oneida Institute,.....	1 00	All studies,..... per ann.	\$22 00
Rensselaer Oswego,	1 25	All students under 10 years, per term 4 mos.	3 75
		All other students,..... "	5 00
Union,	1 25	Common English branches, per year,	16 00
		Higher " and classics,..... "	20 00
Utica, .....	.....	Classics and higher English branches, per yr.	6 00
		Other English studies,..... "	4 00 & 5 00
Whitesboro',.....	1 25	Male department, all studies,..... "	6 00
	1 75	Female " common English branches,..... "	3 50
		" " higher "..... "	6 50
		Extra, Greek or Hebrew, \$4; French, \$5, "	
		Drawing, \$8.	
		<i>Sixth District.</i>	
Cherry-Valley, .....	.....	Not stated.	
Cortland,	1 75	Classics, French, Eng. higher branches & mathematics, p. term 15w.	5 00
		Lower English branches,..... "	3 75
		Extra, music, \$10; use of piano, \$2, "	
		All studies,..... "	5 00
Franklin,	1 50	Not stated.	
Hartwick, .....	.....	Classics and higher English branches, per year,	20 00
Ithaca,	1 50	Elementary "..... "	16 00
		Common branches English,..... per term 15w.	3 66
Oxford,	1 50	Higher "..... "	4 33

Owego,	1 50	Mathematics and languages,	"	5 50
		Juvenile department,	per qr.	2 00
		Common English-branches,	"	3 00
		Other studies,	"	4 00 to 5 00
Seventh District.				
Auburn,	1 00	Reading and spelling,	per term 4 mo.	2 66
	1 50	Minor classics and elementary English branches, students under 12 years,	"	4 00
		Classics and higher English branches,	"	5 00
Canandaigua,		Primary department,	per qr.	2 50
		Higher "	"	4 00
		Extra, French or Spanish, \$2.50,	"	
Onondaga,	1 00	Primary department,	"	1 50 to 2 00
	1 50	Ordinary English studies,	"	3 00
		Classics and higher English studies,	"	4 00
		Natural sciences, extra,	"	2 00
Ontario Female Seminary, ..	2 00	Whole English course,	per year,	30 00
		French, Spanish and Latin, each,	"	15 00
		Drawing, \$16; music, \$20; use of piano, \$8,	"	
		Primary department,	"	16 00
	1 75	Elementary English branches,	"	12 00
Ovid,	2 00	" " with geography & globes,	"	14 00
		Rhetoric and higher English branches,	"	16 00
		Languages and mathematics,	"	18 00
Palmyra,	1 25	Primary branches,	per qr.	3 00
	2 00	English higher branches, with Latin and Greek,	"	5 00
		Either of the above, with French or Spanish,	"	8 00
		French or Spanish, \$5; drawing or painting, \$5,	"	

No. 7—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	<i>Av. price of board.</i>	<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Prices charged.</i>
Pompey,	1 50	Music, \$12.50, per qr. Classical and higher English branches, (sup. to be for term 23 wee. Other branches, " Music on piano, " English department, per qr. Latin and Greek, " French, with English studies, " Music, \$6; use of piano, \$2; extra.	\$4 00 3 00 3 00 \$3 00 to 5 00 3 00 5 00 to 7 00
Yates County,	1 25 1 75	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00
Clarkson,	1 50	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00
Fredonia,	1 50	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00
Gaines,	1 50 2 00	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00
Lewiston,	1 50	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00
Middlebury,	1 50	Elementary studies, per term 4 mo. All others, " Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, " Common English branches, per qr. Higher Languages, mathematics and book-keeping, " Primary department, per term 4 mo. English Ladies classical department, " Gentlemen's Common English branches, per qr. Higher Extra, music, \$10; drawing, \$3, " Classical department, "	2 50 4 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 2 00 4 00 5 00 6 00 4 00 5 00 4 00

SCHEDULE No. 8,

Containing a statement of the proceedings of the Regents of the University, in relation to the appropriation of money, for the purchase of books and apparatus, for the use of academies; with a list of academies applying for and receiving such appropriation.

CIRCULAR

From the Regents of the University.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held on the 1st day of May, 1835, the following ordinance was adopted.

The Regents of the University having been empowered by an act of the Legislature, "*relating to the distribution and application of the revenues of the Literature Fund,*" passed April 22, 1834, to assign, in their discretion, to the several academies and schools subject to their visitation, certain parts of said revenue, not exceeding \$250 a year to any one of said academies and schools, to be applied to the purchase of text books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, for the use of such academies and schools, subject to such rules and regulations as the said Regents shall prescribe.

And it being provided by the said act, that no part of the moneys so to be assigned to any academy or school, shall be actually paid over to them, unless their trustees shall "*raise and apply an equal sum of money to the same object,*" (which said provision, according to the decision of the Regents heretofore made thereon, requires said sum to be raised from sources other than the corporate funds already possessed by said academies and schools:)

And the Trustees of sundry academies, in compliance with a resolution of the Regents of the 25th of April, 1834, having signified their intention to raise and apply certain sums of money for the purposes contemplated by said act, in case they receive from the Regents an equal sum of money to be applied for the same purposes; but no evidence having as yet been presented to the Regents, that the said sums of money so intended to be raised and applied by the said trustees, have been actually raised, or secured to be raised in the manner required by the said act; and the trustees of some of said academies in declaring their intention to raise said sums of money, having acted on the presumption that the same might be raised by an appropriation out of their existing corporate funds, which is contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act as understood and adjudicated by the Regents:

And it appearing to the Regents to be intended by the said act, that the books and apparatus to be purchased as therein contemplated, should be approved of by them:

Be it therefore ordained by the Regents of the University,

First, That no part of the revenue of the Literature Fund, to be assigned to any academy or school for any of the purposes contemplated by the said act, shall be paid over to such academy or

school, until the trustees thereof shall certify and declare under their corporate seal, that the money required by said act to be raised and applied by them for the same purposes, has been raised by contribution, donation, or from other sources independent of their own corporate property: That the same has been actually paid to their treasurer, or satisfactorily secured to be paid to him on demand therefor, to be applied for the purposes above mentioned, designating said purposes by specifying the particular books, maps and articles of apparatus proposed to be purchased by them.

Second, Whenever (but not oftener than once a year, and during the annual session of the Regents,) the trustees of any such academy or school shall present to the Regents the certificate required by the preceding section of this ordinance, the Regents will, in case such certificate, or the matters therein contained be satisfactory to them, appropriate out of the revenue of the Literature Fund set apart for that purpose, (being the excess of said revenue over \$12,000) so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose, after first satisfying and paying thereout the appropriation already made by them for the support of the departments for educating teachers of common schools established in certain academies, a sum of money equal to what shall appear from such certificate to be raised for the purposes therein specified, (but not exceeding the amount allowed by said act,) to be applied to the purchase of such books, maps and articles of apparatus as shall be specified in such certificate, or to the purchase of such other books, maps and articles of apparatus, as the Regents shall designate and direct to be purchased in lieu thereof, or of part thereof; notice of the articles so to be designated and substituted, being given to the said trustees.

Third, Whenever any appropriation shall be made by the Regents pursuant to the provisions contained in the last preceding section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the chancellor and secretary of the university to certify the same to the Comptroller of the State, that the same may be paid by him according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Fourth, The secretary shall cause this ordinance to be printed, and copies thereof to be sent to all the academies and schools in the State, subject to the visitation of the Regents.

A true copy.

GIDEON HAWLEY,

Secretary of the University.

The following is a list of the names of the several academies which have made application to the Regents of the University, for money to be applied to the purchase of books and apparatus, with the appropriation made therefor, by the Regents.

Names of Academies making application.	Date of application.	Amount of money applied for.	Amount appropriated on such application, being equal to amount raised.
Erasmus Hall Academy,	Jan'y, 1835,	\$250	
Oyster Bay, "	"	100	
Montgomery, "	"	50	
Mount-Pleasant, "	"	250	
Albany Female, "	"	250	\$250
Gouverneur High School,	"		
St. Lawrence Academy,	"	250	150
Bridgewater, "	"	40	
Hamilton, "	"	{ Enough to purchase surveyor's compass, &c.	
Lowville, "	"	\$112	112
Seminary of Oneida and Genesee Conference,		{ Trustees say they will appropriate as much as they receive, &c.	
Cortland Academy,	"	\$250	
Ithaca, "	"	250	
Ovid, "	"	250	20
Palmira, "	"	250	
Albany Female Seminary,	June, 1835,	250	250
Clarkson Academy,	"	250	250
Fredonia Academy,	"	250	250
Jefferson, "	"	250	250
Renselaer Oswego,	"	250	250
Utica, "	"	250	250
Springville, "	Jan. 1836,	250	
Albany Academy,	"	250	
Oneida Con. Sem'y.,	"	100	
Gaines Academy.	"	250	

A true statement.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Exhibiting the result of observations made at one of the Colleges, and at several Academies in the State, on the variation of the Magnetic Needle.

Name of College and Academies.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Magnetic variations.	When observed.
Geneva College,.....	42° 52'	75° 05'	3° 49' 08" W	October 1, 1833.
Academies.				
Albany,.....	42 39	73 44	0 40 00 W	October, 1834.
Auburn,.....	42 55	73 28	3 43 00 W	October 25, 1833.
Clinton,.....	41 00	72 19	6 08 00 W	November 5, 1834.
Erasmus Hall, {	40 37	73 58	4 25 00 W	October, 1834.
			4 45 00 W	" 1835.
Johnstown,.....	43 00	74 23	6 02 00 W	November 24, 1818.
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	42 55	75 51	3 25 00 W	October 31, 1834.
Oxford,.....	42 28	75 33	3 51 45 W	October 9, 1834.
St. Lawrence,.....	44 40	75 01	7 25 00 W	October 14, 1835.
Union-Hall,.....	40 41	73 58	4 00 00 W	October 21, 1835.
Utica,.....	43 06	75 13	4 10 00 W	October, 1834.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 10.

Minutes of the proceedings of the meeting held by the principals of the academies selected by the Regents of the University of New-York, in which to organize departments for the education of teachers of common schools, convened at the capitol in Albany, September 1st and 2d, 1835.

The following gentlemen were present, viz:

William H. Campbell,	Erasmus Hall,	1st District.
Jacob C. Tooker,	Montgomery Academy,	2d do
Silas Metcalf,	Kinderhook, do	3d do
Asa Brainard,	St. Lawrence, do	4th do
David Chassell,	Fairfield, do	5th do
Merritt G. McKoon,	Oxford, do	6th do
Henry Howe,	Canandaigua, do	7th do
	Middlebury, do	8th do

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Chassell chairman, and Mr. Howe secretary. The circular of the committee of the Regents of the University calling this meeting, was read by the chairman.

It was resolved to proceed to the discussion of the subjects of study embraced in the report of the Regents of the University, organizing the departments for the education of school teachers.

Each member of the convention named the Text Books adopted in the teachers department in the institution under his charge, and explained the mode of instruction in each branch. After comparing the Text Books used, a great degree of uniformity was found to exist: and moreover, in the opinion of the convention, it was deemed inexpedient to decide upon any particular authors as Text Books to be permanently used in the institutions here represented.

The following catalogue embraces the books recommended by this meeting, to be purchased by the Regents of the University, as books of reference for the teachers' department.

CATALOGUE.

No. 88.]

Subjects of Study.	Text Books used.	Books of reference in the Library.
English language, ..	Murray's, Kirkham's & Gould Brown's Grammar	Webster's Philosophical Grammar, Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, Harris' Hermes.
Arithmetic,	Adams's, (new) Smith's, Emerson's Series, Colburn's do	Bennett's Mercantile Arithmetic, Hassler's, Dewey's, Pike's.
Geography,	Woodbridge's Elements	Woodbridge's and Willard's Ancient and Modern, Malte Brun, and Babi.
Drawing,	Fowle's,	Peale's Graphics.
Book keeping,	Preston's and Bennett's,	
History, U. S. and State of N. Y.	Irving's Columbus, (abridged,) Goodrich's U. S. Webster's do	Irving's Life of Columbus, 8 vo. Marshall's Washington, Morse's America, Bev. Botta's America, Sparks' American History.
General History, ..	Whelpley's, Tytler's & Worcester's,	
Rhetoric,	Jamieson's, Whateley's, Blair's & Newman's,	Blair's, 8 vo. Kame's Elements, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Burke on the Sublime, Allison on Taste, Newman's Rhetoric.
Mathematics, Algebra,	Day's, Colburn's, and Bonnycastle's,	Yale College Mathematics, Hutton's do. Bourdon's Algebra, by Davies, Cambridge Mathematics.
Surveying,	Gummere's and Flint's, Gibson, Gummere.	
Philosophy, Nat..	Comstock's, Jones' and Olmstead's, abridged,	Olmstead's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8 vo. Cambridge Course of Philosophy.
Chemistry,	Comstock's, Turner's, Jones' and Conversations on Chemistry, ..	Silliman's Chemistry, 2d edition, Parke's Chemical Catechism, Bigelow's Technology, Beck's Chemistry.

CATALOGUE—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of Study.</i>	<i>Text Books used.</i>	<i>Books of reference in the Library.</i>
Astronomy,.....	Wilkins', Burnett's Geography of Heavens,	Ferguson's Astronomy, Burnett's Geography of the Heavens, and Wallace on Globes.
Mineralogy,.....	.....	Cleaveland's Mineralogy.
Philosophy, Moral,	Wayland's Moral Science, Abercrombie's,	Parkhurst's, Paley's, Wayland's, (large work.)
Philosophy, Intel..	Abbot's, Abercrombie's	Locke, Reid on the Mind, Stewart, Brown, Upham.
Principles of teaching,	Abbott's Teacher, and Hall's Lectures,....	Letters to a Student in the first stages of education, Elementary Principles of Education, by Spurzheim,

Books of references for Library.

Lectures on School Keeping, by Emerson Davis.
 Lectures before American Institute, (whole series.)
 The Student's Manual, by Rev. J. Todd.
 Historical description of the first Public School in Hartford, Ct.
 Babington on Education.
 Education of Children while under the care of parents, by John Hall.
 Grimke's Reflections on the objects of Science, &c.
 Young Man's Guide.
 Wood's Account of Edinburgh Sessional School.
 Cousin's Report on Schools in Prussia.
 Taylor's District School.
 School-master's Friend and Committee-man's Guide.
 Annals of Education and Journal of Education.
 Abbott's Teacher.
 Teacher's Guide; Strickland on Popular Education.
 Edgeworth on Practical Education.

Miscellaneous Works for Teacher's Libraries.

Silliman's Journal of Science, (whole series.)
 Constitution of the States.
 Treasury of Knowledge.
 Library of Useful Knowledge.
 Johnson's large English Dictionary.
 Webster's, do
 Crabbe's Synonymes.
 Lampriere's Historical and Biographical Dictionary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the studies taught in the Teachers' Department should be pursued to the following extent, in order to entitle the members thereof to a diploma, viz: Through the text books on the studies prescribed, now used in this department in our schools, or others equivalent to the same; in Geometry, only through the first six books of Playfair, or what shall be deemed equivalent in other authors.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Regents of the University, to add to the present list of studies prescribed in the Teachers' Department, the study of Algebra, through simple and quadratic equations, and ratio and proportion.

Resolved, That in order to render the evidence of qualification uniform, and more acceptable to the young men who shall have completed the prescribed course of study, diplomas from an engraved plate are deemed important.

Resolved, That a work containing the Constitution of New-York and that of the United States, together with those parts of the Revised Statutes to be studied by the class of teachers, accompanied with explanatory notes, is very desirable.

Resolved, That as principals of the academies selected for the education of school teachers, we regard our situation as one in-

volving very great responsibility; and we pledge ourselves to the Regents of the University, that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to secure, in its practical results, the advantages of the system prescribed in their report.

DAVID CHASSELL, *Chairman.*

HENRY HOWE, *Secretary.*

A true copy.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 11.

Containing abstracts from the special reports for 1835, made by the several Academies in which departments for the education of common school teachers have been established, exhibiting a full account of the progress and condition of said departments.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY,

Established at Flatbush, in the First Senate District.

The trustees represent that they received from the Regents, \$400 for the support of the department, and \$184 for the purchase of apparatus, &c. They agreed to pay the principal of the academy \$400, and he obligated himself to teach all students, not exceeding 15, for that sum, to find the necessary assistants and pay the contingent expenses. They also agreed to pay him \$5 per quarter for every additional student; \$100 have been paid to the principal, and \$65.25 expended for apparatus. "As an inducement for students to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the department, the price of tuition was fixed at the low sum of \$1.25 per quarter, and public notice was given in two of the most extensively circulated papers published in the city of New-York; and in one published in Brooklyn, which has a very extensive circulation throughout the whole island, of the establishment of the department and the advantages to arise therefrom.

"And the principal of the academy, and individual members of the board, endeavored to prevail upon parents who had children in the institution, as well as others, to avail themselves of the advantages of the department. Yet they regret to say that only two applications have been made, one of which was in behalf of a boy aged about 12 years, but who upon examination by the principal and a committee of this board, was found not to possess the necessary qualifications; and the other by William James Stephens, a boy of suitable age and possessed of the necessary qualifications. The latter was admitted to the department upon receiving from him and his guardian, the pledge recommended in the instructions accompanying the ordinances of your honorable body. His guardian, however, expressed a wish that he should pursue

classical studies, which at the time he was admitted was not thought to be inconsistent with the design of the department, in which they now learn they were mistaken. They do not therefore feel themselves at liberty to report him as belonging to the department.

“Of the sum agreed to be paid to the principal, only one hundred dollars have been paid him; but which, after deducting the expenses he has incurred in relation to the department, he has honorably offered to refund, and relinquishes moreover his right to the residue thereof.

“The residue of the money appropriated for the purchase of the apparatus, remained unexpended, which, together with the balance of \$400 appropriated for the support of the department during the past year, which remains, after deducting the amount of expenses incurred in relation to it, awaits the further order of the Regents.

“The board of trustees were apprehensive at the time of the organization of the department, that few would be found to embrace the advantages offered by it, unless the price of tuition should be made very low. They therefore fixed it at the price of \$1.25 per quarter, as above stated, and the students were to have the full use of the library.

“The high price of board in Flatbush and its vicinity, arising principally from its contiguity to New-York, virtually disqualifies all but those in the immediate vicinity, and who have in view higher prospects for their children than teaching common schools, from partaking of the benefits of the academy.

“To remedy this difficulty, an attempt was made to raise a manual labor school to be connected with the academy, which would enable students to board themselves by the avails of their own labor, but in this they were unsuccessful.

“The board, after being honored by the Regents with the selection of this institution for the establishment of a common school department in this district, felt it their duty to accept the appointment and use their endeavors in accomplishing the laudable objects contemplated by them. Yet after a full consideration of the case, and particularly of the obstacles that have so far embarrassed their efforts, they are satisfied that they cannot carry into effect the designs of the Regents in the establishment of the department. They have accordingly resolved to resign, and do hereby respectfully resign the trusts reposed in them in that behalf. And at the same time they express their obligation for the favorable notice by your honorable body, in the selection made by them, and will cheerfully aid them in every effectual way that may be devised, in the accomplishment of the high object sought to be attained by them.”

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY

Established at Montgomery, in the Second Senate District.

The trustees report, that on the 10th April last, they received \$309, and expended the same for books and apparatus.

The principal of the academy was employed to teach the department, but at no particular compensation. The principal in order to be ready to instruct the department, employed an assistant teacher in the academy. The trustees deem they ought to pay such teacher \$400.

The expense of establishing the department was \$445.81.

No students have been taught in the department.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY,

Established at Kinderhook, in the Third Senate District.

The trustees report that on the 10th April, 1835, they received for the department \$686, of which \$199.81 have been expended for apparatus, and \$400 appropriated to pay the teachers for one year, of which \$300 were paid, leaving a balance of \$186.19 on hand.

"The charge of this department has been assigned to Silas Metcalf, who has employed James Johnson, jr., and the compensation allowed is \$400. We have advertised somewhat extensively the plan and objects of the Regents in the establishment of the department, and have endeavored to place it fairly before the public mind. We have entered into contracts for the erection of a new academic building, to be completed by the first day of July, 1836, that we may possess greater advantages for carrying this plan into effect."

The trustees state that not a single individual has entered this department with a view of taking a three years' course, and who has strictly pursued the course of discipline and study prescribed in the plan of the Regents. The thorough discipline and length of that course seem to deter many from entering the department. Still we would state, that the number of those who join us with a view of preparing to teach, is increasing. About fifteen individuals who were with us some portion of the year, ending with the close of our summer term, (Oct. 20,) were employed as teachers after leaving our institution.

"A number of these gave no intimation to us of such intention, and pursued our ordinary English and classical course. Others were desirous of confining their attention almost exclusively to the subjects they expect to teach. A few attended partially to the principles of instruction by recitations from Hall's Lectures, Taylor's District School, and similar books, accompanied by remarks from the teachers."

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY,

Established at Potsdam, in the 4th Senate District.

The trustees report, that on the 7th May, 1835, they received for the department, \$577, \$400 of which has been paid for teachers' salaries, and \$142.06 for apparatus, leaving a balance of \$34.94 in their hands.

D. S. Sheldon, A. M. was employed as Professor of Mathema-

tics and Natural Philosophy in the department. Salary at present, \$500.

The trustees state, that, "although this department has been but lately organized by the Regents, yet as it has in effect been a long time in existence in this academy, and much expense incurred on account of it, and is now combined with the other departments, it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what additional expense has been incurred on account of it, over and above what would have been incurred if no such department had been established by the Regents. We can only say that one teacher with a salary of \$500 has been added to the number of teachers of the preceding year; and that the labors of all the teachers have been more or less devoted to the scholars in this department, particularly those of the principal; and it is the intention of the trustees, when their new academy edifice shall be completed, to elect a professor of the languages, that the principal may be enabled to devote his labors mostly to this department.

"Immediately on the establishment of this department, the trustees took the subject of tuition into consideration, and passed two resolutions, one fixing the price of tuition in this department at \$12 for the teachers' year, or \$36 for the whole course; and another, that no scholar should be debarred the privileges of this department, on account of the inability to meet his tuition bills. The trustees are decidedly of the opinion that the influence and success of this department depend much more on the advantages offered than on any reduction in the price of tuition. And they are likewise fully convinced from past experience, that an amount of both talents and labor is imperiously demanded in this department, not inferior to what is bestowed in colleges on the same number of scholars. When then, they offer the whole course of three years at a sum not exceeding the price of one year's tuition in colleges, and to wait on all those who are unable promptly to pay their bills, till they shall have earned the money by teaching, they think they have done all in their power to favor the scholars, and retain at the same time the means of sustaining and giving efficiency to the department.

"The trustees here base their calculations on the results of actual experience. In order to give character and utility to their efforts to prepare teachers, they employed three graduates, (the number now employed,) for three years, but finding they were involving themselves in debt at least \$200 per year, were obliged to dismiss the third. They have filled his place at an increase of salary. Consequently they must calculate here a draft of at least \$200 per annum on the \$400 appropriated by the Regents over and above the income from tuition charged at its former price. They have now made a deduction from their former price of tuition of \$2 per annum in favor of all those in this department, and as the new building is intended to accommodate at least 100, they think there can be doubt that this department will average that number. Allowing the \$200 for former deficiency, and \$200 reduction on these scholars, and the sum appropriated by the Re-

gents is exhausted, without taking into account the embarrassment occasioned to the funds by trusting out so large a portion of tuition, and the loss which must inevitably be sustained in the bills. Any increase of scholars must be met by a proportional increase of teachers, or the utility and character of the department cannot be sustained.

"The trustees are now able and actually do supply gratuitously the greatest part of the text books used in this department, so that the greater part of the amount charged for tuition is actually saved in the expense of books, and in many instances where scholars are able neither to pay tuition nor buy books, by trusting them for the former, and giving them the use of the latter, they are enabled to enjoy the advantages of this department.

"By far the greater number of the scholars had been members of the school previous to the establishment of this department by the Regents, and had been both instructed and publicly examined by the instructors. The others were duly examined on their admission into the department. No other evidence of intention to engage in the business of teaching than their own affirmation, or that of their parents, has been required. The amount of tuition charged in this department for the present year, is \$310.

"The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 25th day of November, was..... 59
No. connected with the department for a period not exceed-

ing one quarter or term,..... 33
For a period exceeding one but not exceeding 2 terms, 33

"Students in this department generally lodge in their rooms, and many board themselves at an expense of 40 to 50 cents per week. Those who board out, pay \$1 to 1.25 per week. Tuition for teachers' year, \$12.

"Inducements held out by the institution for students to enter, are: reduced price of tuition; credit for tuition until they can earn money by teaching; use of text books, which saves them about the amount of tuition, and which some of them have not the means of buying; and *above all*, in the estimation of the trustees, *the great amount of first rate instruction.*

"As this department was not established by the Regents till the middle of our first term, it was not organized till the commencement of the second term. Consequently a considerable number of ladies who attended the first term to prepare for teaching during the summer, are not included in the list, as well as several gentlemen. These, added to the classical scholars who have devoted considerable attention to the principles of teaching, and who are now employed in our district schools, make upwards of a hundred who have left our school the past year to engage in teaching. All the scholars have engaged in an exercise on English Grammar daily of an hour's length. We have delivered a course of lectures on the principles of teaching. One evening per week has been devoted to a public discussion of questions connected with both the theory and practice of teaching. These discussions have been ably sustained by the scholars; and an invaluable amount of *practical*

information imparted by those who have spent considerable time in teaching. One fact mentioned in these exercises, may serve to show the influence of the efforts made in this department; and that much may actually be accomplished, though the scholars may remain only a short time in the department. One of the scholars, who has been for several years a very popular and successful teacher, remarked in illustration of the importance of leading the scholars to think, reason and decide for themselves, which had been the subject of a lecture by the principal in the former part of the evening: 'that seven years ago he attended this school one quarter, (it being the first term special efforts were made in behalf of teachers,) and that previous to this, he had been teaching about two years, pursuing the same old track; but by the assistance and impulse then given him, he was *unhitched* and enabled to start ahead.' And he added that he had since taught rising 800 different children, of whom he had kept a list, and that more than 80 of them had since, to his knowledge, been employed as teachers in district schools, without having had any higher advantages than his school afforded. From these discussions, there has arisen a county association of district school teachers, which promises to prove very useful."

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY,

Established at Fairfield, in the 5th Senate district.

The trustees report, that "immediately after the Regents selected this academy as one for the instruction of common school teachers, arrangements were made for altering and repairing the academy buildings. About \$2,000, raised by subscription, have been expended for this purpose. The buildings are now convenient, and in a fine state of repair.

"There have been received from the Regents \$400, to assist in procuring additional teachers, which has been expended for that purpose; and also, \$309, to assist in procuring apparatus, &c. Only part of this money, (\$129,) has yet been expended; partly because some articles could not be procured, and partly because the principal, to whom the laying out of the money has been entrusted, prefers manufacturing, under his own direction, more valuable articles than he could purchase.

"The manufacture of a considerable number of articles of apparatus is now commenced, and will be completed in the spring. The chemical apparatus, belonging to the professor of chemistry, is one of the richest in the country, and will be used for the present. We have commenced a mineralogical cabinet, and shall be able to arrange one in the spring of very considerable value.

"Additional instructors were also appointed. Dr. James Hadley, one of the professors in the Medical College, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the academy. Hon. Hiram Nolton, was appointed Professor of Law. He has already commenced, and will give a pretty extensive course of lectures, fitted both for law students and men of general information. Dr. Had-

ley will commence lecturing in May. The principal is preparing lectures on school keeping, and some other subjects connected with the teachers' department, and will commence delivering them the ensuing summer. To enable him to devote more time to these branches, an additional classical teacher, and also, a teacher of penmanship, mapping and book keeping, were appointed.

"With such a body of teachers, the trustees considered their academy prepared for the wants and wishes of the public. But owing, as is believed, to the fact, that the public had not become fully informed as to the object of the Regents in establishing this department, and the requirements made of those entering upon it, none actually became, during the last season, scholars in this department. An apprehension has very extensively prevailed, that the engagement to teach, required of those who would become scholars, is of very high obligation, and that no change of circumstances, could justify them in refusing to teach. We do not think so much is embraced in the promise, and consider, that a young man who has made the promise, in good faith, may find such a change in his condition or prospects, as honorably to acquit him of all censure for refusing to teach. We do, indeed, consider, that an important end in the cause of education will be attained, by educating young men in the manner prescribed, though not one of them should ever teach. It will spread through society men who can judge and advise well on the subject of common schools. This alone is an important consideration, and would, no doubt, have great influence in improving the state of common schools, Much has already been effected on this subject. It is not probable, that by any other means, with so little expense, could the Regents have produced so widely felt an influence in behalf of education. They have directed public opinion to the state of common schools, and the means of improving them, and have, also, raised many higher institutions to very laudable efforts for improving their own condition.

"We consider the year, in the teacher's department, as commencing in the spring, and from present prospects, we think a number will commence the course. We propose to charge them only \$3 tuition for the year, of 8 months."

OXFORD ACADEMY,

Established at Oxford, in the 6th Senate district.

The trustees report, that on the 11th April, 1835, they received \$682 from the Regents, \$400 of which has been paid to the tutor in that department, and the residue, \$282, has been expended for apparatus.

"One teacher has been employed, on account of the department, at \$400 per annum. The whole annual expense incurred, on account of the department, as near as the trustees are able to estimate the same, is \$454.11, independent of the reduction on the tuition of the students in this department. The students in this department have been charged for tuition, \$3 per term of fifteen

weeks, and would have been charged for the same studies, \$4.28, or \$5.66, had they not been in that department. The tuition has been reduced to that sum to induce students to enter the department, and that amount is thought by the trustees to be as low as can be afforded, without further aid for that purpose. Applicants for admission into the teacher's department, are subjected to the same examination as other students, before they are considered scholars in the higher branches of education. A declaration, in writing, of their intention to become teachers, has been required of most of those who have been admitted into this department. The course of study prescribed by the Regents, has in most cases been strictly followed. Algebra has been introduced as a study in that department, for the reason, that it is taught in very many common schools, and most of those students in the department wished to study it.

"Whole number of students belonging to the department on the 18th day of December last, was 25.

"Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one term, 17.

"For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms, 8.

"Certificates have been given to all those who have been considered qualified to teach, for the satisfaction of the trustees of the several school districts in which they are severally employed. As those students belonging to the department, are at present engaged in teaching, it is presumed that most of them intend to continue their connexion with it. Some, however, may have left the department on receiving the certificate. The cause of their leaving has not been ascertained. Some may have been deterred from completing the course of study prescribed by the Regents, in consequence of the expense which so long a course of study would incur, and others may have left the department to engage in some business more immediately profitable.

"Board, including washing and lodging, can be obtained for \$1.50 or \$1.75 per week. Students are charged for tuition, \$3 per term of 15 weeks.

"The influence of the plan adopted by the Regents, for the better education of common school teachers, has, in the opinion of the trustees, been salutary wherever it has been felt. The effect of it has been, to produce a greater uniformity in the manner of conducting schools, and it is presumed, also, an improvement in their education.

"It is proper to remark, that from 15 to 20 young men have gone from the academy during the past year, to engage temporarily in the business of teaching, who have not been considered as belonging to the department, and whose names are not included in the list of students therein. The greater part of this number received more or less instruction on the subject of common school teaching, and have been privileged with recitations, apparatus, &c. as though they had belonged to the department.

"All the students of the department, found a very ready employment as teachers, and many applications were made to the academy for teachers, which it was impossible to supply.

"It is the intention to have a course of recitations and lectures at the academy for female teachers for two or three months preceding the commencement of the summer schools. If the attention of female teachers can be called to the subject for that length of time, it is believed that the exercises proposed above will have a happy effect in carrying out the plan of the Regents more effectually, by laying a proper foundation for the teachers of winter schools to build upon. As a great part of primary instruction devolves upon female teachers, it is considered of the highest importance that they be well qualified in the elementary branches."

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

Established at Canandaigua, in the 7th Senate District.

The trustees report, that "this department was opened at the commencement of the second term, May 5, 1835. To make the instruction of the school adequate to the increase of the students, whom the organization of this department might bring to the school, one additional instructor has been employed at a salary of \$500. It is proper to state that the instruction peculiar to this department has been given mostly by the principal of this academy.

Amount received from the Regents to endow this depart-

ment,.....	\$400 00
Do. to purchase apparatus,....	164 00

\$564 00

The expense of this department,..... 500 00

"A contract has been made for an addition to the present academy building of 50 by 40 feet, and three stories high, which, with furniture, &c. will cost \$400.

"No written evidence of *intention* to devote themselves to the business of teaching, has been required. The young gentlemen were conversed with, and the fact of their joining the teachers' class was considered sufficient evidence of their intention to prepare themselves to teach. No formal examination of their attainments was made. These were learned by subsequent attention to the branches on which the instructor wished to obtain information. A very free conversation was held, however, with each one who had not been a member of the school. A review of two important branches, Arithmetic and English Grammar, was immediately commenced by all the members of this department, who did not give satisfactory evidence of a perfect knowledge of them. In the course of instruction given, a regard was had to their attainments, and the desires which many expressed to be prepared to teach the subsequent winter, to provide themselves with means to complete the course. No reduction of tuition to this class of students has been made by the trustees; the tuition being low, and the amount of instruction exceeding that given to the other department of the school. To aid indigent young men, a credit is given on their bills till they have taught school one season.

"The members of the teachers' department have been taught in all the branches pursued by them, except those which were pecu-

liar, in connexion with the classes in the English and Mathematical department. The instruction in this manner had been more minute and full than it otherwise could have been.

“To the course of study prescribed by the Regents, Algebra has been added, from the conviction that it affords great aid in Arithmetic, sharpens the invention and improves the facility with which arithmetical problems may be performed. It also enables the teacher to make *formulas*, by which difficult problems in Arithmetic may be solved, thereby learning the reason of many rules, which to another may appear entirely arbitrary. Geometry also depends in some degree upon Algebra.

“Terms—Tuition per quarter, \$4 00
 Room rent do 1 00
 Board, per week, 1 25
 Washing, per dozen, 37½”

The principal of this academy states in addition to the above remarks, that he feels bound to express “his fears in regard to the success of the department for teachers to the extent which the friends of it have anticipated. The causes which operate against it in this county are the following :

“1. The wages of teachers are low, and few enterprising young men will enter the business of teaching as a profession. The wages of teachers of district schools have increased during the last five years from 20 to 25 per cent.

“2. The facilities for more lucrative employments, are very numerous. The spirit of speculation which prevails, the suddenly increased value of real estate in many sections of western New-York, and the consequent sudden fortunes made, lead many young men to leave this State in hope of rapidly riding to wealth on the next surge that may move from some of the thousand new villages springing up in the new States and Territories. The principal cause is believed to be the following:

“3. The qualifications of a teacher will be very nearly in exact *ratio* to the *extent of the subjects* on which he is examined, when about to engage in school keeping. Now it is well known that the subjects on which he is examined are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. By passing a tolerable examination in these branches, he can instruct a school which will be entitled to its share of public money. To many, and perhaps most school districts, this is thought to be enough. On this point much might be said.

“*A plan suggested.* After much thought, and with great diffidence, I venture to suggest the following plan :

“Let the subjects on which school teachers are to be examined, be increased from year to year. For example: The Legislature may enact a law that no public money shall be distributed to any school after Nov. 1836, the teacher of which had not sustained a satisfactory examination in the principles of teaching as illustrated in Hall’s Lectures on School Keeping, and in Abbott’s Teacher, in the Constitution of the State of New-York and of the United States, and in the History of the United States, (so much as is con-

tained in Webster's, or Goodrich's, or Hale's.) To this list, on the succeeding November, should be added book-keeping, (Preston's,) Natural Philosophy, (in Comstock's, Olmstead's abridged work, or any other of equal dimensions.) On the next year Rhetoric, (Blair's, Newman's, or Whateley's,) and Chemistry (Turner's, Comstock's, Eaton's, or Beck's,) should be required. The next year, in addition to the above, Algebra (Colburn's, Day's, Ryan's, or Bonnycastle's,) and Geometry. The next year (1840) Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Surveying. In 1841, Astronomy, with eclipses, and Mineralogy, and the first principles of Geology.

"It is probable that the preceding subjects would be sufficient, embracing as they do nearly all now required to be taught in the department for teachers. It might perhaps be prudent to increase the list more gradually, though it is conceived that the first and second years embrace nothing but what is demanded.

"N. B. The books named to be used, or others equivalent thereto.

"Multitudes of young men throughout the State depend upon teaching school during the winter months, and pursue other employments during the remainder of the year. The attainments of this class of teachers (constituting four-fifths of the whole number) can never be elevated, except by a general sentiment of the whole people. The plan proposed will also elevate the intellectual character of the inspectors, as well as that of the teachers, and through them both, of the whole community. There is no doubt that the class of teachers just referred to must for many years constitute a large portion of the instructors of district schools, and that plan which shall in the most ready and successful manner enlarge the attainments of these as well as of other teachers, is very desirable. To my mind the plan suggested is practicable, and will produce a highly beneficial effect on all our schools, and through them on the community. Without some such increasing standard by which to measure the attainments of teachers, few will be inspired to go through an extended course, and the system now adopted to elevate the character of teachers may fail from the want of an incentive sufficiently powerful to produce the desired results."

Whole number of students in this department Oct. 7, 1835, was 19
Of which number there attended for a period not exceeding

one quarter,	5
For a period exceeding one and not exceeding two quarters, ..	9
" " two quarters,	8

Exercises in composition and declamation, once in 14 days.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.

Established at Middlebury, in the 8th Senate district.

The trustees report, that for the first endowment of the department, they received \$285 from the Regents about the 1st of May, 1836, which was expended in purchasing apparatus.

The trustees further state, that "on the 2d Wednesday of August last, at the commencement of our summer academic term,

George C. Whitlock A. B. was engaged as tutor in this department, at a salary of \$400 per annum, which with the necessary repairs of the building for his accommodation, will add to our expenses the current year at least \$500.

"The candidates for admission in this department, have passed the examination, given the pledge and pursued the course of study, discipline and exercises prescribed for them by the Regents."

No. belonging to the department at date of report, 5, all of whom entered service since the 2d Wednesday of August last.

This department was organized and opened for the reception of students on the 4th of March last, and Abner Goodall A. B., was appointed tutor, but no scholars were received until the commencement of the services of the present principal as above stated.

All the students belonging to this department have access to any department of instruction in the academy without additional charge. It is contemplated that this department is to be in session 34 weeks in each year; but its teacher is required to continue his labors throughout the entire academic year by assisting in the other departments during the recess of his own; students admitted to this department, must have attained the age of 16 years, and have obtained a proficiency in the preliminary branches of education, and they are also required to sign a written pledge of their intention to become teachers. They are not admitted for any period less than half a term. A standing committee of the trustees visit this department at least once in each term, and report its condition to their board. A committee of three are appointed who, together with the principal and such other persons as they may select, examine the candidates for a diploma, after they have completed the requisite course, and attended not less than six full terms. Any student not attending for a sufficient length of time to entitle him to a diploma, but who has attended at least one full term, receives in the discretion of the faculty, a certificate, stating his proficiency in the several branches of study, and also what branches he is considered by the faculty competent to teach.

The year is divided into two terms, called the spring term and fall term; each term consisting of 17 weeks. The former commences on the 1st Wednesday of March, the latter, the 3d Wednesday in July.

No charge for tuition is made to students completing the whole course of study, to entitle them to a diploma. In conformity to this regulation, no tuition has been charged during the past year, with an expectation of ever receiving it; should the present students complete their course.

Tuition for students attending from 4 to 6 terms, \$3 per term.
do do do 1 to 4 do 6.
do do do less than 1 term, at the rate of \$3 per term.

The trustees remark in conclusion, "We regret that so few have entered the department. We think no pains have been spared on our part. We have published a circular, and given it a very wide

circulation; we are favored with one of the ablest teachers in the country; our tuition is as low as it can be, and yet young men are afraid of the long time to be spent in the course, and the pledge. The young men we have, are well satisfied, and we hope for better success in future. Our teacher, Mr. Whitlock, is well employed in teaching the natural sciences and the higher mathematics, upon which he lectures with good success. Our repairs are permanent, and will be of use for many years to the institution; and our rooms for apparatus and for lecturing, are now in good order.

True abstracts and extracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 12.

INSTRUCTIONS

From the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, to the several colleges in the State, subject to their visitation; prescribing the requisites and forms of collegiate reports, &c. Prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Regents, of the 4th February, 1835.

EXTRACTS

From the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York:

“The Regents of the University shall prescribe the forms of all returns, which they shall require from colleges and other seminaries of learning subject to their visitation; and may direct such forms and such instructions, as from time to time shall be given by them, as visitors, to be printed,” &c. (Revised Statutes, part 1, chap. 15, title 1, section 29.)

“Every college and academy that shall become subject to the visitation of the Regents, shall make such returns and reports to the Regents, in relation to the state and disposition of its property and funds, the number and ages of its pupils, and its system of instruction and discipline, as the Regents shall from time to time require.” (Revised Statutes, part 1, chap. 15, title 1, section 55.)

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held on the 4th day of February, 1835, the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the University be instructed to prepare and submit for the consideration of this Board, a form for the Annual Reports, required by law, to be made to the Regents, by the several colleges in the State.

In obedience to the above resolution, the Secretary of the University, at a meeting of the Regents, held on the 31st of March, 1835, submitted the draft of a *Form*, for the future Annual Reports of the several colleges in the State, which was adopted, or-

dered to be printed, and sent to all the said colleges; and it was thereupon

Resolved, That the trustees of the several colleges in the State, to whom said form should be sent, be required to make their future annual reports to the Regents of the University, at the close of each collegiate year, or on or before the first day of February thereafter, according to the said form, so far as the same shall be applicable to them respectively.

A true extract from the minutes of the Regents, &c.

GIDEON HAWLEY,

Secretary of the University.

Albany, April 1, 1835.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

The following is the form of the Collegiate Reports, referred to on the preceding page:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

The trustees of _____ college, in compliance with a requisition of the Regents of the University, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending on the _____ day of _____, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said college, during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following, viz.

I. Number and description of professorships.

The professorships in said college during said year, as established by the trustees, were the following: (Here state each professorship, as known and defined by the statutes of the college; and if any professorship be vacant, state the fact of such vacancy, when and from what cause it occurred, and whether it is the intention of the trustees to fill the same, and when.)

II. Faculty and other college officers.

The faculty of said college, including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year, consisted of a president, &c. (Here state the number of professors, tutors, &c.)

The other officers or servants of said college, charged with duties therein other than those of public instruction during said year, were: (Here state the number of such officers, with a description of their office, &c.)

The names of the several persons holding offices or places in said college during said year, with the offices or places held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services, allowed to each of them, were as follows:

Names of persons.	Professorship or other office held.	Salary.
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III. *Number of students.*

The whole number of students, undergraduates in said college, during said year, was: (Here state first the whole number of such students, including as well those who left college during said year, as those who remained to the close of it; and including also, as well those, if any, who were received on probation, as those who were regularly matriculated; and then state the number who left college during the year, from any and what cause, if known, with the number remaining at the close of the year; including as well the seniors or graduates of that year as others.)

The number of graduates at the last annual commencement should then be stated.

The whole number of students in the college at the time of making the report, (if that time be subsequent to the close of the said collegiate year, and after the commencement of the following year,) should then be stated, to enable the Regents to compare present with past numbers, &c.

The number of students (if any,) in said college during said year, who were not undergraduates, should be here stated, with such description or designation as properly belongs to them.

Under this head state whether any students in the college during said year, were under the age of 14 years, and if so, how many; also, what was the average age of the graduates for said year.

IV. *Classification of students.*

The students who were undergraduates in said college during said year, were classified as follows, viz: (Here state first the number and names of the classes, and then state the number of students in each class.)

If there be classes in the college under any other than the common designation of Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors, the fact should be particularly stated, with the number and pursuits of the students in such classes.

So also, if there be any students in the college, not coming under the designation of undergraduates, such as students in theology, law, or medicine, their classification, &c., should be here stated.

V. *College terms or sessions.*

The terms or sessions for studies in said college during said year, were the following: (Here state the number of terms, the length of each, when it commenced and ended, and how much vacation there was during said year.)

VI. *Subjects or course of study.*

The subgraduate course of study in each class in said college during said year, was as follows: (Here state the course of each class, beginning with the freshmen, for each term in the year, beginning with the first term, designating in each term, *specifically*, the subjects studied by each class, the text books used, and the extent to which each subject was studied, specifying such extent

by the number of pages, or proportion of the text book studied, or by other suitable description; and if lectures be given to the class during said term on any subject, designate such subject, with the number and frequency of the lectures on it, and the part or proportion they constitute of a full course of lectures on such subject.)

If subjects of study be pursued in the college, which are not subgraduate, either by reason of their not being strictly classical, such as a particular or partial course in mathematics, &c., or by reason of their being superior to a subgraduate course, such as theology, law, or medicine, the same designation should be given of the particular subject studied, the text books used, extent of study pursued, lectures, &c., in each class, during each term, &c.

VII. *Exercises.*

Under this head, state how often the students in the college were exercised during said year, in composition and declamation in the English language, or in any other and what language, and what criticism such exercises were subjected to; also, whether any other exercises were required of, and performed by them during said year, such as, extemporaneous speaking, or debating, gymnastic, or military exercises, &c.; also, how far exercises in reading or in any other of the primary arts connected with education, were required during said year.

VIII. *Examinations.*

Under this head, state the number of public examinations in the college during said year, when and how long each one was held, and by whom conducted; whether all the classes were examined in all the subjects of study pursued by them subsequent to the last previous examination, if not, what were the omissions, and for what cause.

IX. *Mode of instruction.*

Under this head, state what was the general process of instruction adopted in the college during said year, whether that of *analysis and recitation from text books*, or that of *public lectures*, or *both*, and in what relative proportions. If public lectures were given, state on what subjects, whether the students were required to take notes of them, and what test was applied to ascertain the extent of knowledge acquired by them from such lectures; also, state how often on an average the students were required to recite, or attend lectures.

X. *Discipline.*

Under this head, state the general principles of discipline adopted in the college during said year; what was the general nature of the punishments inflicted; whether any and what discrimination of the relative merits of students was made, either in respect to scholarship, or behavior, or both, and what evidence of such merits was preserved, or made public.

XL. Gratuitous aid.

Under this head, state what provision is made in the college for the gratuitous education of indigent students, or for any other assistance to such students, what number of students during said year were educated, in whole or in part, gratuitously, or otherwise assisted out of such funds, or in any other manner.

XII. Statutes or by-laws of the college.

The foregoing form of a collegiate report, requires each college to state in its annual report, specifically, what was **ACTUALLY DONE** in the college during its last collegiate year, in reference to the most important subject matters of its proceedings during that year.

A copy of the statutes or by-laws of the college, as the same were in force during said year, should be transmitted with the first collegiate annual report, to be hereafter made to the Regents of the University, that it may be seen what was required by such statutes to be done during said year. But after the first annual report, to be made in pursuance of these instructions, and to be accompanied with a copy of said by-laws, a second copy need not be transmitted with subsequent reports, provided the alterations, if any, in the by-laws first sent be noted, &c.

XIII. Description and value of college buildings.

Under this head, state,

1st. The number, general extent and value of the college buildings and grounds appurtenant thereto.

2d. The number of books in the college library, with their general state of preservation, and estimate of value in the aggregate.

3d. A general description of chemical and philosophical apparatus, &c., belonging to the college, (without designating particulars,) with an estimate of their value in the aggregate.

State the total amount of the above values, to show the whole amount, in value, of the college property used as permanent or fixed capital for purposes of instruction, &c.

XIV. Description and value of other college property.

Under this head, give a general description and value of the property and funds of the college, other than what is included under the last preceding head, distinguishing real from personal property; and stating the different kinds of personal property, such as bonds and mortgages, bank and other stock, &c., giving the general amount and value of each kind of property; and if any of the college funds be appropriated for any particular purpose, or are required to be kept invested in any particular manner, state the amount of such funds, and whether they are applied to such purpose, or are invested in the manner required.

State, in one sum, the total estimated value of all the property described under this general head, after making all proper deductions for depreciation, insufficient securities, &c.

XV. Revenue.

Under this head, state,

1st. Amount charged for tuition of students in the college during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

2d. Amount charged for room rent of students, use of library, &c., during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

3d. Interest or income of the permanent funds of the college, accrued during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

4th. Income from any other and what source. State, in one sum, the total amount of revenue from all the above sources.

XVI. Debts.

State the whole amount of debts contracted by the trustees of the college, and remaining unpaid at the close of the last collegiate year; and if any debts were contracted during said year, state for what cause, or on what account they were contracted; and state, also, the amount of interest accrued on said debts for said year.

XVII. Income and expenditures.

Under this head, compare the whole income of the college, collected or collectable, with its whole expenditures, paid or payable, for said year, to be stated summarily to show how the balance of the account stands.

XVIII. Price of tuition, &c.

Under this head, state the particular prices charged for tuition, for room rent and contingent expenses; also, a general estimate of all other *necessary* annual expenses of a student in said college.

XIX. Remarks.

Under this head, can be stated any remarks which the trustees may have to make on any of the foregoing topics; also under this head, may be stated, any suggestions which the trustees or faculty of the college may think proper to submit, on any subject connected with their particular institution, or with the general cause of education.

XX. Close of report.

As the annual report of the college must hereafter be made by, or under the authority of, its trustees, (and not as has heretofore generally been done by the treasurer, or secretary alone,) it will be necessary to state, *affirmatively*, at the close of the report, on what authority it is made, &c. If it be made by the trustees at a regular meeting held by them, (which would be the most regular way,) it should be signed by the presiding officer of the board of trustees, for and in their behalf, and the seal of the college should be affixed to it. If the report be made by a committee of the board of trustees, appointed *especially* for that purpose, it should be signed by such committee in behalf of the trustees, and their appointment to make the report should be expressly stated. In either

case, the treasurer and secretary of the college should subscribe the report, and affix or impress the corporate seal on it, &c.

A true copy.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary.

Albany, April 1st, 1835.

AN ABSTRACT
OF THE
RETURNS
OF
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE TO THE
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE YEAR 1835,
BY
Sundry Academies in this State,
IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS, DATED
MARCH 1, 1825.

ACADEMIES.

[illegible]

ACADEMIES, (Continued.)

[Senate, No. 65.]

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Chenango,	The whole year,	Merritt G. McKoon, Principal.
Oysterbay,	Oysterbay,	Queens,	do (ex. May,) incomp.	Noah H. Wells, Principal.
Palmyra,	Palmyra,	Wayne,	do	James F. Cogswell, Principal.
Pompey,	Pompey,	Onondaga,	do	Samuel S. Stebbins, Principal.
Redhook,	Redhook,	Dutchess,	do incomplete,	J. O. Norton, Principal.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Monroe,	do	A. G. Warner and others.
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	do	Justin B. Taylor and Samuel R. Thrall.
Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Schenectady,	do incomplete,	Asa Sheldon.
Springville,	Concord,	Erie,	do do	L. Parsons, Principal, A. C. Lake and C. A. Parsons.
Union,	Ellisburgh,	Jefferson,	do	H. H. Barney, Principal, L. G. Parker and D. W. Little.
Union-Hall,	Jamaica,	Queens,	do	Charles Leech, [died.]
Utica,	Utica,	Oneida,	do	D. Prentice, Principal.

JANUARY, 1895.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.					WE.				
	Mean temperature.			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	C.	C.	W.	W.	W.
	1st half.	2d half.											
Albany,	9.18	33.83	73	54	...	...	...	...	13	18	3	4	4.64
Auburn,	20.02	36.16	56	...	...	...	...	...	184	124	4	1	1.77
Bridgewater,	10.04	30.53	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	4.16
Cambridge Washington,	6.54	32.45	53	10	...	...	...	...	15	16	3	14	4.95
Canapoharie,	6.04	31.68	55	5	...	...	...	...	15	16	4	34	3.70
Canandaigua,	16.12	30.40	52	14	...	...	...	...	23	23	3	4	3.64
Cherry-Valley,	11.36	31.01	79	3	...	...	...	...	144	164	34	24	3.94
Clinton,	22.48	36.35	58	2	...	...	...	...	194	224	14	...	3.45
Cortland,	19.86	32.03	59	74	...	...	...	...	7	24	4	...	3.55
Dutchess,	10.38	35.77	59	84	...	...	...	...	24	24	4	...	3.63
Erasmus-Hall,	21.49	40.38	53	...	...	...	...	...	91	25	34	...	1.83
Fairfield,	15.73	30.33	74	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	3	...	3.30
Farmers' Hall,	8.79	34.34	79	4	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	5.89
Fredonia,	25.53	35.99	51	1	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	...	2.99
Gouverneur,	9.27	30.13	57	34	...	...	...	...	17	17	4	...	2.99
Granville,	7.16	32.45	68	184	...	...	...	...	14	14	24	...	2.17
Hamilton,	11.79	31.70	90	3	...	...	...	...	16	16	14	14	2.52
Hartwick,	16.09	31.27	48	6	...	...	...	...	104	104	34	...	4.69
Hudson,	8.18	34.33	74	104	...	...	...	...	17	17	2	...	3.76
Ithaca,	16.41	37.35	62	...	...	...	...	...	164	164	34	...	3.73
Johnstown,	6.57	30.00	79	12	...	...	...	...	14	14	44	...	3.94
Kinderhook,	6.50	39.41	73	4	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	...	3.35
Kingston,	10.75	36.53	68	1	...	...	...	...	13	13	3	...	3.31
Lansingburgh,	10.43	34.31	74	1	...	...	...	...	12	12	4	...	3.35
Lewiston,	22.83	36.26	49	34	...	...	...	...	174	174	3	...	3.31
Lowville,	13.21	33.90	77	64	...	...	...	...	11	11	4	...	3.31
Middlebury,	19.71	33.94	51	64	...	...	...	...	134	134	4	...	1.48
Moorea,	21.15	34.36	59	13	...	...	...	...	144	144	4	...	1.48
Montgomery,	20.36	35.69	97	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	3	...	4.26

JANUARY, (Continued.)

No. 65.1

115

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.			
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	14.87	39.55	60	52	-8	94	1	4	5	14	4	1	12	244	64	3	1	.....	4.51
Newburgh,.....	8.99	38.32	78	51	-27	2	134	...	...	6	5	14	3	20	11	4	...	.....	3.65
North-Salem,.....	13.55	35.72	88	52	-31	2	2	1	3	14	4	54	124	25	6	54	...	.....	6.12
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	12.59	31.29	70	44	-26	...	4	...	...	5	94	54	164	114	194	2	14	...	1.44
Oneida Institute,.....	11.51	30.73	76	43	-33	...	...	12	14	4	1	14	2	94	214	3	2	1	1.77
Orondaga,.....	16.00	35.39	67	49	-18	94	...	2	44	54	34	8	64	114	194	3	2	...	1.93
Oxford,.....	10.76	32.92	86	51	-35	14	1	...	...	...	74	8	14	154	154	44	34	...	2.35
Oysterbay,.....	21.76	39.44	55	53	-2	44	64	4	3	...	...	34	19	244	64	4	...	...	3.45
Palmyra,.....	18.25	33.62	57	43	-9	14	1	24	54	14	74	7	84	84	224	34	...	...	1.22
Pemsey,	15.98	29.54	72	55	-17	...	...	...	...	94	84	84	5	12	19	5	...	...	2.04
Redhook,.....	7.17	35.61	75	47	-28	164	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	22	9	3	...	...	4.25
Rochester,....	27.72	34.53	54	59	-4	3	4	...	4	4	114	5	6	124	184	3	4	...	1.15
St. Lawrence,.....	10.91	30.13	78	43	-30	2	84	1	4	4	10	3	44	144	164	14	5	...	1.43
Springville,.....	24.55	33.29	65	57	-8	14	24	...	34	4	24	64	164	104	204	34	24	...	1.89
Union,.....	16.22	33.65	78	59	-28	14	54	24	14	94	4	54	1	114	194	34	4	...	1.69
Union-Hall,.....	19.97	37.67	69	57	-3	10	34	14	2	34	1	4	6	244	64	34	...	...	3.15
Utica,.....	11.52	35.17	75	49	-26	...	...	7	34	3	4	20	...	154	154	...	...	...	2.31

FEBRUARY, 1885.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Main page.
	Mean temperature.		Range.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.														
Albany,	15.83	27.56	59	3	1	1	3	24	64	6	14	14	2	7	1	1.79
Auburn,	15.89	28.75	49	2	1	2	2	64	3	10	113	161	1	7	...	1.47
Bridgewater,	16.86	25.74	48	24	14	...	7	8	24	1	...	...	...	4	...	2.01
.....	12.38	25.65	45	...	2	...	1	4	44	13	121	154	...	5	...	3.95
.....	10.65	26.17	39	...	2	...	7	...	3	54	7	21	...	5	...	1.46
.....	14.71	31.40	43	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	124	154	...	5	...	1.46
.....	11.50	26.03	46	...	2	...	...	...	6	9	154	154	...	1	...	1.09
.....	31.67	30.25	46	...	1	...	...	...	44	9	124	144	...	1	...	1.09
.....	10.25	25.97	47	...	44	...	...	...	...	19	17	11	...	3	...	2.39
.....	18.07	30.04	54	...	7	...	...	...	10	14	104	154	...	12	...	2.39
.....	23.48	33.03	61	...	1	...	...	...	54	14	144	154	...	3	...	2.39
.....	8.59	21.44	44	...	4	...	...	...	6	1	104	154	...	3	...	2.39
.....	15.43	29.50	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	144	154	...	3	...	2.39
.....	13.91	26.57	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	104	154	...	3	...	2.39
.....	6.47	21.40	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	104	10	18	...	3	...	1.09
.....	16.10	25.78	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	19.87	25.03	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	13.78	25.35	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	14.37	27.61	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	13.86	26.71	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	10.55	24.13	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	13.77	27.94	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	19.46	31.16	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	17.47	29.71	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	17.00	29.38	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	9.05	28.55	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	13.05	24.59	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	14.71	26.52	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39
.....	16.40	31.05	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	10	18	...	3	...	2.39

FEBRUARY, (Continued)

(No.)	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)						Rain Gage.	
	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.
1	3	17	...	154	124	...	...	...
2	7	6	8	134	124	...	...	...
3	64	104	...	124	124	...	...	...
4	64	104	...	124	124	...	...	...
5	54	16	4	141	134	14	104	...
6	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
7	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
8	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
9	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
10	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
11	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
12	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
13	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
14	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
15	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
16	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
17	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
18	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
19	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
20	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
21	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
22	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
23	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
24	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
25	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
26	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
27	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
28	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
29	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
30	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...
31	54	48	24	141	134	14	104	...

MARCH, 1885.

OF DATE.)	Snow.	Rain.	Rain.
1	0	2.77	2.77
2	0	1.77	1.77
3	0	4.92	4.92
4	0	2.13	2.13
5	0	2.10	2.10
6	0	4.92	4.92
7	0	3.74	3.74
8	0	4.71	4.71
9	0	1.00	1.00
10	0	1.00	1.00
11	0	1.00	1.00
12	0	1.00	1.00
13	0	1.00	1.00
14	0	1.00	1.00
15	0	1.00	1.00
16	0	1.00	1.00
17	0	1.00	1.00
18	0	1.00	1.00
19	0	1.00	1.00
20	0	1.00	1.00
21	0	1.00	1.00
22	0	1.00	1.00
23	0	1.00	1.00
24	0	1.00	1.00
25	0	1.00	1.00
26	0	1.00	1.00
27	0	1.00	1.00
28	0	1.00	1.00
29	0	1.00	1.00
30	0	1.00	1.00
31	0	1.00	1.00

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

MARCH, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain Gage.
	Mean temperature.		Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.															
Mount-Pleasant,	30.19	39.33	52	1	4	1	2	11	...	2	9	22	9	2	2	1	2.96
Newburgh,	31.16	40.65	62	13	8	...	1	5	6	2	2	18	12	...	2	1	2.15
North-Salem,	27.98	37.69	65	3	3	...	1	4	7	3	6	23	7	1	2	2	1.77
Oneida Conference Seminary, ..	26.00	33.04	61	...	...	...	1	3	5	7	11	14	16	1	...	...	.86
Oneida Institute,	27.08	32.67	66	...	...	...	1	5	1	15	2	17	13	1	...	...	1.99
Onondaga,	30.23	37.21	63	...	1	...	...	3	3	8	8	12	19	2	1	1	1.31
Oxford,	27.43	34.65	68	5	3	...	...	5	5	9	4	12	19	1	1	1	1.93
Oysterbay,	31.05	42.36	56	3	7	...	...	...	10	3	6	22	8	3	2	...	3.42
Palmyra,	28.42	32.95	55	3	2	...	...	...	6	2	6	12	18	...	1	...	1.65
Pempey,	27.27	31.86	61	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	4	14	16	...	4	...	2.25
Redhook,	28.95	35.86	56	12	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	15	15	...	3	...	1.00
Rochester,	30.18	36.45	64	2	3	...	...	...	7	7	4	18	13	...	4	...	.69
St. Lawrence,	26.26	29.25	69	2	7	...	...	...	11	3	6	17	13	...	2	...	.47
Springville,	33.31	38.60	77	2	2	...	...	...	5	13	7	12	19	...	2	...	2.56
Union,	27.94	35.76	79	5	3	...	...	4	8	7	2	13	18	...	3	...	.70
Union-Hall,	29.60	39.80	36	3	6	...	...	1	3	5	8	21	9	...	1	...	2.17
Utica,	27.64	39.52	62	...	...	5	3	...	5	17	...	24	7	...	...	...	1.83

APRIL, (Continued.)

[Senate, No. 65.]

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	46.54	45.27	69	28	41	...	3	...	6	6	3	...	12	14	15	7	...	4.04	
Newburgh,.....	47.18	44.92	75	24	51	...	9	...	2	8	2	4	3	13	14	4	...	3.87	
North Salem,.....	44.86	42.55	69	26	43	...	5	...	5	3	3	5	5	18	12	6	...	6.25	
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	44.83	36.31	75	18	57	...	2	1	...	4	1	8	6	15	15	2	...	4.08	
Oneida Institute,.....	43.73	39.94	71	11	60	...	...	12	...	2	2	11	7	19	11	4	...	3.09
Onondaga,.....	48.43	42.84	76	20	56	...	3	2	4	3	2	7	2	12	18	9	...	4.28	
Oxford,.....	45.68	39.91	78	9	69	...	4	1	...	7	2	10	3	11	18	4	...	5.27	
Oysterbay,.....	47.92	...	74	29	45	...	8	...	6	1	5	...	8	17	18	4	...	5.33	
Palmyra,.....	45.90	39.78	77	19	58	...	5	...	5	1	3	5	6	15	14	7	...	4.09	
Pompey,.....	44.52	36.99	74	21	53	...	1	...	4	6	5	4	8	15	15	1	...	2.65	
Redhook,.....	47.07	46.35	81	30	51	...	3	...	4	8	5	1	5	10	19	4	...	3.28	
Rochester,.....	52.75	43.55	78	28	59	...	8	...	1	2	4	8	6	18	12	3	...	4.46	
St. Lawrence,.....	43.57	38.29	73	15	59	...	5	...	...	2	7	4	5	12	18	5	...	2.59
Springville,.....	45.02	39.32	80	20	60	...	5	...	...	4	6	11	5	10	19	4	...	3.36
Union,.....	51.86	40.96	77	29	48	...	2	...	...	4	7	6	4	12	17	1	...	.84
Union-Hall,.....	45.77	43.69	70	26	44	...	4	1	...	2	3	3	10	15	14	...	...	3.99
Utica,.....	44.63	40.15	70	15	45	...	...	7	...	2	2	14	...	17	12	...	...	3.67

Q

MAY, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.			
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	52.52	63.64	48	88	40	48	24	1	44	9	6	1	7	224	84	4	...	1.77	
Newburgh,.....	54.35	64.83	52	92	40	52	104	...	24	8	5	14	44	184	124	44	...	1.88	
North-Salem,.....	51.13	61.67	56	91	35	56	64	2	24	4	5	64	44	25	9	5	...	1.48	
Onesida Conference Seminary,.....	47.75	60.81	48	88	33	48	1	1	14	14	4	3	154	254	54	24	...	2.77	
Onesida Institute,.....	49.27	61.21	53	83	31	53	...	94	3	14	...	18	24	264	44	2	...	.99
Onondaga,.....	51.44	64.37	48	84	36	48	44	4	3	3	...	8	174	20	11	4	...	1.67	
Oxford,.....	49.61	60.89	59	84	25	59	24	...	54	24	34	8	84	184	124	64	...	2.14	
Palmyra,.....	50.53	61.87	57	87	39	57	6	...	24	4	44	4	9	194	114	54	...	.98
Pompey,.....	46.53	58.37	50	81	31	50	1	...	7	6	44	14	7	214	94	3	...	2.47	
Redhook,.....	49.29	65.10	59	92	33	59	5	...	1	14	14	9	24	18	13	5	...	3.41	
Rochester,.....	52.50	60.10	42	83	40	42	4	54	1	14	4	24	5	19	12	4	...	.79
St. Lawrence,.....	49.75	59.90	55	83	28	55	3	...	1	14	84	24	164	254	54	44	...	2.58	
Springville,.....	48.85	62.25	47	80	23	47	6	...	1	...	5	64	12	15	16	4	...	3.30	
Union,.....	50.56	63.20	42	89	29	42	44	3	2	7	34	9	2	194	114	34	...	1.34	
Union-Hall,.....	50.29	59.41	48	84	26	48	...	24	4	2	5	44	5	194	114	74	...	.76
Utica,.....	49.63	53.63	61	81	29	61	...	44	64	1	4	154	...	264	44	...	...	2.18

MAY, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	52.53	63.64	88	40	48	1	24	1	44	9	6	1	7	224	84	4	...	...	1.77
Newburgh,.....	54.35	64.83	92	40	52	1	104	...	24	8	5	14	44	184	124	44	...	...	1.88
North-Salem,.....	51.13	61.67	91	35	56	...	64	2	24	4	5	64	44	25	6	5	...	...	1.46
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	47.75	60.81	89	32	48	...	1	1	14	14	4	3	134	254	54	24	...	...	2.77
Oneida Institute,.....	49.27	61.21	83	31	53	...	...	94	3	3	...	18	24	264	44	2	...	...	.99
Onondaga,.....	51.44	64.37	84	36	48	...	44	4	4	3	...	8	114	20	11	4	...	...	1.67
Oxford,.....	49.61	60.89	84	25	59	...	24	...	54	24	3	8	84	184	124	64	...	...	2.14
Palmyra,.....	50.53	61.87	87	39	57	...	6	...	24	4	34	4	9	194	114	54	...	...	.98
Pompey,	46.33	58.37	81	31	50	...	4	...	24	6	44	14	7	214	94	3	...	...	2.47
Redhook,.....	49.29	65.10	92	33	59	...	5	...	7	6	14	9	24	18	13	5	...	...	3.41
Rochester,....	52.50	60.10	82	40	42	...	4	...	1	14	4	24	5	19	12	4	...	...	.79
St. Lawrence,.....	49.75	59.20	83	28	55	...	3	...	1	14	84	24	104	254	54	44	...	...	2.56
Springville,....	48.85	62.25	80	33	47	...	6	...	1	...	5	64	12	15	16	4	...	...	3.30
Union,.....	59.56	63.20	89	38	43	...	44	3	2	...	34	9	2	194	114	34	...	...	1.34
Union-Hall,.....	50.29	59.41	84	36	43	...	6	24	4	2	5	44	5	194	114	74	...	...	.76
Utica,.....	49.63	53.62	81	30	48	...	...	44	64	4	4	154	...	264	44	...	...	...	2.18

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.																			
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.																	
	1st half.	2d half.																																		
Mount-Pleasant,	69.46	66.01	43	90	48	3	14	2	4	54	44	14	9	924	74	44	....	....	1.48															
Newburgh,	69.61	64.38	41	89	48	....	5	34	....	11	8	24	3	164	134	54	....	....	3.59													
North-Salem,	67.01	60.65	47	89	42	....	....	....	4	24	44	104	44	254	44	34	....	....	1.96												
Oneida Conference Seminary, ..	66.33	60.15	45	90	45	....	....	....	4	3	54	54	14	18	12	3	....	....	5.97												
Oneida Institute,	68.45	60.39	49	90	41	....	....	....	....	3	14	194	4	20	10	8	....	....	4.96											
Onondaga,	69.19	63.62	41	89	46	1	....	14	9	5	4	4	124	174	124	64	....	....	6.53														
Oxford,	67.81	59.60	52	92	40	24	14	....	....	7	44	94	5	134	164	94	....	....	5.72													
Oysterbay,	68.98	64.21	47	91	44	4	44	1	1	8	74	6	2	174	124	5	....	....	1.89															
Palmyra,	67.14	61.78	49	93	44	14	34	14	54	4	74	2	8	184	114	14	....	....	5.61															
Pompey,	64.26	58.74	43	85	42	....	4	14	34	24	84	11	34	17	13	4	....	....	5.96														
Redhook,	68.89	64.74	53	95	42	5	4	14	44	114	2	2	34	184	114	64	....	....	2.38															
Rochester,	79.52	65.85	33	85	52	4	24	14	1	44	54	104	44	13	17	84	....	....	5.49															
St. Lawrence,	67.82	60.95	43	88	45	2	34	14	....	44	15	9	24	214	84	6	....	....	2.48														
Springville,	66.65	61.31	46	86	40	....	7	1	....	1	6	9	4	114	184	54	....	....	3.75													
Union,	69.83	60.40	42	92	50	....	54	1	24	5	84	74	4	164	134	34	....	....	3.89														
Union-Hall,	62.89	61.38	41	82	41	2	14	14	24	8	5	4	6	22	8	54	....	....	3.39															
Utica,	63.38	57.76	44	85	41	....	....	....	6	14	44	18	....	24	6	....	....	....	6.88										

JULY, 1885.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest & lowest temp.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	E. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																
Albany,	70.66	71.49	88	54	34	1	...	...	2	154	44	4	24	104	104	12	...	5.29
Auburn,	67.13	70.60	84	49	35	4	...	...	24	5	44	9	34	33	9	34	...	3.12
Bridgewater,	64.67	67.29	90	40	50	...	...	...	1	74	64	15	...	...	...	6	...	4.79
.....	64.25	68.59	87	46	41	...	...	...	4	...	64	84	24	...	...	74	...	4.43
.....	68.84	71.73	94	48	46	...	...	...	...	...	13	104	7	...	...	104	...	2.65
.....	71.13	69.27	90	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	104	2	...	...	8	...	4.65
.....	65.82	73.07	88	40	36	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	9	...	...	54	...	2.71
.....	68.15	68.65	86	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	1	...	...	44	...	1.20
.....	65.46	66.80	89	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	134	3	24	...	...	24	...	2.89
.....	74.40	71.67	94	47	34	...	...	...	...	...	7	174	1	...	...	54	...	5.13
.....	71.86	71.67	87	45	39	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	...	54	...	4.65
.....	61.64	64.65	84	43	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	1	...	...	4	...	2.39
.....	69.39	69.54	86	48	35	...	...	...	...	...	174	64	1	...	...	9	...	2.52
.....	66.36	71.31	80	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	174	6	4	...	...	5	...	4.85
.....	65.27	69.59	85	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	214	1	4	...	...	44	...	3.16
.....	68.52	70.23	92	46	39	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.67
Greenville,	65.76	72.66	85	43	45	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	6	...	4.33
Hamilton,	67.63	67.94	88	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	64	24	24	...	...	74	...	4.09
Hartwick,	68.34	69.78	84	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	3.76
Hudson,	68.38	70.14	94	44	39	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	3	...	...	8	...	4.71
Ithaca,	67.45	67.75	87	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	10	...	4.63
Johnstown,	69.45	69.54	92	45	41	...	...	...	...	...	16	44	2	...	...	64	...	4.65
Kinderhook,	71.23	71.92	91	50	38	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	3	...	...	7	...	2.10
Kingston,	70.75	70.79	90	53	33	...	...	...	...	...	74	104	5	...	...	3	...	...
Lansingburgh,	69.27	73.50	89	58	43	...	...	...	...	...	224	14	3	...	...	3	...	4.51
Lewis,	65.67	68.56	88	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	104	6	54	...	...	3	...	2.00
Lowville,	63.67	68.56	86	46	43	...	...	...	...	...	24	104	24	...	...	5	...	2.13
Middlebury,	67.06	70.07	93	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	24	44	24	...	...	3	...	2.65
Montgomery,	66.08	68.32	88	48	51	...	...	...	...	...	84	9	1	...	...	4	...	...
.....	71.80	72.55	96	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	94	...	...	...	...	...

JULY, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.		
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	66.86	72.64	90	52	38	1	1	...	6	7	7	...	8	22	8	5	...	...	4.05
Newburgh,.....	71.07	72.71	92	49	43	...	9	...	1	5	12	1	1	19	12	5	...	...	2.36
North-Salem,.....	70.67	72.09	92	47	45	1	...	2	5	2	11	7	1	22	8	6	...	...	5.42
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	66.21	67.28	86	49	37	...	...	...	...	4	2	11	13	21	9	2	...	...	3.08
Oneida Institute.....	67.63	71.27	89	43	46	...	...	4	...	3	2	14	6	22	8	9	...	...	1.98
Onondaga,.....	68.11	71.37	84	51	33	...	1	...	2	4	3	8	10	19	11	5	...	...	2.71
Oxford,.....	66.83	68.84	90	42	48	5	...	...	...	4	10	7	4	14	17	8	...	...	3.46
Oysterbay,	72.97	72.83	92	50	42	1	3	...	2	7	12	...	4	16	14	7	...	...	3.46
Palmyra,.....	66.60	69.32	90	45	45	2	...	...	5	2	10	5	5	21	10	14	...	...	4.19
Pompey,.....	64.02	68.52	83	49	34	...	...	...	1	3	12	13	1	19	12	4	...	...	2.73
Redhook,.....	67.61	72.62	96	33	65	4	3	2	5	1	2	...	1	19	12	11	...	...	4.75
Rochester,.....	68.14	71.97	87	53	34	2	3	...	...	...	9	8	7	9	21	10	...	...	1.83
St. Lawrence,.....	66.66	70.35	86	47	39	1	2	...	...	3	9	1	...	22	2	8	...	...	4.20
Springville,.....	66.54	73.51	88	49	39	...	1	...	...	...	8	19	...	13	17	6	...	...	3.45
Union,.....	58.99	77.15	92	48	44	...	2	...	...	...	7	12	...	25	6	2	...	...	1.98
Union-Hall,.....	67.97	67.40	86	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	22	9	7	...	...	4.19
Utica,.....	63.86	66.61	82	47	35	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	25	5	...	...	...	4.80

AUGUST, 1885.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain page.			
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	68.64	67.16	87	49	36	24	4	...	1	154	2	4	54	204	94	11	...	...	5.34
Auburn,	66.12	63.62	84	44	40	14	3	...	9	34	8	3	10	24	7	4	...	...	4.30
Bridgewater,	62.33	61.43	88	33	55	1	...	...	1	94	74	11	6	...	...	54	...	...	4.38
Cambridge Washington,	64.24	63.43	92	36	56	4	...	...	14	6	...	24	134	194	...	74	...	...	5.39
Canajoharie,	69.04	65.24	96	38	58	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	2	184	...	8	...	...	4.49
Canandaigua,	67.33	69.44	86	44	42	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	24	16	13	9	...	...	5.17
Cherry-Valley,	65.17	63.43	86	40	46	1	...	...	...	64	9	74	54	20	11	7	...	...	2.93
Clinton,	66.18	67.52	85	42	43	3	...	...	3	64	8	2	10	24	7	24	...	...	...
Cortland,	62.86	60.82	89	36	53	...	...	...	...	6	7	74	24	24	11	44	...	...	1.47
Dutchess,	70.21	69.67	91	42	49	34	2	...	12	5	4	14	24	264	44	14	...	...	2.84
Erasmus Hall,	68.33	68.70	84	52	32	1	...	...	1	14	124	...	10	224	84	54	...	...	6.79
Fairfield,	66.11	61.52	86	42	44	...	...	5	54	...	3	74	94	8	23	6	...	...	1.54
Farmers' Hall,	66.63	64.20	88	42	43	...	...	2	2	34	114	10	14	22	9	34	...	...	4.20
Fredonia,	66.19	63.94	86	45	36	...	...	...	...	2	7	84	10	21	10	13	...	...	4.86
Genevieve,	65.14	64.41	92	47	45	...	...	...	...	3	104	3	114	214	94	5	...	...	5.08
Granville,	65.84	66.78	93	44	49	...	...	...	...	14	174	4	2	184	124	5	...	...	3.06
Hamilton,	64.67	63.31	92	33	59	9	...	...	...	64	74	74	44	18	13	...	...	...	4.15
Hartwick,	63.38	64.49	92	38	44	...	...	...	...	15	3	4	84	154	164	44	...	...	3.56
Hudson,	66.18	64.78	84	46	38	...	...	...	...	134	14	4	2	144	164	5	...	...	4.39
Ithaca,	65.95	67.37	96	40	58	114	4	...	...	144	1	...	14	19	12	10	...	...	5.95
Johnstown,	59.81	64.15	77	40	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	15	84	...	...	4.55
Kinderhook,	64.44	66.76	88	40	48	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	3	18	13	74	...	...	2.79
Kingston,	69.86	69.13	90	48	42	...	...	...	...	54	9	34	4	184	124	44	...	...	4.10
Lansingburgh,	68.83	66.90	90	44	46	...	...	...	...	6	84	24	114	164	144	8	...	...	2.50
Lewiston,	70.30	71.94	90	50	40	...	...	...	...	1	18	34	24	22	144	74	...	...	5.12
Lowville,	64.93	63.55	94	33	61	...	...	...	...	1	4	34	4	22	9	3	...	...	4.49
Middlebury,	65.64	62.97	89	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	2	23	8	54	...	...	4.78
Monroe,	66.86	63.55	92	40	52	44	...	...	...	...	9	4	34	204	104	74	...	...	1.70
Montgomery,	71.23	75.36	74	52	22	...	...	...	...	9	9	134	4	194	114	6	...	...	...

AUGUST, (Continued.)

[Senate, No. 65.]

R

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.			
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	69.50	68.47	35	85	50	2	1	...	8 1/2	2 1/2	6	1	11	22	9	6	...	...	3.71
Newburgh,.....	69.95	69.56	44	88	44	1	5 1/2	...	3 1/2	6	11	2 1/2	2	19 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2	...	...	1.64
North Salem,.....	66.70	68.66	58	98	40	...	...	4	3 1/2	3	4 1/2	10	5	21	10	4 1/2	...	...	2.07
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	63.14	62.31	55	87	32	...	...	...	3	5	5 1/2	4 1/2	13	19 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2	...	...	4.24
Oneida Institute,.....	64.98	62.98	47	87	40	1	...	3	4	2 1/2	4	8 1/2	5 1/2	22	9	7	...	...	2.66
Onondaga,.....	67.23	64.78	45	87	42	2 1/2	1	...	1	2 1/2	4	8 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	6 1/2	...	...	5.69
Oxford,.....	66.16	63.61	50	90	40	1	3	1 1/2	1	5 1/2	3 1/2	14	4 1/2	18	13	6 1/2	...	...	5.38
Oysterbay,.....	69.96	69.93	36	88	52	...	3 1/2	...	2	8 1/2	7	1	5	17 1/2	13 1/2	4	...	...	1.96
Palmyra,.....	63.79	64.21	51	89	38	2	3 1/2	...	...	1	12 1/2	5	5	21 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	4.08
Pompey,.....	69.43	60.27	41	82	41	...	1	...	...	4	9	7 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	5 1/2	...	...	3.71
Redhook,.....	67.33	66.95	49	90	41	...	1	3	...	18	1	...	2	17 1/2	13 1/2	6	...	...	1.48
Rochester,.....	69.73	64.72	39	89	50	...	4 1/2	...	1	...	15	...	8	10	21	8 1/2	...	...	3.57
St. Lawrence,.....	70.16	62.41	46	90	44	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	20 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	4	...	...	4.48
Springville,.....	65.44	61.06	38	82	44	...	3 1/2	2	...	1	2	7	11 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	...	...	3.69
Union,.....	69.10	64.17	48	92	44	3	...	...	...	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	17	14	7 1/2	...	...	6.53
Union-Hall,.....	65.29	65.30	38	93	45	...	3	3	...	...	6 1/2	4	6	20 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	...	...	2.65
Utica,.....	63.49	61.58	38	86	48	...	...	5 1/2	...	...	9 1/2	13	...	23	8	...	...	...	6.50

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)					WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest of Free.	Lowest of frozen.	Range.	East.	S. East.	South.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.		
	1st half.	2d half.													
Mount-Pleasant,.....	63.34	56.98	80	39	42	1	2	2	16	13	1	...	...	.97
Newburgh,.....	63.85	56.24	87	35	53	...	4	2	12	14	...	...	...	.94
North-Salem,.....	61.14	51.13	86	28	58.	4	3	3	3	5	2	...	...	1.44
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	56.08	48.75	82	27	55	...	2	5	8	13	3	...	...	1.97
Oneida Institute,.....	57.26	51.07	86	29	57	5	1	3	1	10	5	...	...	.64
Onondaga,.....	59.28	52.99	80	22	48	...	5	5	6	18	4	...	...	1.96
Oxford,.....	57.58	50.75	85	28	57	...	...	6	6	15	5	...	...	1.79
Oysterbay,.....	65.36	57.49	88	41	47	1	...	4	5	20	3	...	...	.91
Palmyra,.....	57.63	51.16	85	29	56	...	6	3	9	19	11	...	...	3.27
Pompey,.....	54.07	47.01	80	30	50	...	1	3	10	14	3	...	...	2.25
Redhook,.....	58.97	50.97	91	31	60	...	3	11	13	19	4	...	...	.82
Rochester,.....	61.44	52.04	85	29	53	...	3	3	13	18	5	...	...	2.63
St. Lawrence,.....	57.08	51.56	81	24	57	...	2	8	11	17	3	...	...	2.34
Springville,.....	57.76	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	14	7	...	...	4.08
Union,.....	59.85	51.30	85	32	53	...	...	11	5	15	6	...	...	2.29
Union-Hall,.....	59.31	53.08	80	36	44	...	...	...	5	20	3	...	...	1.50
Utica,.....	54.53	49.46	82	30	52	...	1	2	8	24	3	...	...	1.38

OCTOBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (s)				OF D.				Snow.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Lowest de- gree.	Highest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
	1st half.	2d half.															
Mount-Pleasant,	52.58	55.04	36	38	74	3	4	1	7	10	24	1	7	19	12	24	2.15
Newburgh,	53.76	52.49	42	35	77	4	5	4	4	24	17	1	4	19	12	3	1.63
North-Salem,	50.25	56.96	51	34	75	4	2	...	5	3	7	1	4	19	12	3	3.43
Oneida Conference Seminary,	46.36	56.44	49	27	76	1	...	...	2	8	24	2	8	15	16	54	2.53
Oneida Institute,	47.54	57.16	45	28	73	2	...	...	...	2	24	12	24	15	15	5	2.39
Oranada,	48.92	59.01	47	30	77	2	...	...	1	12	2	7	3	15	16	54	3.27
Oxford,	47.81	57.55	46	31	77	24	...	...	4	11	9	6	2	12	19	74	5.12
Oysterbay,	55.41	59.61	43	36	78	...	...	...	...	6	74	14	3	12	11	24	...
Palmyra,	47.22	56.35	51	33	84	2	...	...	...	3	34	4	4	21	10	24	5.06
Pompey,	45.63	53.67	43	29	72	...	...	...	...	11	104	6	3	14	16	54	3.26
Redhook,	49.25	58.71	56	34	82	9	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	19	11	3	1.26
Rochester,	47.99	55.03	41	32	73	14	...	...	3	6	8	9	14	14	17	7	4.56
St. Lawrence,	47.55	56.56	51	34	75	14	...	...	...	74	164	1	24	13	17	6	4.70
Springville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	8	10	12	18	12	6.28
Union,	48.66	55.99	...	30	78	...	...	...	...	114	114	7	34	14	17	11	1.74
Union-Hall,	50.33	55.35	44	26	72	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	5	14	124	4	...
Utica,	47.12	56.75	47	36	77	...	...	...	94	54	24	74	...	90	11	...	2.29

NOVEMBER, 1885.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Montgomery, 42.33 | 31.44 | 69 | 10 | 56 | 11 | 63 | 1 | 2 | 10

WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	Rain gage.
Cler.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.				
14	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	2.26
14	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	2.40
11	19	3	2	...	...	...	...	2.29
13	18	3	1	...	...	...	...	2.00
10	19	5	5	...	...	...	...	3.06
9	21	2	5	...	...	...	...	2.44
8	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	2.79
14	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	2.19
13	16	3	4	...	...	...	...	3.16
12	17	7	2	...	...	...	...	1.42
16	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	1.69
4	26	3	3	...	...	...	...	1.84
13	16	2	7	...	...	...	...	2.82
12	18	6	3	...	...	...	...	1.96
9	20	3	3	...	...	...	...	1.97
8	22	1	6	...	...	...	...	1.85
10	20	5	1	...	...	...	...	3.48
14	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	1.91
9	21	7	3	...	...	...	...	2.30
17	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	2.11
9	21	5	2	...	...	...	...	1.11
11	18	3	2	...	...	...	...	2.25
12	17	3	3	...	...	...	...	1.85
14	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	2.10
9	21	2	3	...	...	...	...	1.70
12	17	3	2	...	...	...	...
17	13	3	1	...	...	...	...
11	18	3	1	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				Range.	Lowest de- gree.	Highest de- gree.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)						Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		N. Wind.	Clear.				Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.			
	1st half	2d half												
Mount-Pleasant,	50.21	40.54	3	94	904	24	1	...	...	...	3.35
Newburgh,	48.40	36.06	3	14	16	34	14	...	...	...	2.41
North-Salem,	45.95	32.34	1	15	15	5	4	1	...	...	1.88	
Oneida Conference Seminary,	42.68	29.87	1	10	20	3	16	...	...	...	1.50
Oneida Institute	43.60	29.49	34	11	19	2	1	1	...	...	1.93	
Onondaga,	46.14	34.29	34	104	104	24	3	4	...	...	2.31	
Oxford,	43.55	31.40	34	7	23	44	34	...	...	...	2.92
Oysterbay,	50.18	39.77	1	104	194	34	1	...	...	...	1.71
Palmira,	46.31	33.33	3	11	19	1	4	...	...	...	1.96
Pompey,	41.06	28.86	2	104	194	24	24	...	...	...	1.82
Radbrook,	45.69	33.69	1	114	184	64	14	...	...	...	1.81
Rochester,	45.35	31.09	64	64	234	34	3	...	...	...	2.25
St. Lawrence,	41.23	24.43	1	11	19	24	24	...	...	...	2.20
Springville,	44.72	32.17	14	8	22	3	4	...	...	...	1.50
Union,	43.18	30.14	34	10	20	54	5	...	...	...	2.53
Union-Hall,	44.44	37.46	3	104	194	5	4	...	...	...	2.62
Union,	43.59	30.27	3	164	134	...	...	...	...	...	2.60

DECEMBER, 1835.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.	
	Mean temperature.		Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.															
Albany,	19.60	23.10	53	5	4	...	...	114	14	44	8	144	164	3	6	1.19
Auburn,	23.49	28.20	50	4	1	...	...	8	4	64	74	6	25	14	44	1.63
Bridgewater,	16.49	21.56	68	...	...	1	...	6	6	15	2	...	...	2	9	1.66
Cambridge Washington,	15.04	20.52	72	44	1	...	...	94	24	34	84	11	20	4	4	...
Canajoharie,	16.17	19.70	62	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	11	104	204	2	8	...
Canandaigua,	23.84	23.96	36	14	...	...	...	54	44	114	64	5	26	...	4	2.05
Cherry-Valley,	16.76	20.78	59	4	...	...	...	7	64	10	2	4	27	...	104	1.26
Clinton,	27.88	19.99	50	44	2	...	...	14	2	5	134	164	144	...	...	2.78
Cortland,	19.40	24.62	52	...	...	...	...	64	64	4	12	6	25	1	...	...
Dutchess,	23.12	24.35	65	3	...	...	...	4	4	14	44	15	16	3	...	...
Erasmus Hall,	29.30	32.16	44	14	6	...	...	...	84	2	13	214	94	3	1	2.78
Fairfield,	15.63	17.24	70	...	...	8	...	...	...	54	14	3	28	3	9	3.71
Farmers' Hall,	23.14	23.81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	124	184	...	2	...
Fredonia,	26.14	29.74	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	104	204	4	7	2.55
Gouverneur,	13.38	20.48	81	44	2	...	...	...	24	7	24	84	224	...	3	4.09
Granville,	14.71	20.08	68	54	...	...	...	...	144	64	74	13	18	...	44	...
Hamilton,	16.63	25.20	66	4	...	...	...	...	24	2	114	8	23	...	9	1.17
Hartwick,	21.26	27.50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	...
Hudson,	17.16	21.41	56	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	224	...	11	...
Ithaca,	21.83	26.70	53	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	184	...	2	1.19
Johnstown,	14.95	19.88	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	204	...	7	...
Kinderhook,	17.83	21.25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	...	54	...
Kingston,	21.84	23.67	58	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	174	...	5	1.24
Lansingburgh,	21.53	24.66	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	...	24	...
Lewiston,	14.47	26.28	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	174	...	1	...
Lowville,	19.97	19.42	83	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	14	...
Middlebury,	22.82	29.26	60	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	...	54	...
Monroe,	26.37	27.32	53	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	154	...	24	...
Montgomery,	21.60	25.01	58	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	214	...	34	2.54

DECEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	E. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																
Mount-Pleasant,.....	29.43	30.29	48	52	34	44	2	...	5	11	1	4	12	19	2	...	...	2.31
Newburgh,.....	20.50	23.86	42	57	94	...	...	...	64	74	3	44	134	174	3	...	...	1.20
North Salem,.....	22.91	22.50	49	66	1	4	5	1	1	24	5	114	17	14	44	3	...	2.73
Onsida Conference Seminary,.....	17.07	22.43	49	68	24	...	...	...	4	12	104	2	4	27	24	74	...	3.83
Onsida Institute,.....	15.96	19.77	39	57	54	...	5	24	...	...	34	144	114	194	2	9	...	2.33
Onondaga,.....	23.12	26.11	46	54	3	...	...	2	6	1	10	9	34	274	14	8	...	.94
Oxford,.....	19.37	22.86	44	58	24	...	...	...	24	12	4	4	44	264	24	114	...	.90
Oysterbay,.....	28.07	.....	47	44	4	54	...	...	...	12	4	9	13	18	34	1	...	2.64
Palmyra,.....	23.33	27.63	50	54	4	1	14	7	1	94	6	44	7	24	4	14	...	.93
Pompey,.....	17.10	21.02	43	61	...	...	...	...	10	44	114	44	6	25	2	4	...	.97
Redhook,.....	21.07	23.90	42	50	84	...	14	5	124	64	...	1	154	154	2	1	...	1.20
Rochester,.....	22.43	28.39	44	48	1	2	...	4	44	64	104	4	3	28	14	34	...	.46
St. Lawrence,.....	12.30	17.13	47	73	2	5	...	...	34	134	4	54	124	184	1	5	...	.58
Springville,.....	21.30	25.83	44	50	14	14	...	...	34	8	64	94	54	254	1	44	...	2.50
Union,.....	14.72	23.37	47	11	2	4	24	...	74	34	34	5	54	254	2	134	...	2.32
Union-Hall,.....	27.28	28.77	48	45	24	64	1	6	4	10	13	18	5	1	...	2.05
Utica,.....	16.37	19.96	43	59	134	3	...	14	10	3	16	15	1.16

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RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 1.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 1, (*Continued.*)

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2.

PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
Albany,	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Auburn,.....	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	W	NW	NW	S	S	S
Bridgewater,.....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	S	SW	W
Cambridge Washington,.....	N	N	N	SW&W	N	N	N	W	W	W	N	S
Canajoharie,	W	NW	NW	F	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	SE	SE&NW	NW
Canandaigua,.....	S	S	W	W	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W
Cherry-Valley,.....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	S	S	S	W
Clinton,	NE	NW	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW
Cortland,	S	NW	W	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	W	S	SW	NW
Dutchess,.....	SE	SW	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	RE	SE	SE	SE
Erasmus-Hall,	N	NW	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	NW	NW
Fairfield,	NW	E	E	E	E	W	W	NW	NW	E	NW	NW
Farmers' Hall,	SW	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Fredonia,.....	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	N	S	N
Gouverneur,	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	S	N	S
Granville,	N	SW	SW	SW	N	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	N	SW
Hamilton, ...	NW	NW	SW	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW&W	W	SW	NW	SW
Hartwick,	S	NW	S	NW	S&NW	S	S	S	S	S	NW	S
Hudson,	NW	NW	W	NW	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
Ithaca,	S	S	N	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Johnstown,.....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kinderhook,	N	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Kingston,.....	NE	NE.	NE	SW	NE	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Lansingburgh,	SW	W	W	NW	W	SW	SW	NW	SW	SW&NW	SW	NW
Lewiston,	SW	SW	SW	SW	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	S	NW
Lowville,.....	N	N	N	S	NW	W	W	W	W	S	SW	SW
Middlebury,	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Monroe,	S	S	SW	S&W	SW	SW	S	S&SW	S	S	S	S
Montgomery,	N	NW	NW	NW	NE	SW	W	W	W&NW	W	NW	NW
Mount-Pleasant,	NW	NW	S	NW	S	NE	NW	NW	SW	S	NE	SW
Newburgh,	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	S	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	N
North-Salem,	NW	NW	NE	NE&W	NE&W	W	SW	W	W	SW	SW	NW
Oneida Conference Seminary,.	NW	SW	NW	W	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	SW

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	West.	
Albany,	43½	6½	0	18½	153	23	57	68½	South.
Auburn,	20	22	3	46½	70	58½	53½	91½	North west.
Bridgewater,	4½	1½	11½	23½	85½	75	138	25½	West.
Cambridge Washington,	101½	11½	8½	4½	42½	63½	74	59	North.
Canajoharie, ...	1½	½	47½	77½	5½	14½	87½	130½	North west.
Canandaigua,	17½	1½	4½	7	100½	61	129	44	West.
Cherry-Valley,	23½	28	8	9½	76½	75	110½	34	West.
Clinton,	28½	43	41	31½	39	66	47	69	North west.
Cortland,	4	3	0	19½	84½	77	76½	100½	North west.
Dutchess,	37	35½	3½	145½	35½	43½	10	54½	Southeast.
Erasmus Hall,	21	55	7½	24	13½	115	17	112	Southeast.
Fairfield,	1½	3	104	25	3½	12½	102	113½	North west.
Farmers' Hall,	10½	26	8½	14	50½	159½	74	22	Southeast.
Fredonia,	54½	19	6½	19	51	141	41	33	Southeast.
Gouverneur,	19	40	2	9½	50½	115	50½	78½	Southeast.
Granville,	124	6½	1	9½	16	167	22	19	Southeast.
Hamilton,	16½	5½	1	6	43½	128½	35½	128½	Sw & Nw.
Hartwick,	2	3½	3½	5½	151	33	45½	121	South.
Hudson, ..	81	19½	8	29½	106	23	48½	51½	South.
Ithaca,	137½	1	3½	17	180	4	4	18	South.
Johnstown,	1	1	62½	24½	4	19½	210½	16	West.
Kinderhook,	95½	27	5½	12½	149½	14	21½	63½	South.
Kingston,	32½	3	12	16½	43	98	20½	52	South west.
Lansingburgh,	12	80½	½	15	75	76	68½	120	North west.
Lewiston,	20½	3	9½	17	25	190½	32	28½	South west.
Lowville,	67½	19½	14½	27	79	27½	85	45	West.
Middlebury,	42½	22½	2½	2	4	220½	31	40	South west.
Monroe,	30	16½	14½	14½	102	95	62	30½	South.
Montgomery,	29½	46	3	28	15½	40½	101½	101	West.
Mount-Pleasant,	25	45	7½	49	64½	67½	10	96½	North west.
Newburgh,	19	99½	1	18	66	102½	26	33	South west.
North-Salem,	19	40	28½	37	31	66½	72	71	West.
Oneida Conference Seminary,	5½	9	2½	16½	48	84½	73	126	North west.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS. (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Oneida Institute	12½	24	85½	10	21	17	163	53½	West.
Onondaga,	14	16	10	40	64½	38	94	88½	West.
Oxford,	45	18	4	2	65½	76	108½	46	West.
Oysterbay, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Southwest.
Palmyra, ..	22	27	9½	72½	19	81½	59	74½	West.
Pompey,	4	3½	1	19	67½	97	104½	69	South.
Redhook,	94	23	27	40	138½	11	10	21½	Southwest.
Rochester,	18½	28	16½	27½	94½	99½	92½	58	Southwest.
St. Lawrence,	21	50½	2	6½	37	163½	23½	61	West.
Schenectady, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Southwest.
Springville,	12	34½	3½	12	18	71½	112	101½	West.
Union,	28½	37½	10½	14	91½	72½	75	35½	South.
Union-Hall,	31½	53	17½	31½	41½	56½	45	88½	Northwest.
Utica,	0	0	56	63½	16	50	176½	3	West.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 8.

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.												Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Albany.	213½	151½	75	26	5	4.64	1.79	2.60	4.54	2.71	6.48	5.39	5.34	1.28	2.22	2.26	1.19	40.44	D cember, ..	June.
Auburn,	195	170	35	19	5½	1.77	1.47	1.77	4.68	1.13	6.39	3.12	4.30	2.02	3.65	2.40	1.63	34.33	May,	June.
Bridgewater, .....	.....	.....	34	24½	6	4.10	5.01	4.96	11.31	2.49	8.69	4.70	4.38	1.31	5.15	2.20	1.66	55.96	September, ..	April.
Cambridge Washington,	197½	167½	42½	13½	34	4.25	2.15	2.20	1.95	2.65	6.25	4.48	5.30	1.10	2.67	2.00	.92	35.92	December,...	June.
Canajoharie,	178½	186½	69½	30	2	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	169	196	52	39	6	2.64	3.95	3.12	3.76	4.30	3.80	4.05	4.42	3.70	4.00	3.06	2.05	43.85	December, ..	August.
Cherry-Valley,	174½	190½	41	34½	1	3.24	1.46	2.10	3.43	1.61	6.½2	3.71	5.17	1.76	1.78	2.44	1.26	34.88	December, ..	June.
Clinton,	252½	112½	28½	3½	½	2.45	1.63	4.22	5.69	1.79	1.68	1.39	2.93	.86	2.34	2.79	2.78	30.55	September, ..	April.
Cortland,	186½	178½	38	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess,	237	128	36	17½	.....	3.55	1.28	2.74	5.03	1.66	2.91	2.89	1.47	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erasmus Hall,	253	112	38	7	½	2.65	1.29	4.71	6.22	1.76	3.25	5.13	2.84	1.27	2.11	2.19	2.78	28.98	September, ..	April.
Fairfield,	118	247	46½	38	1	1.82	2.25	1.63	1.63	1.10	6.38	4.65	6.79	3.01	4.63	1.42	.81	38.11	September, ..	April.
Farmers' Hall,	236	129	31½	7	2	3.30	.95	1.69	3.42	1.60	3.32	2.59	1.54	1.36	1.61	1.69	2.55	36.17	December, ..	June.
Fredonia,	195½	169½	96	38	10	.99	2.59	1.62	1.68	1.49	7.30	3.52	4.20	5.58	6.06	1.84	4.09	25.62	February, ..	April.
Gouverneur,	201	164	40	20½	1	5.80	2.22	3.25	8.25	3.95	2.69	4.85	4.85	2.44	4.57	2.82	.47	40.96	January,	June.
Granville,	183½	181½	35½	13	2½	2.99	1.08	1.20	3.36	2.84	4.78	3.18	5.02	1.53	1.79	1.96	1.17	46.16	December, ..	April.
Hamilton,	184½	180½	.....	23	1½	2.17	2.50	1.90	5.05	1.98	8.04	3.87	3.06	.88	3.86	.....	.....	28.90	February, ..	August.
Hartwick,	170	195	35	24½	3½	2.53	1.26	1.07	3.78	1.91	4.58	4.33	4.15	1.13	3.07	1.97	.70	.....	December, ..	June.
Hudson,	182	183	48½	10	1	4.60	.65	2.45	4.50	2.29	5.79	4.09	3.56	1.88	1.65	1.65	1.19	30.48	February, ..	June.
Ithaca,	179	186	90	21½	1½	.20	1.62	2.43	3.10	2.01	4.30	3.76	4.39	1.58	3.39	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown,	175	190	55	22	5	3.76	1.98	3.42	4.42	1.95	8.04	4.71	5.95	.71	2.11	3.46	.50	41.01	December, ..	June.
Kinderhook,	167½	197½	65	16½	10½	3.73	1.31	2.65	3.74	1.73	9.70	4.03	4.55	1.03	1.38	1.91	1.24	37.00	September, ..	June.
Kingston,	194½	170½	51½	13	4½	3.94	1.20	2.33	5.98	1.70	4.21	4.65	2.79	1.28	1.41	2.30	2.15	23.94	February ..	April.
Lansingburgh,	196½	168½	45	7½	.....	.25	1.30	.17	1.92	1.86	4.83	2.10	4.10	.95	1.96	2.11	1.00	22.55	March,	June.
Lewiston,	175	190	45½	15	.....	3.31	2.30	.75	2.47	2.86	2.78	.80	2.50	2.53	3.97	1.11	.30	25.68	December, ..	October.
Lowville,	172	193	29	20	24	3.02	2.40	1.35	2.61	1.64	6.75	4.51	5.12	1.48	5.49	2.25	2.50	39.12	March,	June.
Middlebury,	208	157	39½	16	4	1.48	1.58	2.25	3.75	1.74	5.78	2.00	4.49	2.15	6.60	1.85	.39	34.15	December, ..	October.
Monroe,	216½	148½	43½	24½	1	1.28	1.34	1.06	3.18	.67	4.25	2.13	4.78	3.60	5.75	2.10	.50	30.84	December, ..	October.
Montgomery,	193	172	43	7	4½	4.25	1.37	1.70	3.35	1.35	1.25	3.65	1.70	1.72	1.75	1.70	2.54	26.33	June,	January.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 3, (Continued.)

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 4.

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[SENATE

Major.

Col.

Albany,	26	4	22	4	16	3	9	13	18	19	9	10	21	13	1	12	31	6	39	21	26	4	30	25	16
Auburn,	30	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Bridgewater,	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Cambridge Washington, ..	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Cambridge,	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Canandaigua,	25	4	19	4	28	4	7	28	13	31	14	29	25	34	1	13	31	5	30	23	13	4	29	23	16
Cherry-Valley,	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Clinton,	30	9	23	8	31	1	11	14	18	23	11	14	30	22	2	13	30	4	37	18	28	4	30	23	16
Cortland,	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Dutchess,	26	7	23	3	26	3	8	10	17	20	8	10	21	24	6	12	31	5	39	18	26	4	30	25	16
Esopus Hall,	30	4	22	8	31	1	11	14	18	23	11	14	30	22	2	13	30	4	37	18	28	4	30	23	16
Fairfield,	13	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Farmers' Hall,	15	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Fredonia,	30	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Gouverneur,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Granville,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Hamilton,	15	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Hartwick,	27	4	22	4	28	4	7	28	13	31	14	29	25	34	1	13	31	5	30	23	13	4	29	23	16
Hudson,	30	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Ithaca,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Johnstown,	15	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Kinderhook,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Kingston,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Landingburgh,	12	4	21	4	24	4	9	11	17	19	8	11	19	24	10	13	31	6	30	19	26	4	30	23	16
Lewiston,	26	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Lowville,	30	7	27	3	30	4	9	13	16	19	9	13	14	17	27	13	28	6	12	14	18	16	20	17	16
Middlebury,	12	4	21	4	24	4	9	11	17	19	8	11	19	24	10	13	31	6	30	19	26	4	30	23	16
Monroe,	12	4	21	4	24	4	9	11	17	19	8	11	19	24	10	13	31	6	30	19	26	4	30	23	16

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 4, (Continued.)

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Montgomery,	26	4	16	26	16	16
Mount-Pleasant,	26	4	4	26	16	16
Newburgh,	26	4	4	26	16	16
North-Salem,	26	4	4	26	16	16
Oneida Co. Semina.	26	4	4	26	16	16
Oneida Institute,	15	4	4	26	16	16
Orondaga,	30	7	4	26	16	16
Oxford,	26	8	4	26	16	16
Oysterbay,	30	5	4	26	16	16
Palmira,	25	9	4	26	16	16
Pompey, ..	13	7	4	26	16	16
Redhook,	26	4	4	26	16	16
Rochester,	15	4	4	26	16	16
St. Lawrence,	26	7	4	26	16	16
Schenectady,	26	7	4	26	16	16
Springville,	15	8	4	26	16	16
Union,	14	7	4	26	16	16
Union-Hall,	26	4	4	26	16	16
Utica,	26	7	5	26	16	16

22	8	21	10	8	12	13	5	6	30	20	26
21	8	20	11	21	12	13	4	5	29	18	31
22	8	20	12	20	18	13	4	5	29	18	26
21	10	21	13	21	24	13	23	6	19	20	25
21	8	21	4	7	25	12	4	5	30	17	31
21	3	31	11	20	24	11	31	4	30	29	25
21	3	31	13	21	13	13	4	5	30	29	25
22	4	15	11	22	25	12	31	5	30	25	31
21	7	26	11	22	23	13	31	5	29	14	9
22	8	21	11	22	23	13	31	6	20	19	25
22	8	21	13	8	13	14	16	6	20	19	25
22	3	26	13	20	26	13	4	5	29	18	31

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 5, (*Continued.*)

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 6.

Comparative View of the Average or Mean Temperature for each of the last ten years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853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RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 7.

Comparative View of the Prevailing Winds for each of the last ten years, (so far as reported,) with the Prevailing Winds for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.										General pre- vailing wind.
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	
Albany,	S	S	S	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	South.
Auburn, .....	....	S	S	S	S	....	....	NW	NW	NW	South.
Bridgewater, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	W	W	W	West.
Buffalo, .....	....	SW	SW	SW	S	SW	SW	....	....	....	Southwest.
Cambridge Washington, .....	....	....	SW	SW	....	S	S	N	N	N	South.
Canajoharie, ....	....	....	NW	W	W	....	....	W	NW	NW	W & NW.
Canandaigua, .....	....	....	....	W	S	W	S	....	W	W	West.
Cayuga, .....	....	S	....	W	S	S	S	S	....	....	South.
Cherry-Valley, .....	....	SW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Clinton, .....	....	NW	E	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Cortland, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S	S	....	....	South.
Delaware, .....	....	....	SW	....	....	....	SW	....	....	....	Southwest.
Dutchess, .....	....	....	SW	NW	SW	....	SW	SE	SE	SE	Southeast.
Erasmus-Hall,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	Northwest.
Farmers' Hall, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	Southwest.
Fairfield, .....	....	NW	E	....	W	NW	NW	NW	....	NW	Northwest.
Fredonia, .....	....	....	....	....	W	W	SW	....	W	SW	West.
Franklin, .....	....	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	....	SW	SW	Northwest.
Gouverneur, .....	....	....	....	....	W	W	SW	....	SW	SW	Southwest.
Granville, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	SW	N & SW
Greenville,	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	....	....	NW	SW	SW	Northwest.
Hamilton, ..	NW	NW	SW	NW	S	NW	S	S	SW	SW	Northwest.
Hartwick,	NW	W	S	S	S	S	SE	SE	SE	S	South.
Hudson, .....	....	NW	S	N	N	N	....	....	....	....	N & SE.
Ithaca, .....	....	W	S	W	W	W	W	....	W	W	South.
Johnstown, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West.
Kinderhook, .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	SW	South.
Kingston, .....	....	W	....	SW	NW	NW	W	W	NW	SW	Northwest.
Lansingburgh,	S	....	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	South.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 8.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for each of the last ten years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.										Total Average
	1886.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	
Albany,	33.12	49.80	37.66	38.07	41.85	39.52	44.45	41.74	32.45	40.44	39.91
Auburn,	34.91	30.54	37.88	.....	30.87	34.00	24.79	34.38	28.46
Bridgewater,	42.87	40.12	55.98	46.31
Buffalo,	37.27	.....	.....	.....	37.27
Cambridge Washington,	52.01	43.68	39.04	35.10	40.05	46.45	47.51	29.18	35.92	41.39
Canandaigua,	30.20	36.60	38.90	30.04	39.85	36.58	43.85	36.57
Cayuga,	35.59	.....	.....	37.11	36.10	29.06	.....	25.09	.....	28.59
Cherry-Valley,	54.25	34.39	39.93	45.05	49.04	.....	44.01	33.79	34.88	41.91
Clinton,	47.17	30.91	42.56	46.65	38.49	41.82	36.29	38.92	30.55	39.26
Delaware,	28.85	.....	22.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.70
Dutchess,	46.36	49.63	47.39	40.52	.....	28.98	42.57
Erasmus Hall,	44.91	48.27	45.14	48.62	53.47	48.52	43.54	46.76	39.48	38.11	45.08
Farmers' Hall,	30.48	25.62	28.05
Fairfield,	45.51	.....	.....	28.73	.....	.....	.....	36.17	34.40
Fredonia,	33.93	36.69	32.22	.....	.....	40.96	38.15
Franklin,	25.86	26.16	36.15	.....	41.03	.....	.....	.....	29.39
Gouverneur,	38.80	26.66	46.16	26.54
Granville,	24.75	28.90	26.82
Greenville,	30.69	45.06	30.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.53
Hamilton,	43.44	34.18	36.26	42.71	26.79	35.26	43.20	22.50	.....	37.55
Hartwick,	42.35	53.43	22.67	40.83	41.59	44.64	20.49	.....	.....	80.48	40.55
Hudson,	39.87	43.25	33.47	39.77	44.65	45.57	42.59	30.49	34.20	39.38
Ilkaca,	24.45	.....	35.61	.....	.....	26.64	.....	.....	28.90
Johnstown,	49.89	26.59	.....	36.98	32.73	.....	35.14	41.01	37.12
Kinderhook,	36.92	42.82	53.46	39.86	26.95	37.90	39.23
Kington,	28.99	40.15	46.26	28.26	44.04	24.85	23.94	29.36
Lansingburgh,	38.00	46.81	37.91	28.24	40.67	37.28	45.83	44.49	25.74	22.55	28.27
Lewiston,	25.25	21.45	20.72	22.68	26.68	28.15
Lowville,	32.87	25.48	26.07	26.66	39.79	29.12	35.06	.....	39.12	34.52

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 8, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.											Average for 1855
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.		
Middlebury,	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.83	28.58	30.67	27.44	34.15	31.13	
Monroe,	30.64	30.64	
Montgomery,	40.36	31.45	40.99	44.62	40.54	36.34	33.53	26.33	36.77	
Mount-Pleasant,	42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	34.50	41.22	
Newburgh,	43.30	32.54	34.38	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	25.04	36.54	
North-Salem,	43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	35.49	39.91	
Oneida Conference Seminary,	41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	34.35	36.95	
Oneida Institute	25.48	25.00	25.24	
Onondaga,	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	28.20	26.79	.....	32.43	30.72
Oxford,	36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.60	29.54	38.66	33.28	
Oysterbay,	42.29	.....	43.29	
Palmyra,	17.30	33.80	25.55	
Pompey,	39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	33.27	31.39	
Redhook,	43.00	43.23	38.54	25.92	.....	.....	38.92	
Rochester,	34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	28.60	27.16	
St. Lawrence,	35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	.....	25.20	29.68	30.00	
Schenectady,	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.67	36.26	
Springville,	36.23	38.66	37.44	
Union,	26.09	32.85	.....	.....	19.04	30.51	26.86	
Union-Hall,	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	43.32	37.75	38.25	36.67	34.06	28.78	42.03	
Union,	26.69	47.87	36.57	26.16	46.19	37.85	49.90	37.79	33.52	38.61	40.11	

TABLE of the periods when the Hudson River opened and closed, at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.

Winters.	Riv. closed or chat'd by ice.		River open or free of ice.		No. days closed.
1785—86			*March	23, 1786	
1789—90	February	3, 1790			
1790—91	December	8, 1790			
1791—92	December	8, 1791			
1792—93	December	12, 1792			
1793—94	December	26, 1793	*March	17, 1794	81 days.
1794—95	January	12, 1795			
1795—96	January	23, 1796			
1796—97	November	28, 1796			
1797—98	November	26, 1797			
1798—99	November	23, 1798			
1799—1800	January	6, 1800			
1800—01	January	3, 1801			
1801—02	February	3, 1802			
1802—03	December	16, 1802			
1803—04	January	12, 1804			
1804—05	December	13, 1804			
1805—06	January	9, 1806	February	23, 1806	45 days.
1806—07	December	11, 1806			
1807—08	January	4, 1808			
1808—09	December	9, 1808			
1809—10	January	19, 1810			
1810—11	December	14, 1810			
1811—12	December	20, 1811			
1812—13	December	21, 1812	*March	13, 1813	83 days.
1813—14	December	22, 1813			
1814—15	December	10, 1814			
1815—16	December	2, 1815			
1816—17	December	18, 1816			
†1817—18	December	7, 1817	March	25, 1818	108 days.
1818—19	December	14, 1818	April	3, 1819	110 days.
1819—20	December	13, 1819	March	25, 1820	102 days.
§1820—21	November	13, 1820	March	15, 1821	123 days.
1821—22	December	13, 1821	March	15, 1822	92 days.
1822—23	December	24, 1822	March	24, 1823	90 days.
||1823—24	December	16, 1823	March	3, 1824	78 days.
1824—25	January	5, 1825	March	6, 1825	60 days.
1825—26	December	13, 1825	*February	26, 1826	75 days.
1826—27	December	24, 1826	*March	20, 1827	86 days.
¶1827—28	*November	25, 1827	*February	8, 1828	About 50 days.
1828—29	*December	23, 1828	*April	1, 1829	100 days.
1829—30	*January	11, 1830	*March	15, 1830	63 days.
**1830—31	*December	23, 1830	*March	15, 1831	82 days.
1831—32	*December	5, 1831	*March	25, 1832	111 days.
††1832—33	*December	21, 1832	*March	21, 1833	83 days.
1833—34	*December	13, 1833	*February	24, 1834	73 days.
‡1834—35	*December	15, 1834	*March	25, 1835	100 days.
1835—36	*November	30, 1835			

† This winter was long and intensely cold. On the 3d of March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, and there remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

§ The river closed on the 13th, opened on the 20th, and finally closed Dec. 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which the Hudson between Powles' Hook and New-York was crossed on the ice. The other three being 1740-41, 1764-65, and 1779-80.

|| Jan. 11, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

¶ The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. Dec. 21 it closed a second time.

** Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again on the 10th Jan. 1831.

†† Opened again Jan. 3; closed again Jan. 11.

‡‡ March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. Steam-boat John Jay came to Van Wie's Point. Ice at the Overlaugh.

MEM.—All those marked thus * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

T. R. B.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 1.

(PROGRESS OF VEGETATION.)

First thunder storm.—April 2, Auburn; April 2, Bridgewater, April 5, Cambridge Washington; April 5, Cherry-Valley; April 2, Cortland; April 2, Dutchess; January 30, Erasmus Hall; January 30, Fairfield; March 15, Fredonia; April 2, Gouverneur; April 2, Hamilton; April 2, Hartwick; April 5, Johnstown; March 22, Kinderhook; April 2, Kingston; April 19, Lewiston; April 2, Lowville; April 2, Middlebury; March 22, Montgomery; January 30, Mount-Pleasant; January 30, Newburgh; January 30, North Salem; April 1, Oneida Institute; April 5, Onondaga; January 30, Oxford; January 30, Oysterbay; April 2, Pompey; April 4, Redhook; April 1, Rochester; April 2, St. Lawrence; January 30, Union-Hall; January 31, Utica; April 2, Oneida Conference; April 5, Albany.

Robins first seen.—March 15, Auburn; April 2, Cambridge Washington; March 16, Bridgewater; March 17, Clinton; March 16, Cortland; March 27, Fairfield; March 28, Gouverneur; March 23, Hamilton; March 16, Kinderhook; March 22, Lewiston; March 31, Lowville; April 2, Mount-Pleasant; March 25, North Salem; March 28, Palmyra; April 3, Pompey; April 1, St. Lawrence; April 1, Union; March 27, Utica; March 20, Oneida Conference; March 28, Onondaga; March 15, Oxford; March 27, Oneida Institute.

Blue birds first seen.—March 31, Auburn; March 29, Bridgewater; March 20, Clinton; March 20, Cortland; March 14, Erasmus Hall; March 28, Fairfield; March 23, Hamilton; March 15, Kinderhook; March 27, Montgomery; March 15, North Salem; March 29, Oneida Institute; March 25, Oxford; March 15, Union-Hall; March 26, Utica.

Grasshoppers seen.—March 14, Erasmus Hall.

Frogs first heard.—April 11, Auburn; April 3, Bridgewater; March 21, Erasmus Hall; April 16, Fairfield; April 8, Hamilton; April 19, Johnstown; April 10, Kinderhook; March 28, Mount-Pleasant; March 28, North Salem; April 3, Oneida Institute; March 31, Onondaga; April 4, Oxford; April 9, Palmyra; April 9, Pompey; April 10, St. Lawrence; March 16, Union-Hall; April 3, Utica; April 9, Oneida Conference.

Pigeons seen.—April 2, Bridgewater; April 2, Onondaga; April 10, Utica.

Barn swallows first seen.—May 3, Bridgewater; May 22, Cher-

ry-Valley; April 19, Clinton; May 3, Delaware; May 5, Farmers Hall; May 8, Gouverneur; May 5, Hamilton; May 1, Hudson; May 9, Johnstown; May 6, Kinderhook; April 30, Lansingburgh; April 15, Lewiston; May 2, Montgomery; May 8, Mount-Pleasant; April 26, North Salem; April 29, Onondaga; April 6, Oxford; May 1, Palmyra; April 27, Pompey; May 1, Oneida Conference.

Martins first seen.—May 1, Auburn; May 3, Bridgewater; May 5, Cortland; May 9, Johnstown; May 11, North Salem.

Currants in blossom.—May 19, Cambridge Washington; May 18, Bridgewater; May 25, Cherry-Valley; May 15, Clinton; May 11, Cortland; May 1, Farmers' Hall; May 14, Hamilton; May 18, Johnstown; May 10, Kinderhook; May 7, Kingston; May 2, Mount-Pleasant; May 16, Oneida Institute; May 14, Oxford; May 9, Palmyra; May 6, Pompey; May 9, Onondaga; May 19, St. Lawrence; May 2, Union-Hall; May 16, Utica; May 14, Oneida Conference.

Apples in blossom.—May 24, Cambridge Washington; May 29, Bridgewater; May 23, Canajoharie; May 15, Canandaigua; May 31, Cherry-Valley; May 31, Clinton; May 27, Cortland; May 20, (eight days later than usual,) Farmers' Hall; May 20, Fredonia; May 26, Hamilton; May 19, Hudson; May 26, Johnstown; May 20, Kinderhook; May 18, Kingston; May 6, Lansingburgh; May 25, Lowville; May 17, Montgomery; May 18, Mount-Pleasant; May 14, Newburgh; May 19, North Salem; May 25, Oneida Institute; May 25, Oxford; May 19, Palmyra; May 19, Redhook; May 21, Onondaga; June 1, St. Lawrence; May 22, Union; May 20, Union Hall; May 26, Utica; May 27, Oneida Conference.

Strawberries in blossom.—May 10, Bridgewater; May 8, Fredonia; May 5, Lewiston; May 14, Onondaga; May 20, Oxford.

Peach tree in blossom.—April 10, Auburn; May 9, Canandaigua; May 17, Clinton; May 5, Fredonia; May 5, Ithaca; May 11, Kingston; April 26, Lewiston; May 11, Middlebury; May 5, Mount-Pleasant; May 19, Onondaga; May 6, Palmyra; May 10, Redhook; May 7, Union-Hall.

Quince in blossom.—May 20, Canandaigua; May 24, Hudson; May 26, Onondaga.

Claytonia Virginica in blossom.—April 20, Bridgewater; May 9, Palmyra.

Hepatica Triloba in blossom.—April 20, Bridgewater; April 10, Cortland; April 10, Ithaca; April 22, Onondaga; April 10, Palmyra;

Whippoorwill heard.—April 27, Bridgewater; May 13, Farmers' Hall; June 6, Hudson.

Daffodils in blossom.—April 28, Bridgewater; May 3, Cortland; April 25, Fredonia; May 4, Hamilton; April 15, Onondaga; May 2, Oxford; May 1, Utica.

Shad bush in blossom.—May 19, Bridgewater; May 18, Cortland; May 1, Farmers' Hall; May 13, Hamilton; May 7, Kinderhook; May 9, Middlebury; May 7, Montgomery; May 1, Newburgh; May 3, North Salem; May 5, Palmyra.

Plums in blossom.—May 16, Bridgewater; May 31, Cherry-Valley; May 19, Cortland; May 15, Hamilton; May 15, Hartwick; May 11, Hudson; May 4, Ithaca; May 16, Kinderhook; May 11, Lowville; May 5, Mount-Pleasant; May 11, Middlebury; May 14, Oneida Institute; May 13, Oxford; May 10, Palmyra; May 16, Pompey; May 8, Redhook; May 9, Onondaga; May 20, St. Lawrence; May 13, Union; May 14, Utica.

Cherries in Blossom.—May 24, Bridgewater; May 20, Canajoharie; May 29, Cherry-Valley; May 26, Clinton; May 19, Cortland; May 12, Farmers' Hall; May 15, Fredonia; May 25, Hamilton; May 7, Hudson; May 26, Johnstown; May 18, Kinderhook; May 7, Mount-Pleasant; May 9, North Salem; May 17, Oneida Institute; May 12, Onondaga; May 22, Oxford; May 16, Pompey; May 8, Redhook; May 5, Union Hall; May 17, Utica; May 23, Oneida Conference.

Lilacs in blossom.—May 29, Bridgewater; May 31, Cherry-Valley; May 19, Farmers' Hall; May 29, Hamilton; May 19, Hudson; May 5, Lewiston; May 20, Newburgh; May 27, Oxford; May 24, Pompey; May 19, Union-Hall; May 26, Utica; May 28, Oneida Conference.

Fire flies first seen.—June 10, Canajoharie; June 16, Cherry-Valley; May 25, North Salem; June 17, Oneida Institute; June 5, Oxford; June 19, St. Lawrence; June 17, Utica; June 26, Oneida Conference.

Strawberries ripe.—June 20, Bridgewater; June 9, Clinton; June 17, Cortland; May 29, Erasmus Hall; June 10, Fredonia; June 7, Hudson; June 8, Kingston; June 10, Oneida Institute; June 14, Oxford; June 15, Pompey; June 13, Redhook; June 16, St. Lawrence; June 11, Utica; June 23, Oneida Conference.

Peas in blossom.—June 25, Canajoharie; June 5, Fredonia; May 26, Ithaca; June 8, Lowville; May 20, Oneida Institute; June 6, Redhook.

Cherries ripe.—July 13, Clinton; June 20, Fredonia; June 23, Hudson; June 20, Lewiston; July 9, Oneida Conference.

Green peas.—July 4, Bridgewater; July 14, Farmers' Hall; June 25, Lewiston; June 15, Oneida Institute; June 16, Oxford; June 15, Utica; July 8, Oneida Conference.

Currants ripe.—July 9, Bridgewater; July 15, Clinton; July 12, Hamilton.

Hay harvest commenced.—July 20, Bridgewater; July 5, Canandaigua; July 9, Cortland; July 15, Farmer's Hall; July 17, Kingston; June 22, North Salem; July 16, Onondaga; July 9, Palmyra; July 16, St. Lawrence; July 10, Utica; July 22, Oneida Conference.

New potatoes.—July 4, Farmers' Hall; July 6, Hudson; July 10, Utica.

Corn in the silk.—July 21, Bridgewater; July 18, Canajoharie; July 20, Hamilton.

Rye harvest commenced.—July 27, Canajoharie; August 1, Cortland; July 14, Kingston; July 13, North Salem; July 13, Union Hall.

Wheat harvest commenced.—July 22, Auburn; August 3, Bridge-

water; July 30, Canajoharie; July 24, Canandaigua; July 24, Clinton; August 5, Cortland; July 24, Farmers' Hall; July 30, Middlebury; July 19, North Salem; July 26, Oneida Institute; July 23, Onondaga; July 24, Palmyra; July 22, Pompey; August 5, St. Lawrence; August 12, Union; July 17, Union Hall; August 3, Oneida Conference.

Green corn.—August 13, Cortland; July 29, Hudson; August 2, Rochester.

Apples ripe.—August 13, Hudson.

Indian summer.—October 17, Bridgewater; October 15, Lewiston.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 2.

ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA, &c.

AURORA BOREALIS NOTICED.

January 4, Very brilliant this evening, arch entire, 20 degrees from the horizon, no shooting, stationary from half-past nine until eleven, Auburn.

January 5, Oneida Conference.

January 18, Johnstown, Oneida Conference.

January 29, Clinton, very brilliant, Montgomery.

January 31, St. Lawrence.

February 25, Utica, at 10 P. M., Albany.

February 26, Utica.

February 27, Johnstown.

March 1, Aurora borealis in the northeast, Cortland, Kinderhook, Oneida Conference.

March 30, Slight, Utica.

June 21, Utica; at fifteen minutes past 10 P. M., Albany.

June 28, Johnstown.

July 22, at 11 P. M. Albany.

July 29, Bridgewater; a single beam from the horizon, a few degrees west of north, extending about 30° towards the zenith, Albany.

August 19, Beautiful aurora borealis in the evening, Ithaca, St. Lawrence, Utica.

September 4, unusually vivid, Bridgewater, Hudson; very brilliant, St. Lawrence; bright, reaching at times nearly to the zenith, Oneida Conference.

September 7, Albany.

September 9, at 9 h. 45' P. M., a faint white arch in the northern hemisphere, which moved towards, and passed the zenith about 10 P. M., Albany.

September 22, Brilliant aurora at 11 h. 30', an arch near northern horizon, Albany.

September 24, Johnstown, Utica; 11 h. 15', Albany.

September 26, Utica.

October 27, Bridgewater.

November 17. At 5 h. 20' P. M., a mass of red light was seen in east, which in a few minutes extended across the sky in the form of an arch, of a bright red color. About 5 h. 35', a white arch was formed nearer the zenith, and at the same time, one below the

first. At 6 h. 30', beams of white and red converged at a point south of the zenith. At 10 h. 45', a zone of red light extended across the sky, nearly east and west, and streamers of red, yellow and blue, from the whole horizon, met at a point about 15° south and east of the zenith, Albany.

This evening a remarkably beautiful and diversified display of the aurora borealis was observed. It began at 15 minutes past 5 o'clock, by shooting up broad columns of dense crimson light in the direction of east and west of north, which as the evening advanced, were found to be between the Pleiades and Aries in the east, and between the stars Aquila and Lyra in the west. The intermediate space in the north was illuminated by a white and softer light, resting on a dark ground work lying on the horizon. The columns of crimson light, in nearly the same relative position, were rapidly appearing and disappearing, or succeeded by others, sometimes of a pale and sometimes of a deeper hue, and often intermingled with other colors. At 8 o'clock, the columns in the west were the most brilliant conceivable, more intense in color, and extending very high in the direction of the magnetic meridian. From 9 to 11, the light of the column somewhat diminished, but the glowing silvery brightness of the north was much increased, Utica.

On the 17th, a most brilliant aurora borealis illuminated the northern hemisphere; it commenced at about 6 o'clock in the evening, with a broad streak of light at about W. N. W. a little above the horizon; at 7 o'clock it had risen to the height of about 45° and spread to the north and eastward as far as E. N. E. At 9 o'clock, and from that time till about half after 10, the whole of the atmosphere from W. N. W. to nearly E. was illuminated by a reddish light, the rays of which were sufficient to illuminate objects at as great a distance as they could be when the moon is at her quarter. This continued until about half past 10, when the whole assumed a different aspect; all over head and considerably to the south of the zenith was of a bright crimson, and coruscations from N. to N. E. in pyramidal or spiral forms, based a little above the horizon, began to shoot up in rapid succession, all tending towards and nearly reaching a point a little to southward and eastward of the zenith, displaying all the prismatic colors brighter than those of the rainbow. At about half past 11 o'clock the whole disappeared.

During the whole time of the appearance of the phenomena, the atmosphere was very serene, and the stars shone with unusual splendor.

It appeared again on the 18th, but exhibited nothing more than a uniform pale light from N. W. to N. E. about 15° above the horizon.—Clinton Academy.

The appearance of the aurora borealis this evening was very splendid and singular. About 6 o'clock the sky in the N. E. presented an appearance similar to what might be expected if the immense forest in that direction had been in flames. Presently the whole northern portion of the heavens presented this same red appearance. And in a short time there were seen running up from the northern horizon, white bands waving, suddenly appearing and disappearing. A faint dark colored bow passed from the N. E. to the N. W. passing nearly through the zenith, and no clouds were to be seen, but stars were distinguished almost to the horizon. The heavens were evidently darker in this bow than without it: noticed the last time about 10 o'clock, slight red appearance, still continued in N. E.—Fairfield.

Exceedingly brilliant, and of an unusual appearance. Zones of light of the color of flame, overarched the heavens. Presently they gave way to a mellow light, like that of the dawn, and this in turn was succeeded by flashes of scarlet colored light, shooting up from different parts of the northern horizon. Thus the scene continued to vary from 6 P. M. until a few minutes past 11 o'clock, when clouds overspread the sky.—St. Lawrence.

Extending from the northwest round to the northeast, it presented a very interesting and singular appearance from half past 5 to 8 P. M., streaming up sometimes with great brilliancy, and at other times becoming almost imperceptible; varying also constantly in color in different parts of the heavens from a very clear white light to a deep red, the same column appearing alternately white and red, twice in succession in different parts of the heavens, from the horizon to the zenith. The different columns finally converged to a general focus near the zenith, and spreading off again to the south and west, presented the appearance of a white luminous cloud, and thus gradually faded away at about 8. The lights, however, in the northwest and northeast to the distance of about 30° remained constantly of a deep red color.—Oneida Conference.

Very brilliant.—Cambridge Washington. Aurora borealis of a singular red appearance, extending to within 30° of the southern horizon.—Bridgewater.

Half round the horizon.—Cortland. Very luminous.—Dutchess. Splendid, of a rose color; arch in the south.—Hartwick, Kinderhook. Very brilliant and extensive.—Middlebury, Newburgh, North-Salem. Brilliant; began early in the evening, with a dusky red appearance in the northeast.—Oxford. Uncommonly brilliant.—Oysterbay. Brilliant from 8 to 11 in the evening.—Pompey, Redhook. Splendid.—Union-Hall.

November 18. At 4 A. M. a very bright auroral light at northwest. At 9 h. 35 m. P. M. a low arch in the north, and numerous beams from the northern horizon, extending about 45° towards the zenith.—Albany.

The aurora appeared again this evening, but not in a columnar form. The whole north was splendidly lighted with a white and silvery light, not diversified by crimson or other colors.—Utica.

Very brilliant.—Auburn, Cambridge Washington, Bridgewater. Low in the north.—Cortland, Johnstown, Kinderhook. Very brilliant and beautiful. Streams of light pink, white and lead colors shooting up from the horizon in the north, northeast and east, resembling the glare of an extensive conflagration.—Lewiston. Came up in bright waves.—Redhook.

November 19. Johnstown.

December 10. Faint.—Pompey.

HALOES, &c.

January 6. Two parhelia.—Cambridge Washington.

January 7. Part of a solar halo and two parhelia were visible during the greater part of the morning.—Albany. Two parhelia.—Cambridge Washington. Two bright spots appear in a large circle about the sun at 8 A. M. and continue about two hours.—Montgomery.

January 9. Lunar halo.—Bridgewater. Bright and well defined lunar halo.—Onondaga. Bright lunar halo.—Utica.

January 12. Very large circle round the moon.—Kinderhook. Very bright lunar halo.—Utica, Oneida Conference.

January 13. Circle round the moon.—Johnstown.

January 29. Halo round the sun.—Oysterbay.

February 1. Solar halo.—Oneida Conference,

February 9. Lunar halo.—Cortland.

February 11. Bright lunar halo.—Utica.

February 12. Lunar halo.—Bridgewater, Johnstown. A small circle observed in the evening around the moon, exhibiting dis-

tingly the colors of the rainbow.—Newburgh. Lunar halo.—Oneida Conference.

February 14. Lunar halo.—Bridgewater, Oneida Conference.

March 8. Lunar halo.—Utica.

March 18. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

March 20. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

March 25. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

March 26. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

April 3. Solar halo.—Bridgewater

May 8. Circle round the moon.—Kinderhook.

June 3. A most beautiful halo round the moon.—Kinderhook.

June 10. This evening at 20 minutes past 9, a rainbow was visible in the northwest, the moon being about an hour high.—Oysterbay.

June 23. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

September 4. Solar circle.—Bridgewater.

September 5. Solar circle.—Bridgewater.

October 14. Solar halo.—Bridgewater.

October 29. Lunar halo.—Utica.

December 3. Lunar halo.—Oneida Conference.

METEORS.

January 21. At fifteen minutes before eleven this evening, a bright meteor of the apparent size of a twelve pound ball, passed over this city, in a direction from northwest to southeast, accompanied with a sharp report, much resembling the discharge of a cannon. The night being dark, the train of the meteor was brilliant and splendid. It exploded near the zenith, and disappeared before reaching the horizon.—Utica.

November 14. A meteor of a brilliant white light, passed at 6 A. M. from the S. S. E. towards the east, at an altitude of about 45°.—Oneida Conference.

November 18. About 41 minutes past 10 P. M. a very large meteor passed near the zenith, in a westerly direction.—Albany.

WEATHER.

April 5. Severe thunder, with a heavy fall of snow, at 3 P. M.—Cherry-Valley. About 3 P. M. an appearance of rain, with thunder, when it commenced snowing fast, so that the earth was soon covered. Thermometer at this time standing at 38. The first thunder snow storm I ever recollect of witnessing.—Cortland.

April 28. Snow, A. M. Hail and rain, P. M. Earth worms lay dead on the snow in considerable number early this morning, in the Academy park.—Albany.

June 11. At half-past four P. M. came on a terrible thunder shower of rain and hail. Some of the hailstones as large as filberts. It broke about 2,000 panes of glass in the village.—Auburn.

June 19. About 4 P. M. a hurricane passed over a part of the village, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, &c. in its course. It

passed from the southwest to northeast, and was not over one-fourth of a mile in breadth.—Kinderhook.

The spring was unusually cold and backward. Vegetation nearly two weeks later than usual, particularly in the blossoming of fruit trees, and the leafing of the forest trees. During the summer, however, the crops of hay, wheat, oats, and maize, were brought forward in great abundance, and with few exceptions, in full maturity. Summer field fruits were produced in great profusion, but not as richly flavored as usual. Autumnal fruits, particularly apples and pears, were unusually plentiful, of excellent quality and well ripened. The temperature of the summer, although on an average rather low, was more uniform than usual, particularly during the three summer months. From the first of July, the season was remarkably free from violent storms, of thunder and lightning and wind, which in some seasons prevail in this valley. A more general prevalence, than formerly, of southerly winds, was also remarked during the latter part of summer, and the early part of autumn.

August 4. This morning an unusually severe frost. It was white, and so abundant as to be easily collected by scraping with the hand on bridges and boards and fences. In the country around Utica, particularly at Trenton, many fields of maize, potatoes, and buckwheat were entirely destroyed. In the Mohawk valley the frost was less severe, by reason of a dense fog, yet some grain and many garden vegetables and plants were much injured. In the neighborhood of Trenton, the greatest severity was observed on sandy lands adjacent to marshes. On clay lands the injury was less.

Indian summer.—The season of autumn usually denominated "Indian summer," continued longer, and was exhibited in higher perfection, with more of the characteristic features of a soft and delicious atmosphere and variegated autumnal scenery, so peculiar to this season, than has for many years before been observed in this neighborhood.

The winter commenced suddenly, with uncommon severity; the cold was intense, the ground suddenly closed with the frost, and has continued frozen through the winter without thawing, an incident never found on record before in this portion of the country. The canal navigation has been entirely suspended since the first severe weather began. Heretofore, it has always been resumed, at intervals, for several days and weeks after it has been once frozen. On the 4th of January, the thermometer, at 6 o'clock in the morning and at sunrise, stood at twenty-six degrees below zero, indicating a greater degree of cold than has ever before been registered in this city. It is worthy of remark, that it was reported in our newspapers, and from thence copied into several of our periodical journals of science, that the thermometer, in this city on that morning, sunk to thirty-four and thirty-seven degrees below zero. This was not the fact, as indicated by the thermometer furnished by the Regents, and by which, under the same exposure, without having been moved, all

our observations have been made, as returned in our reports for eight or nine years. Another thermometer, made by the same artist, kept in a different part of the city, indicated precisely the same degree as our own. Observations made by these two thermometers, for several years past, have seldom varied a single degree.

During the season, which immediately followed, the frost was uncommonly severe. Many substantial brick buildings were badly cracked and injured. The pipes for conveying water, which had been laid under Fayette-street, three feet and four inches below the surface, made of cast iron, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, were burst by the frost. On the 10th of May, while digging a cellar on the upper part of Genesee-street, the workmen found the earth frozen into solid masses, large and compact, at the depth of five feet below the surface. It was found, on the opening of spring, that many plum and cherry trees, as well as ornamental trees and shrubbery, had been killed by the frost.—Utica.

RIVER HUDSON.

February 1. River open this day to the Overslaugh; closed again about the 5th. March 17, river open opposite the city. March 18, steam-boat John Jay came to Van Wie's point. March 25, first steam-boat at the wharf, Albany. November 30, river closed.—Albany.

November 25. River closed.—Lansingburgh.

November 30. River frozen.—Hudson.

March 14. Hudson clear of ice at Kingston landing. March 17, first steam-boat arrived from New-York.—Kingston.

March 13. River opened.—Poughkeepsie.

December 16. River frozen. December 21, ice broken up, and boats arrived daily during the rest of the month.—Poughkeepsie.

January 30. Ice left the river and bay.—Mount-Pleasant.

January 3. River closed, Newburgh. January 27, ice broken up, Newburgh. February 5, river closed, Newburgh. February 24, ice broken up, Newburgh. March 1, river closed the third time off Newburgh, but open at the ferry. March 13, ice broken up, Newburgh. December 17, river closed, Newburgh. December 20, river open.—Newburgh.

GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

April 15. Boats on the canal, Utica.—Oneida Institute.

November 25. Canal navigation interrupted by ice, Utica. November 27, canal navigation closed.—Utica.

LAKE LINCKLAEN.

April 12. Lake free from ice.—Cazenovia, Oneida Conference.

TEMPERATURE OF WELLS.

Temperature of a well about 16 feet deep.

January 7,.....	46 external air, 1°
February 10,... ..	46.5
March 9,	48
April 8,	48
May 15,.....	47
June 11,.....	47
July 8,	47.5
August 7,.....	48.5
September 9,.....	50
October 10,	50
November 12,.....	50
December 14,	46.5

I am unable to account for the fact, that the temperature was greater in the months of March and April, than in May, June and July. The error, if any, in the observation, could not, I think, have exceeded half a degree. It is my intention to continue the observations on this subject another year.—Onondaga.

CRYSTALIZATION OF WATER BY FREEZING.

February 27, 28. During the present cold weather, two of our glass receivers (gallon) were left in a tub of water, one filled with water, and standing in the same, so as to have the upper end of the receiver about half an inch above the surface of the water; the other about half filled with oxygen and placed upon some bricks, so that the water rose in the receiver about 4 inches above the surface of that in the tub. When discovered, the ice in the tub was about half or three-fourths of an inch thick. Upon carefully breaking the ice in the tub and taking out the receivers, the ice in the same was found to be very curiously formed and ornamented within. In the latter receiver there was formed a cup of ice extending from the gas to the surface of the water in the tub. The inner surface of this cup was covered with curious formations, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide, resembling very accurately the leaves and leaflets of some of the various species of *fern* or *brake*, forming almost every possible angle with the surface to which they were attached. They were exceedingly delicate, accurately *pectinate*, *pinnatifid*, and some doubly *pinnatifid*, *acute*, *obtuse*, *lanceolate*, *obtusely serrate*, &c. as if Jack Frost had really been studying botany and had come hither to exhibit the result of his summer excursions. The solid part of this ice-cup contained the lineaments of similar formations, was very porous; pores varying from a point or speck to a line, &c. In the other receiver, the ice which was confined to the upper end of the vessel within, consisted of a very different kind of formations, attached to the surface of the vessel in a direction nearly perpendicular to the same. They

resembled *furrowed* portions of the blades of grass, or a number of small needles cemented together, about an inch in length, and from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, straight, acute, &c. I do not know that this is any thing novel to others, but it was both novel and interesting to me. Does it not go to show that ice is a crystalization of water by freezing?—Onondaga.

[Senate, No. 65.]

W

TABLE, Showing the comparative results obtained by the Common and Conical Rain Gages.

<i>Academies.</i>	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Albany,.....	.....	.....	.....	4.54	2.71	6.48	5.39	5.34	1.28	2.22	2.20	1.66
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	2.43	5.91	4.50	4.35	1.00	2.01	1.81	1.39
Common,.....	.....	5.01	4.96	11.31	2.49	8.69	4.70	4.38	1.31	5.15	2.90	2.78
Conical,.....	.....	4.95	4.95	11.31	2.41	8.43	4.50	4.03	1.23	4.69	1.79	2.34
Common,.....	2.45	1.68	4.22	5.69	1.79	1.68	1.39	2.93	0.86	2.34	2.25	0.81
Conical,.....	2.29	1.40	3.48	4.89	1.52	1.40	1.17	2.54	0.76	1.98	1.42	0.80
Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	6.38	4.65	6.79	3.01	4.63	1.31	0.81
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	6.42	4.51	6.33	2.50	4.28	1.31	0.80
Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	8.04	4.71	5.95	0.71	2.11	3.46	.....
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	7.68	4.52	5.83	0.71	2.10	1.95	.....
Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	1.92	1.86	4.83	2.10	4.10	0.95	1.96	.....	.....
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	2.17	1.74	4.10	2.00	3.78	0.92	1.77	.....	.....
Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.64	6.75	4.51	5.12	1.48	5.49	.....	.....
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.71	7.04	4.84	5.38	1.63	5.97	.....	.....
Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	4.28	1.07	6.53	2.71	5.69	1.96	3.27	.....	.....
Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	4.47	1.18	6.49	2.90	5.79	1.99	3.42	.....	.....
Common,.....	2.35	1.68	1.93	5.27	2.14	5.12	3.46	5.38	1.79	5.12	2.98	0.90
Conical,.....	2.35	1.84	2.00	5.19	2.14	5.55	3.48	5.42	1.79	5.09	2.95	0.90
Common,.....	1.22	0.85	1.65	4.00	0.98	5.61	4.19	4.08	3.27	5.06	1.96	0.93
Conical,.....	1.58	0.80	0.30	3.51	0.95	5.37	3.93	3.87	3.01	4.87	1.72	0.86

St. Lawrence,....	{ Common,	1.43	1.53	0.47	2.59	2.55	2.48	4.30	4.48	2.34	4.70	2.20	0.58
	{ Conical,.	1.37	1.49	0.45	2.50	2.51	2.25	4.09	4.20	2.22	4.73	2.18	0.56
Union-Hall,.....	{ Common,	.....	0.63	2.17	3.93	0.76	3.39	4.19	2.65	1.50	1.74	2.62	
	{ Conical,.	.....	0.72	2.11	4.01	0.81	3.38	4.24	2.66	1.58	1.74	2.58	
Oneida Conference	{ Common,	1.44	1.61	0.86	4.60	2.77	5.97	3.93	4.24	2.17	2.53	1.50	3.83
	{ Conical,.	1.42	1.66	0.92	4.46	2.64	5.84	3.91	4.17	2.05	2.42	1.49	3.84

No. 5.]

MEMORANDUM.

The two rain gages stand on a post eight feet from the ground, about six inches apart. The tops are on a perfect level, and free from all obstructions. Nevertheless, it will be seen from the foregoing table, that the common gage has in every rain that has fallen during the past year, taken a considerably larger quantity of water than the conical. It will also be seen by said table, that the percentage of the difference in the quantity taken at different times is not uniform. What is the cause of this discrepancy?—Clinton academy.

I have in noting the quantity of water that has fallen, used both the conical and common pluviometer for seven months, and found them to disagree materially. I have taken much pains to examine into the cause of this difference, and can attribute it to the fact that it evaporates rapidly from the conical. The conical one is most simple, but in order that it should answer the purpose, the water must be measured at every fall of rain. This would be quite difficult sometimes, from the fact that so little falls.—Lansingburgh.

May. Set up the conical rain gage, and find the two to vary considerably more than I anticipated, and by reference to the former reports, it appears, that whereas the common rain gage has generally measured the most, it has through this season, invariably measured the least. I supposed that this must be owing to some circumstance which might be discovered; but have not, by the strictest scrutiny been able to detect any.—Lowville. Whenever a rain is accompanied with wind, the difference is in favor of the old gage; and this difference is greater or less, according as the wind was more or less violent. When no wind attends the rain, the difference is in favor of the conical gage. In cases where the old gage has the advantage, it is doubtless owing to the guard around the top.—Onondaga. Much care has been bestowed upon the observations made with the common and conical rain gages. Yet it will be seen that occasional differences in the results have occurred, for which I have been unable to account.—Oxford.

Latitude, Longitude and Elevations of the respective places.

<i>Academies.</i>	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of place above tide.	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
Albany,	42° 39	73° 44	130	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, and on the edge of a plain extending back to the Mohawk.
Auburn,	42 55	76 28	650	In the valley of the outlet of the Owasco lake, about 100 feet below the lake, and 250 above the canal at Port-Byron.
Bridgewater,	42 55	75 17	1286	On the Hoosac river, an eastern branch of the Hudson.
Cambridge, Washington,	43 01	73 23	.....	On the west side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Canajoharie,	42 53	74 35	284	At the northern extremity of the Canandaigua lake.
Canandaigua,	42 50	77 15	.....	In an elevated valley of land which divides the tributary waters of the Mohawk.
Cherry-Valley,	42 48	74 47	1335	On the eastern part of Long-Island.
Clinton, Long-Island,	41 00	70 19	16	In the valley of the Homer river, 98 feet below the Tully lakes.
Cortland, Homer,	42 38	76 11	1096	In the valley of the west branch of the Delaware river.
Delaware,	42 16	74 58	1384	On the eastern bank of the Hudson.
*Dutchess County,	41 41	74 45	.....	On an inclined plane, to the ocean, near the western extremity.
Erasmus Hall,	40 37	73 58	40	About 300 feet above the Canal at Herkimer.
Fairfield,	43 05	74 55	1186	Elevation above tide water 425 feet, as ascertained by the recent rail-road survey.
Farmers' Hall,	41 30	74 11	.....

CONTINUED.

<i>Academies.</i>	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
Fredonia, Chautauque co.....	42° 25	79° 24	645	On the east side of Canadaway creek, on a flat about 80 feet above Lake Erie, distant 2½ miles from the lake. On the southeast the highlands of Chautauque are distant 7 miles.
Gouverneur High School,.....	44 25	75 35	400	On the Oswegatchie river, probably about 400 feet above tide.
Hamilton,	42 49	75 34	1127	In the valley of a branch of the Chenango, 702 feet above the canal at Utica.
Hartwick,	42 37	75 04	1100	On a tributary of the Susquehanna, at least 1,100 feet above tide water.
*Hudson,	42 15	73 45	150	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, about 150 feet above the river.
Johnstown,	43 00	74 23	.....	On the north side of the valley of the Mohawk.
*Ithaca,	42 27	76 30	417	In a valley at the head of Cayuga lake, about 20 feet above the surface of the water.
Kinderhook,	42 22	73 43	125	On a plain elevated 125 feet above the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Kingston,	41 55	74 02	188	On an extensive plain 188 ft. above the Hudson river, on the west side.
*Lansingburgh,	42 47	73 43	30	In the valley of the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Lewiston,	43 09	79 10	280	On the eastern bank of the Niagara river, near Lake Ontario.

Lowville,.....	43° 47'	75° 33'	800	In the valley of a branch of the Black river, about 100 feet above the level of the river.	24.
Middlebury,	42 49	78 10	800	In the valley of Allen's creek, a tributary of the Genesee river; estimated to be from 200 to 300 feet above the canal at Rochester.	25.
Monroe,.....	43 06	77 39	600	7 miles south of Rochester.	26.
*Montgomery,	41 33	74 00	.....	On the Wálkill, a western branch of the Hudson.	27.
Mount-Pleasant,	41 09	73 47	.....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson; 125 feet above its level.	28.
North-Salem,	41 20	73 37	170	On the north bank of the river Titlicus, about 20 miles from Peekskill, and about 170 feet above the level of the sea.	
Newburgh,	41 30	74 05	150	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, probably 150 feet above the surface of the river.	
Oneida Institute,.....	43° 07'	75° 14'	.....	On the west side of Onondaga creek, in Onondaga valley, about 50 rods from the same, and 20 feet above the level of its banks.	173
Onondaga,	42 59	76 06	.....	In the valley of the Chenango river.	
*Oxford,	42 28	75 32	961		
Oysterbay,	40 50	73 49	450		
Palmyra,	43 05	77 16	1300	On one of the highest points of land in the county, not less than 900 feet above the canal at Salina.	
Pompey,	42 56	76 05	.....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson.	
Redhook,.....	42 02	73 56	.....	On the Genesee river.	
Rochester High School,	43 08	77 51	506		
Schenectady,	42 46	73 55	.....	
*Springville,	43 30	.....	.....	Elevation supposed to be about 500 feet above the canal at Buffalo.	
St. Lawrence, Potsdam,	44 40	75 01	394	On the Racket river, 169 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg.	
Union, Ellisburgh, Jeff. co..	43 45	76 10	.....	Near the eastern shore of Ontario.	

CONTINUED.

<i>Academies.</i>	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
Union-Hall,	40 41	73 56	173	In the valley of the Mohawk, on the south side of the river. Place
Utica,	43 06	75 13		of observation 48 feet above the canal.
Sem. of G. & O. Conferences,	42 55	75 51	1100	Near Cazenovia lake, probably from 600 to 700 feet above the canal at Utica.

* Those marked thus, are altered from the table of last year, either in latitude or longitude, according to the reports of the respective institutions.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Meteorological Observations for 1835, made at Augusta, Hancock county, Illinois, by Samuel B. Mead, M. D., and communicated by him.

"	at 2 P. M.	45.00	40.07	56.13	59.20	79.25	74.06	85.91	76.50	66.26	64.37	39.40	44.00
"	" at 11 hours after sunset,	40.44	33.71	49.62	55.06	71.81	67.53	75.69	67.12	53.26	57.76	31.60	39.25
1st 1 month,		35.84	14.57	40.38	53.15	64.97	75.07	68.82	74.39	67.69	59.37	50.33	34.99
2d 1 "		38.63	30.88	47.45	51.97	71.27	67.24	76.41	67.35	56.77	56.58	30.77	37.75
Whole "		37.23	22.72	43.91	52.56	68.12	71.15	72.61	70.87	62.23	57.97	40.55	36.37
Lowest,		7	-23	9	23	43	46	50	48	35	28	4	8
Highest,		59	58	78	84	87	90	94	90	88	85	69	58
Range,		52	81	69	61	44	44	44	42	53	57	65	50
Days—fair,		161	191	201	21	181	211	211	231	23	23	19	231
" cloudy,		91	7	71	6	51	4	2	5	5	4	51	51
" rain,		31	1	2	3	7	41	7	31	3	4	41	11
" snow,		11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Annual mean, 53.02. First frost, September 23. First snow, November 20. The winters are very unlike here. Cold winter weather commenced about the 20th November last. Last winter, a year ago, (1834—35,) it commenced about 1st February. The winter preceding, on the 1st January, and continued 4 weeks. The winter before that, it did not commence, as I was informed, until the 1st of March. The cold weather continues from four to six weeks.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ARTICLE I.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOLAR AND LUNAR COLUMNS, HALOS, THE AURORA BOREALIS, AND AURORAL CLOUDS, AND REMARKS ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THESE PHENOMENA AND CRYSTALS OF SNOW.

BY BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, M. D.

Professor of Natural Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady, New-York.

SECTION I.—*Vertical luminous columns.*

As this meteorological phenomenon is rarely alluded to in books, and as I have seen no complete description of it, nor any theory which appears to have been considered perfectly satisfactory, I shall describe five of these lunar and solar columns, stating such reflections as occurred at the time, in relation to their cause, and then propose a theory.

On the 14th of March, 1835, I observed a white vertical column passing through the moon. The apparent distance of the moon's centre from the horizon, was about seven and a quarter degrees, as I ascertained by the sextant. Ther. 35° ; barom. 29.54, and falling. The sky was mostly overspread with thin broken clouds, which were imperfectly striated in a direction nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian. The white column extended downwards from the moon, three and a half degrees, (i. e. about half way to the horizon,) and terminated in a point. This conical part had its base at the moon, nearly of the same diameter as the moon itself. The difference between its breadth and that of the moon, was no greater than would be due to irradiation. Above the moon, it was like a frustum of an equal cone, and was as though about three fourths of the length of the cone had been cut off, leaving a blunt but indistinct termination. The clouds, after a few minutes, covered the moon so thickly as to put an end to the phenomenon.

I have twice before had the good fortune to witness this interesting phenomenon in connexion with the moon, and once in connexion with the sun; although from the instances found on record, we might be tempted to believe it exceedingly rare. For reasons before stated, I shall make the following extracts in relation to this subject from my meteorological records, stating such reflections in regard to the theory, as occurred to me at the time.

“ Union College, Feb. 21st, 1829. This evening, at nine o'clock, I witnessed a singular meteorological phenomenon, and called the attention of several of the students to it; among them were Messrs.

Blatchford and Echols, of the senior class. A luminous column appeared to pass through the moon in a direction exactly vertical, or more strictly speaking, in a vertical plane. Its width remained nearly constant, and nearly equal to that of the moon; whilst its length appeared to vary from one to ten degrees or more. Indeed, its length was varying once in a few seconds; sometimes the one arm and sometimes the other instantly shortening or even disappearing. As near as could be ascertained, these changes were manifest to the eyes of us all nearly simultaneously. Several other circumstances showed still more conclusively that it was not an optical illusion. The position of the meteor was not in the least changed by changing the head from a vertical to a horizontal position, though it seemed generally to be rather brighter, larger and more constant. The moon was between the full and the third quarter. Thermometer stood at 18° Fah. barom. 29.50 inches. There was a gentle breeze from the north; the wind, during the day, had blown with unusual violence from the N. W. The sky at the time of the meteor was chiefly cloudy, yet clear near the moon, which was six or eight degrees above the horizon. When the moon disappeared behind a cloud, the meteor remained about as distinct as before in parts at the same distance from the moon. It continued visible till nearly ten o'clock, when there only remained a vertical streak, much fainter and shorter.

Oct. 14th, 1831. I find in Dr. T. Young's *Natural Philosophy* II. 303, the following reference, "Messier on two vertical cones of light attached to the moon, A. P. 1771. 434. The moon being covered with thin clouds." This appears to be the only instance on record, of a similar appearance connected with the moon. It differed from this one observed by me in being conical, and in being seen only when the moon was covered by clouds. There are a few other references in the same place to some appearances near the sun, which may have been analogous.

September 20th, 1833. I find in Smith's *Optics*, a single instance of a similar vertical beam passing through the moon, and another through the sun. The former was observed by Hevelius, and formed part of a paraselena. The latter was observed by Christopher Rothman, at Cassel, Jan. 2d, 1586, [and called by him a comet!] These are the only cases of the kind referred to by Huygens.*

The fluctuations which I observed in the beam, are not mentioned as belonging to those few phenomena of this kind which have been hitherto observed. The nearest approach to this which I find, is in Scheiner's description of a circle around the sun, which he says, "did not constantly continue like itself, but was perpetually fluctuating,"† The particular character of the fluctuation was not described by him.

Cause of the vertical beam.—Huygens attributed the phenomenon to the reflection from the convex surface of cylinders of ice having horizontal axes; but admits that "in one thing indeed there

* Dissertation on Parhelia and Paraselenae, see Smith's *Optics*, vol 1. p. 226.

† Smith's *Optics*, 1, art. 572.

is a difficulty in the theory; that is, how an upright beam caused by these reflections, could be so neatly terminated on each side as the figure" (of Hevelius) "seems to require; because many of the horizontal cylinders that appear out of this beam," (or as he should have said, that are *situated* out of this beam)* "may reflect rays to the eye? If there was any doubt as to the correctness of Hevelius' figure, my observation removes it, and confirms the difficulty under which the hypothesis labors. Moreover, Huygens infers, both from his own theory and the observation of Hevelius, that this vertical beam will be "narrower next the moon, than any where else," and that above the moon, "it ought to be dilated till it vanishes." Now, this is not agreeable to my observation. The vertical beam which we observed (Feb. 21st, 1829,) was not only well defined, but sensibly of the same width through its whole length. There was no dilatation perceived at or towards the upper extremity. May not this phenomenon (the vertical beam,) be produced by the reflection of the moon's rays from crystals of snow, having the form and position of horizontal plates? Would not the radiated crystals which we occasionally observe, naturally tend, in descending, to preserve nearly a horizontal position? Indeed, Huygens suggests, (but without appearing partial to the hypothesis,) that the beam which was observed to pass through the sun might possibly have been caused by flat stars of snow, though he associates them with his favorite cylinders which they are supposed to terminate. If horizontal plates reflect light specularly, it can only be in vertical planes. This hypothesis has therefore an advantage over that of cylinders, inasmuch as they would produce that definite outline which is actually observed. It has another advantage: the plates are known to have a real existence in nature.

December 13th, 1833. "Yesterday, December 12th, 1833, I observed these plates, in descending, to preserve a position exactly horizontal. This actual observation removes all doubt as to the truth of the above conjecture. The stellate crystals were large, regular and possessed of two plane and smooth specularly reflecting surfaces. That tendency to assume a horizontal position, which I have found them to possess, probably arises from the flexibility of the extremities of the rays, in consequence of which they are there bent a little upwards. This renders the horizontal position one of equilibrium, whilst the curvature affects but little the general direction of the crystal. The lowness of the temperature at the time of the meteor favors the above theory. There is only one difficulty in this hypothesis, though it is not peculiar to it: that is, plates perfectly horizontal could not produce at the same time a beam above and below the moon." This difficulty, which then appeared to exist, I have since obviated by supposing a second reflection. The theory I shall state more particularly after giving some other extracts from my journal.

"Union College, December 27th, 1833.—I saw this evening, a vertical column passing through the moon, such as I have before

* If they "appear" at all, it will of course be by reflecting "light to the eye"

described. I first perceived it about six o'clock, P. M. About twenty minutes afterwards, when it disappeared, I took the apparent altitude of the moon (as affected by refraction and parallax,) by the sextant, and found it to be $10^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{4}'$, barometer 29.61, thermometer $25\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. Dew point somewhere below 16° , which was the lowest point to which I could bring the internal thermometer of Daniel's hygrometer. There was a breeze from the N. W. There had been some wind during the day, but not violent. The sky at the time was almost wholly clear, there being only a narrow bank of clouds near the western horizon, and one or two very small light clouds not far from the moon. This luminous column, like the preceding, experienced occasional and sudden variations of length; the part below the moon extending occasionally more than half way to the horizon. The part above the moon was much shorter, and disappeared first. The width of the column was equal to the horizontal diameter of the moon, if we make allowance for irradiation. Yet to the naked eye, the horizontal diameter of the moon exceeded the width of the column; and the difference was greater in this case than in that of the same kind of phenomenon before observed, owing no doubt to the inferior brightness of this column; for when the moon was viewed through one of the colored screens of the sextant so as to reduce its brightness, and consequently its irradiation to the same point as that of the column, they appeared of the same width. At either extremity, the brightness of the beam faded away insensibly, as the beams of the aurora borealis frequently do, and consequently appeared longer by indirect vision, by which all faintly luminous objects are more distinctly visible."

"December 28.—This morning, at seven o'clock, the sky was nearly covered with light clouds, most of which disappeared in one hour, before the rays of the sun. At 7 A. M. a few flakes of snow were for a few minutes falling to the earth; and about two to each square inch of surface had fallen during the night or morning; all those which were falling, as well as those which had fallen, presented the stellate and pinnate form. This affords an argument in favor of my theory of the luminous column seen last evening, showing not only that the requisite optical instrument has a real existence in nature, (which cannot be said of the cylinders of Huygens,) but that it falls to the ground so soon after the appearance of the meteor, that it must in all probability have been present in the air at the time. The smaller crystals were thin, with two polished or (more properly speaking) specularly reflecting surfaces. The flexibility of the extremities of their rays would enable the plate to preserve a horizontal position, whilst the smoothness of the upper and lower surfaces would enable them to reflect regularly and intensely. But the larger ones when they reached the earth, were less smooth and thin. Both of these circumstances may have depended on the successive additions which had been made to them, in falling from a considerable height.* They were all of the regular form with six pinnate radii. The thermometer this morning, at the time of the snow, was 15° . It had fallen, as I had observed it

* It was subsequently discovered that the presence of both kinds is essential to the effect.

to do, when similar crystals were seen, on the 12th of the same month. I have found them generally attended by a depression of the thermometer."

Similar column through the sun.—"On the evening of Jan. 5th, 1834, just as the upper limb of the sun had disappeared behind a hill, the top of which is a little above the horizon of Union College, my attention was called to a phenomenon similar to that which I had previously in two instances observed near the moon. My friend, Professor Jackson, also observed this last. It was a bright distinct column of a reddish color, extending vertically upwards from that part of the hill where the sun had just disappeared. That its position was exactly vertical, I ascertained by means of a plumb line. Its length, when I first observed it, was about six degrees. Gradually contracting in length, it disappeared about a quarter of an hour after the sun had disappeared. Its apparent width was not measured, but appeared about equal to that of the sun, and seemed uniform through about half its length; the sides of the lower half being sensibly parallel and well defined. The diminution of brightness was more rapid above the middle than below it. At this time there was a gentle northerly breeze. The sky was sprinkled with exceedingly light portions of fleecy clouds, composing what some have called a mackerel sky; but they were extremely faint. The thermometer was 16° ; the barometer 29.91 inches. The evening was perfectly clear, and colder than any preceding one of the winter. During the above phenomenon, the sky near the place where the sun had set, and perhaps about 10° on each side of it, was red. This redness was distinct at the height of $1^{\circ}, 25'$, from the hill, as I ascertained by the sextant. The column was of a similar color, but much brigher. The redness of the sky gradually diminished, and disappeared one hour and a half after sunset. The co-existence of severe cold with the above phenomenon confirms my opinion, that it, as well as the columns through the moon was produced by reflection from regular crystals of snow: for I have observed that these crystals with six radii were usually attended by severe cold." The thermometer was, in this case, at zero at seven o'clock the next morning, although the sky was cloudy, and the wind southeasterly.

I have recently seen, in an old volume of the Edinburgh Journal, a notice of a vertical column seen by Capt. Parry. No theory is given. I shall describe one more column observed here in 1836.

Vertical lunar column, accompanied by intense cold, and followed by the descent of stellate crystals, of three kinds, viz: 1st, White and composite; 2d, smooth, symmetrical and horizontal; 3d, smooth and inclined ones, having six unequal radii. The following observation was made February 5th, 1836:

At 9 h. 30 m. P. M. a short, faint, vertical and luminous column passed through the moon. It occasionally extended below the moon to the distance of one diameter, and above it to the distance of two. Its width was greatest at the moon, where it exceeded that of the moon by about half the moon's diameter, as though a narrow corona was combined with the column, as I believe to have been the act; for though the column was less distinct and regular than si-

milar ones before observed, its general width was about equal to the horizontal diameter of the moon, and increased at the moon abruptly, by turning circularly about it, as though a white annulus concentric with the moon and contiguous to it, had been superimposed on the column. As the column was faint, short and ill defined, many of the crystals must have been irregular. This was confirmed by the observation of those which subsequently fell.

Phenomena at and before the time of the column.—Sky perfectly clear, except that there was a narrow cloud near the moon, which, from its position, might be called sub-auroral. Barometer 29.91, falling; thermometer unusually low. Thermometer at sunrise had been -14° , at 10 o'clock, A. M. -6° , at 2 P. M. -1° , at one hour after sunset -2° , at 10 o'clock, P. M. -4° .*

The mean temperature of the day, as deduced from the ten o'clock observations, was less than that of any day which had preceded it this winter; though the mean temperature had been less three days' before, according to the method prescribed for the academies by the Regents of the University. This intense cold conduces to the formation of regular crystals.

Succeeding phenomena.—The column and cloud both disappeared before 10 o'clock. On the next morning, at 7 o'clock, cirrus clouds were seen. They were not what I have named auroral or magnetic, although auroral clouds generally belong to that class. These were long horizontal clouds, near *different* parts of the horizon. On the morning of the next day, the 7th, about thirty-five hours after the vertical lunar column, I observed that snow had begun to fall, and that nearly all of it was in crystals of the stellate form, with six radii. This was, as is usual in such cases, visible to the naked eye, the diameters of the crystals varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The character of these crystals confirms the theory which will be presently proposed, part of which has been already stated in the order in which it was suggested. That theory will be found to require that some of the crystals should be flat and specularly reflecting, others composite or irregular. This was actually observed to be the fact. The smooth plates had two specularly reflecting surfaces, and their diameters varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, the large ones being no less regular than the smaller. The structure of all the smooth ones was pinnate, i. e. each ray was furnished with smaller parallel ones on both sides, at angles of 60° and 120° . Many of them possessed the most perfect symmetry. This symmetry and the consequent stability of their equilibrium in the horizontal position, explains the vertical position of the column. Again, there were nearly as many others, which, though smooth and pinnate, were, from the inequality of their radii, deficient in symmetry. Lastly, the white masses which were more irregular and compounded in their internal form or texture, but equally regular in their external form or configuration, having some resemblance to regular hexagons, were several times as numerous as all the transparent crystals. The above were the characters of the crystals which fell during the first part of the storm. In the evening,

* These have been the hours at which we have made observations since the commencement of the present year.

it appeared from an examination of the half inch of it which had fallen, and of that then falling, that the proportion of stellate* crystals had diminished during the day, so that none were then present; nothing but fine snow was then falling. These facts tend to confirm our theory; the snow which first fell was that which was first formed and that the crystallization at the time of the column was not in a very advanced stage, is evident from the circumstance that the column did not appear in the cloud, but near it: and that that was a small cloud and the only one in the sky.

Theory of the Vertical Columns.

We have shown that some regular icy crystals which form in the atmosphere, are smooth, transparent, and horizontal. Others, whether regular or irregular in their general external form, present no broad and smooth reflecting surfaces, but small facets variously inclined, both at the surface and the interior of the mass. These last, though consisting of parts which in themselves are as transparent and smooth as the first kind, appear opake and white, in consequence of the repeated reflections which take place in various directions in the interior and at the different parts of the general surface. Hence for practical purposes, they may be considered, white, opake and rough bodies, sending the incident light in all directions indiscriminately, as though it were radiated; and as for the application we have immediately in view, (and we have not space to enlarge upon certain nice theoretical distinctions,) this may be considered as radiant reflection. The reflection of the flat, smooth crystals is specular reflection, being like that of specula or mirrors, the reflected ray making the same angle with the surface as the incident ray, and being in the same plane at right angles to the reflecting surface. Now these mirror-like crystals, which my observations and theory show to be in general exactly horizontal, will by reflection illuminate the white crystals situated obliquely above them—and some of them will be frequently thus situated, for I find the two kinds to be mixed in the falling snow. Although the smooth plates will not direct into the vertical plane any light which did not arrive at them in this plane, yet they will increase the illumination of the white snow in this plane, more than though they had dispersed the light in all directions. In this plane then, the white snow will be illuminated, both by the direct light of the luminary and the reflecting light of these mirrors. The existence of crystals having a smooth horizontal surface, is, therefore, sufficient to produce an accumulation of light on other irregularly reflecting particles situated in a visual vertical plane passing through the moon or sun; and in this way these illuminated white particles, though situated in our atmosphere, and at different distances, appear to compose a luminous column passing through the moon. The reflection by particles of water and of air would produce a luminous column, provided they were first strongly illuminated by reflection from the horizontal plates. But the bright-

* We employ the term stellate in conformity to general usage. We have, however, shown, in an article on irradiation, that the principal radiations of the stars make angles of 120° , not 60° .

ness of the column, as well as the descent of the more complicated, white and apparently opaque flakes, induce me to consider these as having an agency, though not a necessary one, in the second reflection. When the luminary is above the horizon, a second reflection is necessary; for those rays which come from any part of the luminary to the visible parts of our atmosphere are sensibly parallel.

Now when we consider the curvature of the earth, and the consequent curvature of horizontal atmospheric strata, it would be easy to show that two specular reflections, the first from the upper and the second from the lower surfaces of horizontal plates, diffused through strata of great horizontal extent, in the direction of the moon or sun, might produce a short column above the luminary.

But the lower part of the column could not be thus produced; and as the upper part of the lunar column had no excess of brightness, as compared with the lower, I infer that it did not enjoy the advantage of being partly produced by any cause in addition to that which produced the part below the moon. I consider the whole as produced in the same way, by two reflections. The first is a specular reflection from the surfaces of superior horizontal crystalline plates, by which the light is thrown obliquely upwards in a vertical plane, producing a strong illumination of particles which are so arranged as to disperse light in all directions. It is not necessary that this second reflection should be, strictly speaking, radiant. The more complicated crystalline groups, such as common snow or the opaque stellar crystals which I observed falling simultaneously with the smooth plates, present a great number of small plane surfaces variously inclined, and calculated to reflect light in different directions, even when these facets are not so small as to make the reflection strictly radiant.

Lest some one might, at first sight, find a difficulty in conceiving how a particle which appears to be below the moon, can be illuminated by a lunar ray reflected obliquely upward upon it, it may be necessary to repeat, that the rays, which from any part of the moon, arrive at those parts of the earth's atmosphere which are above or a little below our horizon, are sensibly parallel, on account of the great distance of the moon.

The same theory is applicable to the solar and lunar columns. The red column which I observe above the sun, was seen when the sun was below the surface of the hill, but above the horizon. It vanished when the sun had descended below the horizon. The first reflection was, in the case of this meteor also, an upward reflection from horizontal plates. The lower surfaces when smooth, would in all these cases contribute to the first or upward reflection, and under certain circumstances which I have stated, might contribute to the second reflection in producing a part of the column.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the redness of the solar column. The cause is the same as that of the moon during an eclipse, and of the clouds at sunset; it is simply the result of the reflection of

the complementary blue by the air. The existence of the lunar and solar columns is to be accounted for on the same principle; the reflection of light from flat horizontal plates, succeeded by a subsequent radiant reflection; and I am unable to understand why one class should have been attributed to reflection from the convex surface of cylinders, and the other to reflection from their flat terminations. But to say nothing of this discrepancy, it is a sufficient answer to both these hypotheses, that these cylinders are purely imaginary, having no existence in nature. Moreover, if they had, what should keep them in the requisite position, sometimes exactly horizontal, sometimes exactly vertical? On the contrary, the stellar plates have a real existence, and when thin and perfect, the horizontal position is one of equilibrium, as shown both by theory and observation. The fluctuations observed in some of these columns, I am disposed to attribute to transient breezes in the higher regions of the atmosphere, giving to the horizontal crystals temporary and various inclinations, under which circumstances there would be, for a short time, (throughout the extent embraced by the disturbing cause,) no regular reflection in one vertical visual plane, but the light would be variously dispersed. As to the terminations of the beam, we should expect it to be limited above and below, by the limits of the atmospheric stratum containing the crystals; and as the visual rays directed to different parts of the column traverse this stratum with different and gradually varying degrees of obliquity, we should expect the terminations of the column to be indistinctly defined. Under some circumstances, the inferior part would be limited by the opacity of the air, and of bodies suspended in it. Again, the old opinion was, that the column should be broadest at its two extremities; whereas I find it to be exactly the reverse; i. e. broader at the luminary than at the extremities, in those cases in which there is any sensible variation. I am disposed to attribute this to the circumstance, that the sections of the luminous disk by visual vertical planes, diminish in extent each way from the vertical diameter, so that as they approach the right or left limb, the quantity of light liable to be reflected in such a plane becomes so reduced, that with the limited number of crystals at a certain angular distance from the luminary, the light reflected to the eye is insensible, and the width of the column is contracted. This contraction, when once commenced, will be gradual, on account of the gradual diminution of the sections of the luminary, and the gradual diminution of the obliquity of the visual rays traversing the stratum of air containing crystals. The relative shortness of the upper arm of the lunar column may be attributed to the circumstance, that the visual rays in that direction must, in consequence of being more nearly vertical, encounter fewer crystalline plates. The edges of the crystalline plate, and their superior and inferior surface at the bent extremities of the crystalline rays, would in some cases be alone sufficient to produce that second reflection, which, according to the above theory, is always necessary to the production of this meteor, when the luminary is above the horizon.

Finally, in some instances, as in the case of the column of Feb. 1836, the second reflection would be in part produced by inclined single plates, having unequal radii and coexisting with those which are symmetrical and consequently horizontal. I have shown that the latter are more abundant, but that the former sometimes exist. Those which have unequal rays, cannot, in descending, preserve a horizontal position, but having various and variable inclinations, they must reflect light in all directions, and thus perform the same office as the white composite masses.

SECTION II.—*Halos.*

We shall enumerate the lunar halos observed since the beginning of November, 1834. Others before observed will be given in a table. Those whose diameters were about 6° , more or less, will be called coronæ; all the other halos had diameters of about 46° .

The prevalent opinion of philosophers is, that the halos of from 45° to 47° in diameter, depend upon crystals of ice, and that coronæ depend upon small globules of water. It will be seen that the following observations afford evidence that both may be produced by crystals of ice. This will be rendered still more evident by a comparison of this section with that on vertical lunar columns and that on auroral clouds.

1834, Nov. 15. Halos. Ther. low and falling; magnetic clouds on the 16th; rain on the 17th.

Dec. 5th. Halo faint; thermometer nearly stationary, but had been falling for several days; snow and rain next day. Dec. 9th. Coloured corona. The order of the colours proceeding from within outwards, are white, orange, green and red. Ther. nearly stationary, but it had fallen considerably in the morning. On the next morning a little snow fell, *all* of which consisted of crystals having six pinnate rays.*

Dec. 15th. Halo during the eclipse; thermometer had fallen during the preceding day and night; this morning at zero. Next morning the falling snow consisted of compound crystals, regular in their general form, i. e. having six radii; but they were opaque.

1835, Feb. 3d. Halo and auroral clouds; ther. low and falling; snow within two days. Feb. 12. Halo; ther. 10° lower than the preceding evening; snow next day.

Oct. 28th. Coronæ. Rain 30th; ther. had begun to rise 26th, but the dew point had risen much faster.

Dec. 3d. Halo. Ther. had fallen low in the morning, but had again begun to rise; hail and snow next day.

1836, Feb. 2d. Coloured corona; order of the colours in the concentric circles, commencing with the smaller arc; 1st light brownish orange; 2d, green; 3d, red. This corona is formed in a white auroral kind of matter, that is extensively diffused in the sky, and in many parts striated in a direction at right angles to the magnetic meridian, so as to constitute proper auroral clouds.

* That is, each ray was, as it were, feathered with smaller parallel rays on each side, making angles of 60° and 120° with the principal ones.

Moreover it had been preceded on the same evening by streamers of cloud converging to the southern point of the horizon. The thermometer had been below zero all day. It had fallen to 18° below zero in the morning. Snow in 23 hours after the corona.

Feb. 5th. Slight corona;* only one circle; that white and contiguous to the moon; seen at the same time with a vertical lunar column. Depression of temperature on the preceding morning to -14° ; snow on the 7th A. M. and P. M.

During these halos the barometer was in some instances falling, in others rising; but in five instances out of seven, it had been gradually rising on the previous day. It will be seen that the circumstances attending the coronæ and the larger halos are similar. Both are almost invariably followed by snow, unless the atmosphere near the earth's surface is of such a temperature as would melt it. Both are usually preceded by an increase of cold and of atmospheric pressure. In all the preceding instances except one, the thermometer had been falling.

The theory of Newton, that coronæ are produced by globules of water $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, greater or less according to the less or greater diameter of the corona, appears to have prevailed ever since his time, and to have been adopted by Fraunhofer, Brewster,† and other distinguished writers on optics. Perhaps it may not have been called in question by meteorologists; yet meteorological facts appear to be opposed to it. It is even a popular opinion, that lunar coronæ generally prognosticate snow. There is no difficulty in admitting that the temperature at the height at which coronæ exist, is sufficiently low for the crystallization of water during the warmest weather in which coronæ appear, and that this may arrive at the earth in the form either of snow or rain, according to the temperature of the inferior strata of the atmosphere. But on the other hand, it appears improbable that globules of water of a diameter sufficient to produce coronæ in the way supposed by Newton, could remain in the liquid state at a considerable height in the atmosphere, at a time when the air at the earth's surface is at zero; or that globules of that magnitude should form the regular and delicate crystals which descend after coronæ; or finally, that the regularity of these crystals should so often be observed after coronæ without being in some way connected with them as their cause. If water, previously to its crystallization in extremely cold weather, were converted into drops sufficiently large to produce coronæ, we might with a microscope see them arranging themselves on the panes of our windows.‡ As these views, however, are founded rather on meteorological observations than optical calculations, they are offered with some diffidence; yet without the support of such observations any theory must be considered unsatisfactory. It is not improbable that

* The others were all coloured. This was not of the kind generally called coronæ, though dependant on a similar cause.

† See Brewster's Optics.

‡ Since the above views were written, my attention has been called by one of my pupils, to a fact which tends to confirm them, viz: the production of coronæ by the hoar frost on windows.

some coronæ may be produced by drops before their congelation, and others by crystals.

That the larger halos depend on refraction through crystals of snow, is sufficiently evident and universally believed. The theory of Mariotte and Young satisfactorily account for the halo of from 45° to 47° in diameter. With the index of refraction belonging to ice, a refracting angle of 60° is known to produce the requisite deviation. But with regard to halos larger than coronæ, there are three points which seem not to have been satisfactorily settled, viz: 1st. Whether any actual meteorological observations have established any connexion between these, or indeed any kind of halos, and *regular*, more than between them and irregular crystals? 2d. Whether the refracting angle of 60° produces the halo of 92° in diameter as well as that of 46° ? 3d. In what kind of crystal and in what part of it, that angle of 60° is formed, which, for at least one kind of halo, all admit to be requisite.

With regard to the first question, I have observed the descent of regular stellate crystals subsequently to the appearance of halos, after such a lapse of time as their descent might be expected to require, and in instances so numerous as to render it improbable that this was a mere accidental coincidence. With regard to the other points; either one refraction through an angle of 90° , or two through angles of 60° , would produce the largest halo. Perhaps that co-existence of the halos of 46° and 92° , which is occasionally observed, is to be explained by supposing rectangular parallelepipeds to meet at angles of 60° . It will, probably, be discovered, that the halo of 46° is not produced by proper triangular prisms, having three lateral surfaces, as has been generally believed, but either by dihedral angles of 60° at the points where the spiculæ diverge from each other, or by short hexagonal prisms. Dr. Young evidently refers to prisms in the geometrical as well as optical sense. This is not controverted by Dr. Brewster, who seems to intimate that they depend on triangular spiculæ, though his statement is ambiguous. *Opt. p. 232*. That the spiculæ of perfectly crystallized ice are invariably at an angle of 60° with each other, is completely established by observation; the effect of this is seen in the forms assumed by the frost on our windows, and the form of the stellate crystals above described. The radii of these are at angles of 60° , and I have frequently observed them to descend after halos. Now if there exist any spiculæ of snow having equilateral triangular bases, they must be comparatively rare; and no one has affirmed that they are frequently, if at all, seen to descend after halos. The above meteorological observations, and others made on former years, indicate a peculiar connexion between halos and stellate crystals; and we can infer from them, that halos are produced by stellate crystals in some stage (and that not the earliest stage,) of their formation. That their component spiculæ are triangular prisms, I have never observed; and that simple spiculæ of a magnitude sufficient to produce halos, should form separately, and afterwards coalesce to form stellate and pinnate crystals, will not be maintained by any one who has observed the regularity

and delicacy of these structures, and reflected on the laws of crystallization.

It was intimated that these halos may be produced by short hexagonal prisms. Many such prisms have been observed in the centres of the stellate crystals that fall in this place. Yesterday, (Feb. 26, 1836,) the snow fell to the depth of six inches. It was exceedingly light, and consisted almost wholly of transparent plates of the usual stellar and pinnate form. If the hexagonal nucleus existed in all, it must have been so minute in many of them, as not to be observed; but in many others, the diameter of this hexagonal nucleus, to which the primary rays were attached, was about the one-fiftieth of an inch. In such prisms, when regular, two contiguous sides meet at an angle of 120° , and would not transmit light when the index of refraction is 1.31, nor, indeed, till it is reduced to 1.15, which is impossible. The other sides are either parallel, or inclined at angles of 60° . This last is the angle requisite for the production of the ordinary large halo, which is called the halo of 45° or 46° , though Dr. Young measured one which was much less. Notwithstanding these observed variations, the prism of 60° is universally considered as satisfactorily accounting for this kind of halo. Now it is evident, that in a hexagonal prism, those pairs of sides which are neither contiguous nor parallel, but are inclined at angles of 60° , will produce the same effect as though the dihedral angle were actually completed by the meeting of two surfaces. Such hexagonal prisms, then, may produce the halo of 45° , and when regular, and possessed of the ordinary refractive power, cannot produce the largest kind, except by the right angles at their bases, or by two successive refractions. The largest kind of halo, whose diameter is double that of the former, is attributed by Mr. Cavendish to refraction through an angle of 90° , and by Dr. Young, to two successive refractions through triangular prisms. Two hexagonal prisms would give exactly the same results, or the right angles contained between the bases and the sides, would produce the same result by one refraction. We conclude, then, that the stellate crystals, at a certain stage of their formation, (perhaps before they become stellate,) produce halos, either by a hexagonal nucleus, or by two of their rays meeting, as they always do, at angles of 60° .

SECTION III.—*Observations on the Aurora Borealis.*

During the last five years, I have recorded the appearance of fifty-six auroras. These, with three others observed between 1820 and 1830, during which time the observations were not regularly recorded, will be alluded to in this or a subsequent section. For the present paper, I shall not copy my descriptions of auroras between 1830 and 1835. In 1835, twelve were observed. This is about the mean of former years.

April, 1835. On the 17th, a quarter before 8 P. M. light clouds were seen flitting over the sky from the N. W., where the aurora had appeared. There was a brisk breeze from the N. W. About 8 an arch had formed, which had the usual direction and position,

although the meteor had not commenced in the usual place. Before the arch formed in the north, the clouds below the light had not an arched, but an irregular outline. The thermometer at 8 was 38° ; barometer 19.55. The thermometer was falling and the barometer rising. Snow A. M. and P. M., also on the forenoon of the next day.

August.—On the 19th, a faint aurora; without streamers, was first noticed at 9 P. M. Thermometer 64° , which is 6° lower than at the same hour last night. Barometer 29.90, which is .34 higher than it was then. There is this evening a faint breeze from the north. The dew point at 9, P. M. was 50° . At 9h. 30m. temperature of the air 60° , dew point 51° . Hence the humidity of the atmosphere has increased, but it is, on the whole, less this evening than I have usually found it to be at other times when this meteor has been brilliant. The rain commenced about eighteen hours after this aurora.

22d, 9 o'clock P. M. Breeze slight from the north; sky clear except near the horizon; these clouds appear to be related to an aurora; the signs are in favor of one, and indeed the sky in that quarter just above the clouds, was rather brighter than elsewhere from 9h. till 9h. 30m. Barometer 29.76, rising; thermometer 60° , nearly stationary, as compared with last night.

25th. The rain on the 25th commenced between 2 and 2½ days after the above slight aurora.

26th. At 9 P. M. the indications of the barometer, thermometer and hygrometer, and the general clearness of the sky, with clouds near the northern horizon, would have led me to expect an aurora, had there been a northerly breeze. The breeze, though scarcely perceptible, was southerly. The clear sky near the northern horizon, was from 9h. to 9h. 30m. brighter than elsewhere. The clouds disappeared about the same time with the light, without overspreading the sky. There was no arch. I consider this an aurora imperfectly developed in our latitude.

28th. Rain commenced 8h. 20m. P. M. i. e. 42 hours after the faint aurora above mentioned.

September 4th. The aurora appeared for a short time at 8 P. M., reappeared in 15 minutes and continued about that length of time, before its final disappearance. No defined outline nor any arch. Breeze S. but scarcely perceptible. Ther. at 8 o'clock 66° , at 9 o'clock 65° ; dew point, 91° , bar. 29.61. Sky clear before and after the meteor. Rain followed in 46 hours.

Sept. 9th. Very faint aurora, first noticed at 7h. 45m. P. M.; breeze S. but scarcely perceptible; temp. of air at 8h. 30m., 56° , dew point 50° . Air at 9 o'clock, 55° ; dew point 50° ; dew on the grass. Barom. 29.73, barom. fallen .01 this afternoon, yet it is higher and the thermometer lower than on the last evening. A faint arch was formed which disappeared before 9, yet was seen again at 9h. 50m. much more distinct. It was white, 5° or 6° in breadth, and extended nearly across the heavens, a few degrees north of the zenith, which it reached about 10 o'clock.

Westerly motion.—The transient streamers as well as the compo-

ment rays of the arch, had a westerly motion. This translation of the latter contracted the length of the arch, by producing a gradual elevation of its eastern extremity.

Subsequent rain. This was slight and did not take place before 63 hours.

Sept. 23d. At 4 A. M., an auroral arch was seen and some faint columns above it. At 5 A. M. barom. 29.83, rising; ther. 43° , low, and falling compared with the preceding day; dew point 36° , which is high; sky nearly clear. Thus the state of the atmospheric temperature, pressure and humidity and the clearness of the sky, conform to the general rule for auroras. Breeze not perceptible at the earth's surface. The sky in a few hours became cloudy, and a breeze blew from the north. If rain followed, it was not observed till the 28th, A. M.

In October, no aurora was seen.

Nov. 5th. White auroral arch seen at 10 P. M. At 10h. 21m. 40sec., mean time, it passed through the moon. As the error and rate of going of the watch had been carefully determined with reference to intended observations on the transit of Mercury, the above time may be depended on. A comparison of this with similar observations, made elsewhere, might enable any one to determine the absolute distance and the progress of the meteor. To determine the first, two simultaneous observations are sufficient. The arch extended east to within about 20° of the horizon.

Concomitant phenomena. Dew point within 3° of the temperature of the air; barom. rising; ther. falling, if we compare the preceding and succeeding half day; sky 9 clear; wind S. W.

Subsequent rain, 20 hours afterwards.

Memorable red aurora of Nov. 17, 1835. On the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 17, the aurora was remarkable for the great extent of sky which it covered, but more especially for its *red* colour. It was also interesting on account of the near approach or actual meeting of the luminous columns, which occurred several times in the course of the evening. At 6h. 30m. a great number of them from different points of the compass, converged towards a point a little west of the star Scheat, or Beta Pegasi. This point, which they approached within a few degrees, had an altitude of about 73° , and an azimuth of about 35, being situated east of south. These then were the angles which the columns, considered as parallel, made with the horizon and meridian respectively. The error in altitude or azimuth probably could not have exceeded a degree or two.

There is more difficulty in determining the exact point from the coalescence of the streamers, and from the circumstance that when they are most condensed near the point towards which they tend, they often do not actually reach it. Do not they in this respect agree with the shooting stars?

Direction of the wind. A gentle breeze from the south, perceptible to a moistened finger.

Lateral motion of the columns. The insulated columns whose

course was observed, *always moved toward the west*; at some periods more rapidly than at others. I observed one, at an altitude of about 45° , translated in this direction at the rate of about 15° in a minute.

Vertical motion of the columns. The vertical motion of the columns was seldom rapid till just before 11 o'clock.

Arches. Number, and width.—The arches were numerous. At one time there were *four* complete, and two partial ones. There may have been 20 or 30 of all kinds in the course of the evening. Some were about 10° in breadth.

Colour of the Meteor. At 5h. 40m., when my attention was first called to the meteor, the light was, in all parts, of a beautiful bright red, like that sometimes presented by clouds strongly illuminated by the sun, about sunset. A considerable portion of the meteor was of this colour during the whole time, and presented a very gorgeous appearance. A portion in the N. W. was, for about an hour, peculiarly brilliant. At the minute when this began to fade, a similar red spot broke out in the N. E. This grew into an arch by extending westward, rising to its maximum height and then bending downwards. In general, during the meteor; the red light predominated in the western parts of it, and the white light in the eastern parts. At one time, a seeming translation of white light took place, similar to that of the red just mentioned; a white spot, a little south of east, suddenly faded, and a white spot of about the same magnitude and altitude at that instant appeared at the opposite point of the compass, i. e. a little north of west.

When there were four arches, seen at one time, the next to the lowermost was of a brilliant red, the others of a pure white.

The columns were red and white variously intermixed, the white connected with white arches, and the red with red ones. Many of the white columns were of such a length as to extend across the red arches, and so of the red columns and white arches; yet the columns appeared to commence inferiorly in arches of their own colour.

Clouds. At the commencement of the meteor, and during most of its continuance, the sky was not more than 1-100 clouded, the clouds being in the S. W. The clouds increased as the meteor began to diminish, the clouds in the W. and E. being striated in a direction nearly horizontal.

Southern arch. The arch which was seen near the southern horizon, (about 10° from it,) seemed to darken the sky beneath it as the northern arches usually do.

Second appearance. A little before 11 o'clock, the aurora (which had not been wholly absent, but being faint, had been chiefly hid by clouds,) reappeared in a different character. It literally covered the whole heavens with vivid coruscations, (white and red,) flashing rapidly upwards from all parts of the horizon, and meeting near the zenith. Just before 11 o'clock, the red had accumulated near the zenith, but the flashes were all white. That the red flashes had before been abundant, I learn from Professor Jack-

son, to whom I was indebted for a prompt notification of the re-appearance of the meteor.

At the time when the clock was striking 11, I determined the point of meeting of the coruscation to be as follows; altitude about 74° , azimuth about 19° . So that the point of intersection had, during the evening, evidently moved to the west, and had ascended a little nearer the zenith.

Other meteorological phenomena about the same time.—For three days previous, the wind had been south, the sky generally cloudy, and the barometer falling. On that day the thermometer was lower, and the barometer higher, than on the preceding day, yet the barometer in the evening, though higher than on the preceding evening, was found to have fallen a little since morning. The sky was clear at the commencement of the meteor, but after 2 or 3 hours became about $\frac{1}{2}$ cloudy. Ther. at 9 P. M. 31° ; dew point 27° ; difference 4° ; bar. 29.68.

Many shooting stars were seen, both north and south, during the meteor. Some ascended, others descended; most of those which I saw, nearly coincided in direction with the luminous columns.

Next morning, there was a white frost. The wind was still generally south, the thermometer falling and the barometer rising.

But the most remarkable phenomenon seen during the day, on the 18th, was such a display of auroral clouds as almost to justify us in considering it as a proper *aurora seen in the day time*. This will be described under another head.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 6h. 50m., an auroral arch was seen 8° above the horizon. Wind (a breeze just perceptible to a moistened finger,) south. Sky perfectly clear, except the speck of cloud near the west end of arch.

Attendant phenomena.—At 7 P. M., bar. 29.70, ther. 39° , dew point 39° , difference 0° .

Nov. 19th, dense fog in the morning, turning to fine rain for a few minutes about 8h. 30. A. M.

The color was uniformly white. The coruscations commenced a little before 9 o'clock, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the heavens was frequently covered by them. They extended quite to the zenith. The more permanent columns moved west as usual. I once saw some transient ones appear to move east. The upward flashes were very rapid, transient and frequently of great extent.

At 10h. 20m. the aurora had nearly ceased, and I watched for it no longer.

Succeeding phenomena.—Rain on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

Nov. 26th, Aurora at 5h. 30m. A. M. It was seen not by me, but by my medical pupil, Mr. C. H. Stillman, who has of late assisted me, especially in the observations made with meteorological instruments. He describes this as a single column of white light without flashes, its lower extremity appearing to rest on a stratum of clouds near the horizon. It made an angle with the meridian, the lower extremity being in this plane, the upper considerably east of it. Several other columns seen before 6 o'clock.

Wind south. Ther. low; barom. high; the former lower and the latter higher on this than on the preceding day at the corresponding hours. Snow on the same day and the two following.

Dec. 10th, At 9 P. M. and afterwards, part of a white auroral arch seen a little above and to the east of Ursa Major. Two other transient ones seen below it.

Westerly motion.—The first became elongated by extending westward.

Concomitant Phenomena.—Wind N., sky clear, ther. at 10 o'clock 8° , dew point zero; barom. 30.16, high and rising; ther. lower and barom. higher than at any time within the previous week, at the same hour of the day. The dew point nearer than usual to the temperature of the air. These concomitant phenomena are such as I have in a majority of instances, for several years, found to attend auroras, though of late there have been some exceptions, yet generally in the case of imperfectly formed auroras.

Succeeding Phenomena.—Auroral clouds next day; snow in 34 hours after the aurora.

Observations of former years.—From observations on the aurora for several years, I have arrived at some generalizations in relation to its connexion with other phenomena; but I shall at present only give an abstract of observations made prior to the year 1832.

On the 3d of April, 1820, at 8 o'clock P. M. I observed in Cambridge, Washington county, a meteor similar to that which appeared here on the 29th of August, 1827. The sky was clear. The wind northerly. When I first perceived it there was nothing peculiar. It presented the usual appearances of a bright aurora borealis. The summit of the arch being about 15° or 20° above the northern horizon. The luminous columns had the ordinary direction. The southern arched edge of the meteor, which from the first had been distinguished from the rest by its superior whiteness, soon became entirely detached from it, and the stars became visible in the intermediate space. This arch advanced with great rapidity to the zenith, and then disappeared by moving in a westerly direction. It was about six or seven minutes in coming to the zenith, and about one minute from that time before its easternmost extremity disappeared behind the western hills.

Such arches had before been unusual, and subsequently I observed none like it till 1827.

The following observations were made at Union College:

In 1827, on the evening of August 28th, the aurora borealis was unusually vivid, and the luminous matter exhibited rapid intestine motions along the arch.

On the next evening, the 29th, the aurora again appeared. In addition to the usual phenomena, we observed, about half past 9 o'clock, a luminous arch, stretching from the eastern to the western part of the horizon. It was moving southward, and its middle portion had at that time nearly reached the zenith. The luminous matter presented a striated or columnar appearance, and the columns or rays throughout the arch were directed toward a point a

little south of the zenith, like the ordinary coruscations of the aurora. The luminous matter moved *westward*, and the eastern extremity of the arch at length appeared, and ascended toward the meridian. From all which it is evident that the whole meteor moved in a *southwesterly* direction. At 11 o'clock the highest point of the arch had perhaps an elevation of 45° . At that time the component columns or rays became much more distinct and separate, but their westerly motion less manifest, on account, probably, of the great distance at which the columns were seen. The matter of these luminous columns became afterwards blended and uniform.

In the same year, on the evening of September 9th, at half past 8, we saw a similar, though less extensive colonade. It passed at that time through the zenith, and was, as usual, nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian, but neither of its extremities reached the horizon. There existed the same southwesterly motion as in the arch just described. At a quarter before 9, the arch being in the celestial equator, the eastern extremity was rapidly resolved into about half a dozen columns, and then gradually vanished. These columns, in their form, in their position with respect to the dipping needle, and in the westerly direction of their motion along the arch, resembled those of August 28th. The pillars moved westward, in the direction of the arch, at the rate of about seven or eight degrees in a minute, as we ascertained by observing the motion of one of them from a star situated near the 307° to another situated near the 300° , of right ascension.

1830—Oct. 5th, 7h. 40m. P. M. luminous arc, without columns. Barom. and ther. both rising; gentle breeze from the north. Aurora transient.

Oct. 6th. Aur. at 8 P. M. bar. rising; ther. falling.

Oct. 7th. Aurora 9 P. M. Barom. high, but beginning to fall; ther. falling; wind S. E., scarcely perceptible.

Oct. 10th, rain, slight.

Oct. 17th, aurora. Barom. rising; ther. falling.

Oct. 18th, rain at 11 A. M.

Nov. 20th, aurora; barom. rising; ther. falling.

Nov. 22d, rain.

Dec. 11th, *Iris'd aurora*. Barom. ris.; ther. falling.

Dec. 12th, aurora; barom. rising; ther. falling; rain on 14th.

1831—January 14th, aurora; barom. high, but falling; ther. low, but rising. 15th, snow.

Feb. 6th, auroral arch, at first curiously undulated. 7 P. M. barom. rising; ther. low, but nearly stationary. No storm followed.

Feb. 7th. Aurora, P. M.; barom. high, but falling; ther. nearly stationary. No storm followed.

March 1st, aurora 7h. 30' P. M.; bar. high, but stationary; ther. rising. No storm within 4 days.

March 8th, aurora all the evening from 7 P. M. beautiful columns reaching half-way to the zenith; barom. high, nearly stationary. Ther. low—stationary. Very little snow next morning.

March 12th, slight aurora; barom. and ther. falling.
 March 13th, aurora; barom. and ther. nearly st.
 March 14th, snow on the hills, but not here.
 April 1st, aurora; barom. rising; ther. falling.
 April 4th, rain.*
 June 1st, aurora, 9 P. M. slight; barom. and ther. nearly stationary. No rain under four days.
 June 10th, faint aurora; barom. and ther. nearly stationary.
 June 12th, thunder shower.
 July 31st, aurora; barom. rising; ther. falling; shower next day, and rain the day following.
 Oct. 24th, slight aurora, 8 P. M.; ther. and bar. not observed.
 The other auroras observed before the year 1835, will be given in a table.

Concluding Remarks.—It appears from the preceding observations, that generally the temperature of the air is falling, and the atmospheric pressure increasing on the day in which an aurora borealis appears. This rule is, I believe new, and it may be of some use, not only to the theorist, but to the observer, by enabling him to anticipate when an aurora may not be expected. The rule would be confirmed by my observations in 1832, 3 and 4; but I have not at present time to compare them. It will be seen, also, that on the day of an aurora, both these changes in the temperature and pressure usually take place, unless the atmospheric pressure is unusually great, or the temperature unusually low. My observations with the thermometer and barometer being, in general, only made at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., I have been under the necessity of comparing the preceding and succeeding observations; and on this account, many of the exceptions are rather apparent than real, inasmuch as the temperature may have attained its minimum and the pressure its maximum, at an hour different from that of observation. In most instances, soon after an aurora, the atmospheric pressure diminishes, and the temperature rises, and water, either in the form of rain or snow, falls within two days after the appearance of the aurora. It would seem, from my observations, that the storm is less likely to succeed in cases in which the atmospheric pressure has not been increased, or the temperature diminished, previous to the appearance of the aurora.

From my observations on dew, and the dew point, for several years, I have been led to conclude, that the air at the earth's surface, when not already saturated with moisture at the time of an aurora, is much nearer than usual to the point of saturation. How far the presence of water in the higher regions of the atmosphere, in drops or crystals too small to form clouds or produce sensible opacity, may contribute to the aurora, or in what degree electricity may be evolved by the precipitation or congelation, I shall not at present attempt to decide.

In a majority of instances, at the commencement of an aurora,

* Of the aurora observed by me in New-York, April 19th, 1831, see an account published by Prof. Henry, in an article on the disturbance of the earth's magnetism, appended to the report of the Regents in 1833.

the sky has been clear, except in the north; but presently light clouds have been generated in the region of auroral action, and apparently by this action, and have been floated over to the south by a northerly breeze, which generally prevails at the time. On seeing these clouds, I have, in some instances, been induced to look for the aurora, which had not been previously noticed.

It will be seen, also, from my observations, that there is usually a westerly motion, both in the matter of the arch and in the columns which project up from it, and that the arch, probably from this cause, usually becomes deficient first at its eastern extremity. In some instances, however, the columns move east. In one instance, I have witnessed a beautiful exhibition of this intestine motion in an arch, simultaneously in opposite directions. It had the appearance of two composite arches, one behind the other. The component columns were of various colors; those of one arch, through its whole extent, moved east, the others west. They reminded one of two files of soldiers, moving at different distances in opposite directions.

Many connexions which I have observed as existing between the aurora and other phenomena, unquestionably in the lower regions of the atmosphere, the high state of the dew point, the clouds usually developed at the time of the meteor, as well as the analogy between it and auroral clouds, may afford evidence that the meteor is not always as high as has been generally believed, and, especially, that its ponderable material is not, as some have conjectured, metallic, but similar to that of common clouds.

SECTION IV.—*Auroral or Magnetic Clouds.*

In the present state of the natural history of clouds, it appears to me, that when new and interesting relations are discovered, the adoption of some new nepheological terms may contribute more to the advancement of science, than a uniform adherence to the old ones, which, so far as regards the relation of cause and effect, are often arbitrary. It may facilitate the transition from mere natural history to physical science. As this branch of meteorology is in its infancy, its classifications must generally be founded upon external characters; but the time may arrive, when they may be more generally founded on physical relations.

I have for some time been particularly interested in observing a class of clouds, which, from their position as compared with auroral arches, and from their being, like them, followed by storms, and from their occasionally presenting a similar internal structure, seem eminently entitled to the appellation *auroral*. I at first called them magnetic, from their evident relation to the aurora borealis, and the supposed magnetic nature of the latter. I now prefer a term which expresses a connexion between the two, but not the nature of either.

A long, narrow, horizontal cloud, nearly at right angles with the magnetic meridian, I denominate auroral. If it is a little irregular as to its form or position, it may be called sub-auroral. If homogeneous in its texture, it may be called simple auroral.

When from these auroral clouds there project upwards many narrow and nearly parallel streaks of cloud, nearly resembling in form and position the proper auroral corruscations, or when the cloudy arch itself is, like some auroral arches, striated in the same direction, i. e. in a direction nearly transverse, we may name the cloud composite-auroral.

I proceed to some examples.

1834, Nov. 9th. At 8 P. M. I observed the sky nearly covered with striated clouds, which from their convergence to the east and west points of the horizon must have been disposed in horizontal lines, nearly, if not exactly, at right angles to the magnetic meridian. This was confirmed by their crossing the meridian in that direction. They were of that light, whitish kind of cloud, which can not be distinguished from the matter of some auroral arches; a matter, which, I am convinced is distinct from electricity, though often illuminated by it.

The above mentioned clouds I venture to denominate magnetic clouds, because I have observed them to assume this distinction with respect to the magnetic meridian, so often as to preclude the probability of its being accidental, and have observed that they were associated with, and succeeded by several of the same meteorological phenomena as the aurora borealis. Deferring, for the present, the statement of other points of agreement, I will only mention that both the aurora borealis and this kind of clouds are, when seen at this place, followed by a storm in one or two days. On the evening of the 9th, there was a halo around the moon, which was deficient on one side where these clouds were wanting, showing that they contributed to form the halo.

11th. Rain A. M.

15th. Halo of about 45° in diameter around the moon; manifesting the presence, in the air, of regular crystals of snow, with dihedral angles of 60° . It can be shown that this meteor would be produced by the refraction of such prisms, provided they existed at the time. Now, I have in numerous instances, and in fact generally, observed regular crystals with six pinnate rays, (the principal rays, making angles of 60° with each other,) fall the day after a halo.

16th. Some magnetic clouds observed.

17th. Rain P. M.

18th. Rain A. M. and P. M.

1835, February.—On the 3d, there was here a streak of light cloud, resembling in color a white arch of the aurora borealis, and near by in the same direction. It passed through the moon, and produced a halo of the usual large kind. That it produced it, was evident from the deficiency of the halo on the side where the clouds were wanting. On the 4th, at 9 A. M. the sky was rapidly overspread by whitish, fleecy clouds, rising from the northern horizon. These appear to be nearly allied to the aurora borealis. I have observed that such clouds coming from that direction, and especially at that hour, are generally the precursors of a storm, and that they often overspread the sky in this manner during an auro-

ra, and especially after its dispersion, as though the matter of it had been converted into clouds. In this case, snow came two days afterwards.

March 14th, one seen in connexion with a lunar column.

On the 3d August, at 10h. 15' P. M., a white arch, resembling that of an aurora borealis without streamers, passed through the star, Alpha Ursæ Majoris. It was about 6° in breadth, and rose a distance equal to its breadth in about 5 minutes. Breeze from the north rather brisk. The arches extended about $\frac{1}{2}$ across the sky; its width being nearly uniform, except near the western extremity where it was double, a narrower band being in advance of the main one. At 10h. 25' it was again examined. Then, instead of one arch, that part of the sky between the zenith and the place where the arch had been seen 10 minutes before, was covered as it were with its fragments, numerous white streaks of clouds perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, apparently converging towards a point near the western horizon, near which the clouds had become dark and more opaque, as if from condensation. These streaked clouds were evidently of the character of those which I have before, for want of a better name, called magnetic, from their position with respect to the magnetic meridian. I believe them to be connected with the same causes as the aurora borealis, with whose arch they agree in direction.

On the 11th, about 8 o'clock P. M., one or two streaks of whitish cloud nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian. About 12 hours afterwards, rain in small drops and a rainbow.

On the 17th, at 9 P. M., a long dark cloud near the northern horizon, its length nearly east and west. Clear sky above and below it, but no brightness as of an aurora. A shower commenced about 23 hours after this.

None were seen in September or October.

Nov. 5th, Sub-auroral clouds at 7 P. M. Real auroral arch in 8 hours afterwards; rain in 47 hours.

Nov. 18th, Composite auroral clouds, so complete as to merit the appellation of an aurora seen in the day time. In the course of the day, several complete and regular arches of white cloud ascended successively from the north; some of them were seen near the zenith.

These, as well as numerous shorter striated clouds, had all the same arched form, and E. & W. position as the proper auroral arches. One of these complete day arches which extended each way to the horizon was seen at 10h. 30m. A. M. It was then about 30° high, its width was uniform, but it appeared wider at the northern part, where it was about 10° , like some of the auroral arches. But, what was still more remarkable, it resembled the auroral arches in its columns of streamers.* For, the superior or convex side of the arched cloud was beautifully bristled with cloudy fibres, (so to speak,) radiating in a direction nearly at right

* My friend, the Rev. Dr. Potter, who was not biased by any preconceived theory, informed me afterwards that he was struck with the analogy.

angles to the arch; their lengths various, their terminations not abrupt, but fading away like proper streamers with which they also agreed in the other respects above mentioned. In their relative width and density as compared with the arch, they also agreed with auroral coruscations. They thus formed a kind of superior penumbra to the arch, having about twice its width, and extending along about two-thirds of its apparent length, very distinct in the middle; their relative faintness accounts for their not being seen at the most distant parts of the arch..

They were not exactly perpendicular to the arch, but inclined a little more or less to the east, perhaps 16° , and rather convex on the east side.*

Rain fell on the next morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, and snow about half a foot deep on the 23d.

But the most remarkable phenomena about this time, were the extraordinary *red aurora* of the preceding night, and the brilliant aurora of the succeeding evening. *These auroral clouds seemed to form a vinculum between them, and to manifest the presence of the auroral agency for nearly two nights and the whole of the intermediate day.*

Nov. 26, *Composite auroral clouds.* These were seen between 7 and 8 A. M. They were first seen just after day light commenced, and seem to have been a continuation of the aurora which had been visible the same morning. One of the horizontal clouds was bristled at the upper edge with numerous parallel fibres inclined to the east about 45° . Snow P. M.

Dec. 11th, *Auroral clouds composite and simple.* They were seen at noon, both in the north and south, and continued most of the afternoon. At one time, there were radiations from one of these like those seen on the 26th. An aurora borealis had been seen the evening previous, and snow fell in 19 hours after the appearance of these clouds.

Dec. 12th, *Sub-auroral clouds, succeeding storm, slight.* The clouds were seen in the afternoon, and a few flakes of snow fell the next afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Dec. 17th, *Sub-auroral clouds.* So called in this instance because they were not exactly at right angles to the magnetic meridian, but inclined a little towards the N. W and N. E. They extensively overspread the sky for some hours in the afternoon. A little snow on the 19th, between 30 and 40 hours after the clouds.

Dec. 21st, *Simple auroral clouds at 3 P. M.*

Dec. 22d, *Composite auroral clouds.* These were seen at 10 A. M., as well as before and after. The component radiations made an angle of about 50° with arches, the eastern ones being inclined toward the east, and the western ones toward the west. Snow on the 23d, 25 hours after composite, and 44 after the simple aurora clouds.

Dec. 24th, *Sub-auroral clouds P. M.*

* In New-York, I once observed the streamers of an aurora borealis, to be curved in the same direction. In that instance, there was a westerly wind at the earth's surface; and, in the present, instance, there was one at the height of the cloud.

The above are the only instances of auroral clouds observed by me between Nov. 1834, and Jan. 1836. It may be seen that they were more numerous at those seasons of the year in which crystals of snow might be expected to form in the middle regions of the atmosphere, and the matter of several of them was evidently connected with that of halos. The radiations are generally in such a position as to indicate but little if any dip. These radiations, like those of the aurora not unfrequently exist without the east and west arch, and sometimes extend nearly across the sky.

The foregoing arches and radiations belong to the cirrus class. There are other clouds which occasionally ascend from the north, having the southern edge in an east and west direction, and which are not narrow. These are probably of a similar nature; there are others which seldom assume any determinate direction with respect to the meridian, and which I have not included among the proper auroral clouds according to the above definition, though they are connected with auroral action. They are light and white flocculent masses, like wool, which often float toward the south, during an aurora borealis, as also about the time of halos, and before the descent of regular crystals of the stellate kind. There were seen at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 25th Feb. 1836. At one half past one next morning, a corona was seen around the moon, and at 11 A. M., snow began to fall; six inches fell, nearly all of it in thin regular plates. The snow commenced falling 23 hours after these flocculent clouds, and 9h. 30m. after the corona. This, with other observations which will be compared, shows that clouds of the auroral character, consist of crystals at a greater height and in an earlier stage of formation, than those which produce halos; and that the former, though they may co-exist with the latter, usually precede them, and are converted into them. This flocculent auroral matter seldom assumes any determinate position with respect to the meridian, and is not in long stripes. I have, however, seen one remarkable exception. It was during the aurora borealis of April 3d, 1820. The northern sky was illuminated near the horizon, but the cloud which detached itself from the whole extent of the luminous arched segments, though beautifully white, was not more luminous than many other white clouds seen at night. As it floated toward the zenith, it resembled an immense cylindrical roll of the whitest wool, of a breadth perfectly uniform, and of a length extending from the western horizon to within 45° of the eastern. When it had arrived at the zenith, it disappeared by moving endwise to the west. Nearly or exactly at the same hour, another individual, nine miles farther south, saw, as he represented it, a similar smoky appearance, rising from the eastern horizon to the zenith, and then proceeding westward.

All those auroral clouds seen since Oct. 30th, 1832, will be given in a table, exhibiting the state of the barometer and thermometer, and the time of snow or rain. I shall only describe those which were seen Nov. 29th, 1832. As this appears to have been the first time in

which the auroral character of these clouds was distinctly recognised in the journal, and as these were of a regular character, this notice will be extracted from it without alteration and nearly entire.

"Nov. 29th, at 10 P. M., I observed a remarkable striated appearance of the clouds, which, from the direction of the streaks, I believe to be of the same nature as the *aurora borealis*. I cannot doubt it, as they were all exactly at right angles to the magnetic meridian; those near the horizon, both at the north and south having the same curvatures as the luminous arch of an *aurora borealis* would, at their respective heights. I had not observed any *aurora borealis*; yet these clouds had the same general appearance which I have observed in the clouds which suddenly overspread the heavens after this meteor. There appears to be a more intimate connexion between this meteor and clouds than has been hitherto noticed.

Is there not a connexion between the cause of the *aurora borealis* and the cloudiness of the sky, which I have of late frequently observed to take place about 10 o'clock, P. M., when it had been clear at nine.

From the intimate connexion of the *aur. bor.* with clouds, I think the *aurora* must frequently be lower than has been estimated; this is confirmed by the sounds that have sometimes attended it. If it were not at such times at a moderate height, the sounds would be inaudible, not only on account of distance, but from the extreme rarity of the air at the heights at which they are generally supposed to be situated. The streaks this evening were numerous, perhaps 30 or 40.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ before 11, I saw some very light streaks in a clear part of the sky; in fact most of the sky had been clear. These could not have been created by the moon's rays. They were composed of a substance having exactly the same appearance as the magnetic arch which I saw in 1820, and exactly like small ones which I have frequently seen since, during an *aurora borealis*. The wind was easterly.

This evening the thermometer was *lower* and the barometer higher than they had been in four days, i. e. since the evening of the 25th. During the night it snowed a little, and the next day it rained all day. I consider this state of the thermometer and barometer and the subsequent rain and snow as affording a strong confirmation of the foregoing opinions, as to the nature of the clouds seen last evening."

It would be easy to prove that the auroral or magnetic clouds are much higher than ordinary clouds. They are usually in the middle regions of the atmosphere, between that of ordinary clouds and the ordinary region of the *aurora borealis*. Sometimes there are seen short, thick and rough parallel columns at right angles to the arch. These as well as those which sometimes compose the arch correspond to the component parts of columnar arches of the *aurora borealis*, whilst the narrow radiations are the streamers. The latter are usually inclined to the east on the eastern side of the arch, and to the west on the western side; to such a degree

as to indicate that they are nearly or exactly horizontal, and are in the magnetic meridian. They may be regarded as magnets without dip, or as it is termed, inclination. The short thick columns, may have the regular dip.

The foregoing views would be strikingly confirmed by interesting composite auroral clouds which have been seen in Jan. and Feb. 1836, and which were no less remarkable than those of Nov. 18th, 1825. The observations of these months would also confirm our views with regard to the intimate connexion between the aurora borealis, auroral clouds, halos and coronæ, and the dependence of all of them on regular crystals of snow. But these facts must be reserved for a future article. It is to be hoped that observers will direct their attention to these points, and that especially, they will record all instances in which arched or straight clouds, with regular edges, are nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian, especially at their highest points, if they are arched; also the position of their radiations, if they have any, stating the positions of those on the east and of those on the west side of the meridian. It would also be interesting to have a record of those narrow streaks in a north and south direction, which are of the same nature as those which project up from the east and west arches, or which coming from lower arches, cross the visible ones. These north and south arched streaks are sometimes seen when the east and west clouds are invisible. It is to be hoped, that the academies of this State in their reports to the Regents of the University, will notice these phenomena; as it will contribute to the advancement of science.

At this place, the magnetic north is about 7° west of the astronomical north; and the dip may be about 74° . In determining whether a streak of cloud is actually in a north and south direction, we should consider whether the highest part of it (if it is complete at the horizontal part of it,) is in an east or west direction. If so, the cloud has a north and south position. If it is so short that all of it is inclined to the horizon, we should then consider where the highest part would be, if the arched streak were prolonged, preserving its arched form.

SECTION V.—*Connexion between the aurora borealis and the crystallization of snow.*

That crystals of snow more minute and simple than those which occasion halos, and usually too minute to produce sensible opacity, are always present in the atmosphere, above the region of ordinary clouds, during the time of this meteor, we are induced to believe from a comparison of the results of the foregoing observations. Several of these results are believed to be new. The following are some of the circumstances which have a bearing upon this question.

1st. Those seasons of the year and those hours of the night when it most frequently occurs, are favorable both to the presence and congelation of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

2d. The clearness of the sky, which at such times is usually either general or total.

3d. The usual northerly breeze at the earth's surface, and the northeasterly breeze in the high region of the meteor.

4th. The usual depression of the temperature, at those heights at which thermometrical observations are made.

5th. The clouds which usually succeed the meteor immediately or on the same evening, and which often present the appearance of being continuous and identical with the auroral matter.*

6th. The snow that in the weather sufficiently cold, almost universally follows the meteor, after such an interval as the simple crystals might be expected to require for aggregation in more complicated groups and descent to the earth's surface.

7th. The rain that almost universally succeeds it, after about the same interval, whenever the temperature of the lower atmospheric strata is sufficient to melt falling snow.

8th. The coexistence of halos with regular crystals, the connexion between halos and auroral clouds, and between auroral clouds and vertical lunar columns,† and the analogy between auroral clouds and the aurora borealis.

9th. The pinnate appearance of composite auroral clouds, which appear (so to speak,) like large crystals.

May not this expression be used as something more than a figure of speech? What is so likely to produce this structure, so regular and yet so complicated, as the polarity of component crystals, whether that polarity is or is not magnetic?

May not the ponderable material of the colonnade of an aurora borealis consist of similar groups of crystals, formed either from the vapour of water or from some lighter, less condensible and more magnetizable vapour in the upper regions which crystallizes at the same time and under similar meteorological influences with the former, and the crystals of which are magnetized by that electricity which passes from one stratum to another whenever there is a sufficient difference in their electrical states and a sufficient conducting power in the medium.

It might seem extravagant to speculate respecting the possibility of communicating much magnetism to ice. It may, however, be impossible from those complicated and irregular groups of crystals which we can subject to experiments, to decide what properties may not be possessed by those most simple and perfect of all icy crystals, which in the form of minute spiculæ are probably generated in the extremely cold and dry air of the upper regions of the atmosphere. It has been already shown that extreme cold is conducive to the regularity of this process in the more complicated groups.‡

Perhaps this might explain the inferior regularity of some auroral clouds, which, being formed in lower regions and composed of

* The existence of detached portions of auroral matter which are occasionally seen to float away from the rest of the meteor and to retain for a while its luminous property, has induced some philosophers to admit the probability of an actual combustion.

† See observations on the luminous column which was seen on the 14th of March, 1835.

‡ See remarks on the luminous column of December 1823, and the cold of January 1835.

crystals more complicated and irregular, are less obedient to the directive power of the earth. The absence of dip in the streamers, is what we should expect from the density of the air at their elevation. Should this theory of auroral clouds be established, we should be justified in resuming for them the appellation of magnetic clouds which I first applied to them, and which on some accounts is preferable, inasmuch as there are clouds which are evidently dependant on auroral action, but which do not immediately form long polarized bands. Perhaps these bands, during their descent, and after the completion of crystallization, lose their magnetism, and become gradually converted into common unpolarized clouds.

Whether all the electricity and magnetism concerned in auroral action is developed during crystallization it is perhaps impossible to determine. In experiments with the solar microscope, I have been struck with the analogy between the polarity of crystals and that of magnets, a polarity evinced by the rotation of the smaller groups, in their approach to the larger and more complicated ones. The extent of rotation produced in one group by another never exceeded 180° . I have also detected a still more interesting analogy in the influence which a large group exerts upon the formation of smaller ones at a considerable distance. There was a real *induction*. This was evident from the fact that a large nucleus spread more rapidly than a small one, advancing like a wave, overtaking and absorbing those waves which had begun to spread from a smaller nucleus. This induction, or the influence of a crystalline mass, in disposing particles and small crystals which are in its vicinity, but at some visible distance from it, to unite *with each other*, was still more evident from observing on the screen the existence and motions of scattered clusters composing a darkly dotted border or penumbra, skirting the darker image of the general crystalline mass already formed, and regularly advancing before it across the screen. Perhaps we should hardly be justified in calling such phenomena magnetic; yet it would be easy to show that these and many other phenomena exhibited by microscopic crystals are regulated by laws strikingly analogous to those of magnetic induction.

It may be well, in this place, to give a more detailed account of these microscopic phenomena of crystallization, as the principles developed may have an interesting relation to the meteorological subject which we are examining.

One of the most convenient solutions for exhibiting crystallization with the solar microscope is the tincture of camphor. But as this, when the sky is clear and the sun at a considerable altitude, crystallizes almost instantaneously, it occurred to me to try it diluted. With an intense solar radiation, a mixture of five parts of alcohol and one of tincture of camphor exhibits beautiful intestine motions in the nascent crystals. The elementary crystals first aggregate in small masses or elementary groups, which then move toward similar groups, or toward the general mass of that which is already crystallized, thus forming groups more compounded: A similar appearance is presented by the nitrate of silver. When

a strong solution of tincture of camphor is placed on a plate of mica, and exposed to intense radiation, the crystallization is so rapid that the different orders of groups are not obvious. Also in the muriate of ammonia, sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda, union of the elementary molecules with the most complicated groups generally appears to the eye direct, the larger crystals seeming to grow by continued extension, in consequence of increments so small as to be insensible; yet in such cases also, more elementary groups are undoubtedly first formed, though so small as to be imperceptible. When the sky is overspread with thin clouds, the more elementary groups may be seen in a *saturated* solution of camphor. When the tincture of camphor is employed, and the rapidity of evaporation properly regulated by adapting the strength of the solution to the intensity of solar radiation, we may witness the following interesting phenomena.

Whilst the image of the general mass of crystals is rapidly extending like a dark cloud across the screen, the small component groups form a penumbra which advances before it. These perform various evolutions, for which their distance from each other affords sufficient space. These evolutions consist of various combinations of progressive and rotary motions. A small group in approaching a larger one, and a large one in approaching the general mass, appear disposed to present a certain side or pole. If this pole happens to be already in the requisite direction, no rotation is necessary, and the progressive motion is alone exhibited; if the pole is in the opposite direction, a semi-rotation takes place during the approach; if the pole is 90° from the pole of the attracting mass, then a quarter of a revolution is necessary. This hypothesis appears to be consistent with all the observed phenomena, and accounts for the various motions which are at first sight so anomalous. According to this theory there should never be a complete rotation; and I have never observed such a rotation; nor more than half a rotation, except in cases where a mass of crystals was within the sphere of influence of *more than one* group, and was subjected to their influence successively. In one instance, a small group appeared to be repelled by a large one, probably because similar poles were near each other, and the nearest pole of the larger crystal in the direction of the axis of the smaller.

Without affirming that this is magnetism, I am strongly impressed with the analogy between magnetic forces and those concerned in crystallization. We may consider the particles of the dissolved solid to possess opposite properties on opposite sides, which may be called poles; and that when two particles are brought within the sphere of mutual action, similar poles repel and dissimilar poles attract each other. But whilst in this state of solution, the particles are at such a distance as to prevent their approximation. They remain stationary like small magnets attached to pieces of cork, and distributed at intervals of some rods through a lake of tranquil water. Now when a fluid containing a crystallizable substance is evaporated to a certain extent, the distance of the particles is diminished, and the tendency of their opposite poles to ap-

proach exceeds the cohesion of the fluid, and union soon commences.* Evaporation would produce similar effects in the imaginary lake; and if we conceive the magnets as distributed at unequal distances, with poles in various directions, those which happened to be nearest, or those whose dissimilar poles were turned toward each other, would first unite in pairs, and these again unite either with single magnets or with other pairs, and form small clusters. The resultant poles of each compound magnet would then be acted on by those of a neighboring cluster, or those of a larger compound magnet, which may be conceived as already formed on one side of the lake, by the union of some thousands. The analogy between these phenomena and those of crystallization is obvious.

Again, a larger magnet exerts not only a stronger attractive power, by which it draws to itself small magnets at a greater distance, but also exerts a stronger *inductive* influence, by which it more powerfully disposes the smaller magnets to unite with each other. This is precisely what takes place in crystallization. We have already stated in the preceding article that a large crystalline nucleus extends more rapidly than a small one, and that from this cause the component dots of the penumbra are, after a few combinations with each other, overtaken, and, as it were, completely absorbed by the general wave. As a large and strong magnet strengthens the magnetism of two small needles or two iron filings, or two clusters of iron filings, and disposes them to approach each other and cohere, so a comparatively large microscopic crystal evidently gives to small microscopic crystals, either simple or compound, a mutual tendency to aggregation. Crystallization, then, appears to depend upon the polarity of particles and groups of particles, a polarity which is strengthened by *induction*, an induction which is regulated by laws strikingly analogous to those of magnetic induction. That crystals possess some kind of polarity, must have been conjectured; but perhaps no one has before attributed to them any proper inductive influence, still less established it by actual observation.

Now, as the crystals of camphor, and other substances which manifest similar properties during crystallization, are never seen to influence each other in this way when they are large and already formed, as one large crystal (for example,) removed from the medium where it is liable to receive increments, and supported on a pivot, is never seen to attract or repel a similar one, or produce rotation in it, and as such a crystal so circumstanced never imparts to another these effects upon a third one, already formed and removed from the solution, it is less unphilosophical than would at first sight appear, in the absence of any direct proof of the magnetism of ice, to attribute magnetic properties to the microscopic nascent crystals in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

I have made two or three experiments on the crystallization of ice near a magnet; but the results as yet are not sufficiently numerous

* It is not improbable that the solar light may also be concerned.

and unequivocal, to be decisive in relation to the magnetism of these crystals.

On the 5th of February, 1836, at 8 A. M., barom. 29.96, ther. —12, I breathed on a magnet which had been previously blackened with printer's ink, from the north end to the middle. A crystallization took place in a space less than half an inch square, about half way from the pole to the neutral section of the flat bar. The crystals were all arranged in the form of fibres, all perfectly straight and parallel, about 20 in number, on one of the flat sides of the bar, nearly at right angles to the magnetic axis, but slightly inclined towards the nearest pole. In another experiment, there was no determinate arrangement. I shall make the experiment with hoar frost, when the state of the air is favorable. One experiment was made with the magnet in freezing water. The only indication of magnetism, was in a spicula of ice which shot towards the pole nearly in the direction of the magnetic axis. Its length was double that of any other. On the whole, the results are as yet rather ambiguous, as might be expected under such circumstances.

That the light of the aurora borealis may be evolved by the crystallization of ice, in the rare and cold air where this meteor exists, is rendered probable by an experiment of Prof. Pontus, of Cahors, who finds that water just before its congelation by the evaporation of ether, within the receiver of an air pump, emits sparks, visible even in the day time, and that this light always indicates that crystallization is about to commence.*

The circumstance that the light is emitted *before*, rather than *at* the time of the apparent commencement of crystallization, tends to confirm our hypothesis respecting the aurora borealis. For undoubtedly the crystallization within the receiver must commence some time before ice is seen; and these invisible crystals are, in their form and properties, more perfect than visible ice, and in their nature and circumstances more similar to those crystals which first form in the atmosphere. Let us examine in order the different parts of the above proposition. From our experiments on camphor and other substances, it appeared that the crystals first discerned were microscopic and isolated; these again unite to form a multitude of groups more compounded, but still invisible to the unassisted eye, and still separated by spaces so considerable, that the different orders of crystals resemble a mixed universe of suns, planets and satellites, in the circumstance that the attraction of the smaller body for a molecule in its vicinity, exceeds that of the larger body for the same molecule. So that groups of isolated crystals of different orders of simplicity were simultaneously forming, and receiving successive increments by appropriating to themselves the surrounding matter. There can be little doubt that this is the case in the crystallization of ice; and that all these complicated operations are performed whilst every part of the water appears to the ordinary observer to be in the liquid state. We have

* See American Journal of Science.

shown, then, in the first place, that the actual commencement of crystallization must be some time anterior to the first appearance of congelation, and that analogy indicates the existence even of several intermediate stages.

In the second place, we have said that the invisible crystals are, in their form and properties, more perfect than the visible ice. The pellicle of visible ice when thus formed is amorphous; its component crystals must be more regular. This is what we always observe in the smaller and more simple as compared with the larger and more complicated of visible icy crystals, whether seen on the surface of tranquil water, on the panes of our windows or in falling snow. If, then, the molecules of water tend, in freezing, to assume a determinate and peculiar arrangement, the true type is to be sought in microscopic crystals; and if from its relation to electricity and magnetism, ice possesses any peculiar properties, it is in these crystals that those properties must be expected to exhibit their elementary, unmixed and perfect character.

In the third place, we have said that the invisible crystals which form before the visible congelation of any portion of a mass of water, are in circumstances more similar than visible ice is, to the crystals first formed in the atmosphere at the height of the aurora.

The crystals in the elevated region of the aurora borealis must be formed from an exceedingly rare vapor, whose molecules being at a considerable distance from each other, and thus under the most favorable circumstances for gradual aggregation, might be expected to form microscopic crystals of ice of the most perfect character, more perfect than those formed in water, and incomparably more so than the latter, when accumulated in masses visible to the naked eye. They are at first simple, and liable to unite with each other in a regular manner, and form regular crystals of several grades of complexity, before their character is changed by union with any amorphous mass of snow, or by the suspension of the electrifying, (and shall we not say magnetizing?) process.

In being thus nascent, isolated and comparatively simple, they must resemble the microscopic crystals, which, before the obvious congelation of water, emit sparks. This is a mode of shining which of itself manifests action in isolated points. This action and this light must be considered electrical; and if this electricity of crystallizing water is ever connected with magnetism, or ever converts the crystals of ice into magnets, it must be during the perfect crystallization in the elevated regions of auroral action, where the circumstances are most favorable to the perfection both of the process and the products.

It is however highly probable, that this meteor not unfrequently extends to the lower regions of the atmosphere in high latitudes. Hansteen has frequently heard the sound, and Sir John Ross, in a communication to the British Association for the advancement of science, affirms that he has frequently seen the meteor between himself and an iceberg or ship not far distant.* This might have been an illusion; but the low temperature and rare vapour of high lati-

* See Silliman's Journal, vol. xxix, p. 348.

tudes, as well as the vicinity of one of the magnetic poles, might make the inferior extremities of the magnetic columns lower than in our latitude. It may be worthy of consideration, that those regions of snow are in an eminent degree regions of the aurora borealis, and that the magnetic poles of the earth are situated directly below those parts of the atmosphere which, at a given height, possess the minimum temperature. It might be an interesting question, in what degree the aurora borealis may be a cause as well as an effect, of the earth's magnetism.

The fact that this meteor, when brilliant, sometimes appears almost simultaneously in distant countries, is not incompatible with the theory of its atmospheric origin. The argument would be equally conclusive against the atmospheric origin of the snow or rain which almost invariably succeeds it, and which must consequently be nearly simultaneous in countries equally distant.

Again, that it should appear in summer, is not surprising, when we consider the moderate height of the region of perpetual congelation; and on the other hand, that it should appear in the relatively dry air of winter, is not surprising, when we reflect that aqueous vapour always exists in the atmosphere. Thus, on the one hand, halos may be produced in mid summer, and on the other, ice may evaporate in the coldest days of winter.

The effects of this meteor on the needle, which have been witnessed at this and other places, show that this is a magnetical, and not a mere optical phenomenon. This effect is as easily explained on the supposition of the crystalline as of the metallic nature of the magnetic columns. These are known to be nearly parallel to the dipping needle. This may be inferred, not only by producing their directions, but by observing their actual point of meeting when they form an auroral corona, a phenomenon which I have witnessed about six times, and twice on the same evening. The position of this point is however by no means constant at the same place, at a given epoch, nor even during the same evening. The same is true of the radiant point of shooting stars, which might be shown by numerous observations here and elsewhere, to be intimately connected with the aurora.* Indeed they both often move west, independently, I suspect of the earth's motion. May not the motion of this point, and the change in the position of the magnetic columns, be referred to the mutual action of these atmospherical magnets? Might not the columns above the horizon be deflected even by those below it, according as the auroral action in the northeast, or that in the northwest, happened to prevail? It may be worthy of remark, that in those instances in which I have preserved a record of the situation of the auroral crown, it has been on the east side of the magnetic meridian, so as to indicate a westerly variation of the streamers, and has been usually attended by a diminution of dip or inclination. Whilst in the city of New-York, on the 19th of April, 1831, at 9 P. M., I observed the point of meeting to be at δ leonia. The altitude of

* It will probably be found, that shooting stars, (which frequently appear in a state of the atmosphere in which comets do,) generally move in a direction nearly corresponding to that of the dipping needle.

this star was $70^{\circ} 25'$, its azimuth $11^{\circ} 27'$ east; yet the dip of the needle at that place was 73° , and its declination, or the azimuth of the magnetic meridian, only 6° or 7° . In the preceding section is stated an instance in which the azimuth of the auroral corona was still greater, and in which the diminution of the azimuth was attended by an increase of altitude. These observations indicate such a connexion between the dip and declination, or (as it is frequently called,) variation, as might be produced by the mutual action of the columns. The results cannot be wholly attributed to any error of observation, which could not have been sufficiently great. Moreover they were similar in the two cases, and the observations were made previously to the conception of the foregoing theory.

May not all those apparant variations of terrestrial magnetic intensity which are observed during auroras, be really variations of atmospherical magnetism, and result from the action of these atmospherical magnets on the needle, which will then be simultaneously acted on by the magnetism above and that below the earth's surface?

Will not this explain all the variations in the intensity indicated during auroras by horizontal needles? Prof. Henry, has detected an increase of the horizontal intensity on the evening of an aurora, but before the time of its appearance, and a diminution of this intensity when the aurora had attained a great height. This confirmed the remark of Prof. Hansteen, who had, without his being at the time aware of it, declared that the intensity generally begins to increase just before an aurora, and to diminish when the meteor appears.

Now, does it not appear from the inclination and probable height and distance of the columns, that when they are below and near our northern horizon, their upper extremities, whose polarities are of the opposite nature to that of the magnetic pole north of us, will be generally nearer to the needle, and influence it more than their lower extremities; whilst the reverse will be generally true, when they are above the horizon? The difference in their effect would be most remarkable when the aurora is high and active, and passes the zenith, as was the case on the 19th of April, 1830, when I observed it to form a corona as far south as New-York, whilst Prof. Henry was making these observations at Albany. According to the above view, the vibrations of the horizontal needle might be expected to be more frequent when the magnetism of the earth and that of the columns conspire. But when the latter are at such a height, that their inferior extremities affect the needle more than their superior extremities, the earth and the atmospherical magnets would have opposite effects, and render the vibrations less frequent. According to this view, the resultant intensity of the action of these two kinds of magnets on the needle, would not be constant, though it would be less variable than might appear to be indicated by the horizontal needle which Prof. Hansteen employed. So far then as we are acquainted with the facts in relation to the horizontal needle, we should not feel justified in concluding

from them with this experienced and indefatigable observer, that "a short time before the aurora appears, the magnetism of the earth is apt to rise to an uncommon height," or that "the polar lights are the effect of an uncommonly high magnetic intensity, which intensity lets itself off, as it were, by the polar lights, and thus sinks under its common strength."

We have considered the variation of the resultant intensity, so far as it is real, as the effect of magnets in the atmosphere. My friend, Prof. Henry, who is distinguished for his magnetical researches, has (without taking this view of the subject, or adopting any hypothesis in regard to the cause,) correctly shown how this apparent variation in intensity may be referred to a change in the dip. According to the hypothesis which I have suggested, whilst the magnetism of the earth itself may not be sensibly affected, both the magnetic dip and resultant intensity should exceed the mean, when the meteor is at a certain distance north, and both should be less than the mean when it has advanced south to within a certain distance of the place of observation. It would seem, that the upper part of the meteor is not far from the horizon when this change of signs takes place; but it is easy to see that the requisite altitude may vary somewhat with circumstances, as the distance, elevation length, &c. of the columns.

Will not the action of atmospherical magnets explain the diurnal variations of the needle? From observations made by Gay Lussac, at the observatory of Paris, it is shown that on those days on which the aurora borealis appears in some countries in the northern circumpolar regions, the needle at Paris always deviates toward the west in the morning, and toward the east in the evening these deviations often amount to 12' or 15'.* Now as a reduction of the temperature of the atmosphere conduces to the aurora, and as from the simultaneous appearance of the aurora in different places, it appears that other favorable circumstances often arise almost simultaneously through a great extent of the upper strata of the atmosphere, there is reason to believe that when the aurora is active near the pole, there is some auroral action far south of it. This appears as accordant with theory as with observation; when we reflect upon the facility with which electrical and other changes are transmitted through the rare and good conducting air of the upper regions. Then let us consider what might be the diurnal causes, and what would be the diurnal effects of an auroral action below the northern horizon of Paris.

The alterations of day and night succeed each other by a westerly motion. The atmospheric vapour is alternately heated and cooled by the presence of the sun. During the night, crystallization must take place in the upper regions; and during the day the crystals if not abundant, will be re-dissolved. The former we have considered a magnetizing process. In the morning those magnets which can effect the needle at Paris, will be chiefly in the regions of night in the northwest; and their nearest poles conspiring with terrestrial magnetism will deflect the needle toward the west.

* Pouillet *Elémens de Physique et Météorologie*, IV, 866.

In the evening they will for the same reason be in the regions of night in the northeast, and will, for the same reason, deflect the north end of the needle toward the east. There is reason to believe, that other less important diurnal changes might be explained on similar principles.

That the withdrawal of solar radiation may have an influence on the crystallizing and magnetizing process, independently of its calorific effect is not improbable; but on whatever principle the effect may be produced, I believe it to result from an action on the atmosphere, and not as has been hitherto believed from an action upon the earth. The diurnal variations have been referred to the influence of the sun's rays in heating the different sides of the earth in succession, and thus diminishing their magnetism. This can have no effect in regions covered with snow unless this substance in its ordinary state is magnetizable. Again, it is found that the diurnal variation is zero, when the sun is on the magnetic meridian. But from the length of time required to heat even the naked soil to any sensible depth, it is evident that its isothermal points cannot be then symmetrically situated with respect to the magnetic meridian; whilst on the other hand, those parts of the high regions of the atmosphere which are equally exposed to the direct influence of solar radiation, or equally deprived of it, may at that time have a situation more nearly symmetrical with respect to this meridian.

The foregoing explanations will apply, whatever be the substance of which we consider the atmospheric magnets to consist, provided we admit (what experience abundantly establishes,) the influence of night in their production. It is an interesting fact, that the aurora usually appears at that hour of the night, when the solar radiation has been recently withdrawn from that stratum of atmosphere in which it is situated. If some kind of auroral action continues all night, especially in regions far north of the needle, then the easterly declination might frequently continue till morning, as has been sometimes observed.

On the above mentioned principles, will probably be explained the southerly motion of auroral arches, and the lateral translation of both them and the columns in a westerly direction. The westerly motion is at this place (and I believe elsewhere,) usually observed; the southerly motion almost universally, both here and elsewhere, at least in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. Both these motions correspond with the progress of the refrigerating influence.

With this motive influence we may consider another to be combined, viz: the influence of *induction* on the formation of crystals. This last may occasionally preponderate, and thus produce an easterly motion of lateral translation in the columns; in other cases it conspires with the apparent diurnal motion of the sun in increasing the velocity of the westerly motion of the columns. For the illustration of the influence of induction in producing this motion, the reader is referred to the experiments on crystallization before detailed.

This lateral motion sufficiently resembles that of the edge of a crystallized mass, as shown on the screen of a solar microscope.

In the case of the column, however, the lateral motion does not increase the width, because the object is visible only by electrical light, and that may be evolved only during the process of crystallization. When the column appears stationary, it is moving nearly in the direction of the visual ray.

If this view is correct, the apparent motion is an illusion. One column is continually producing another, similar and contiguous to itself, by contracting on one side and dilating on the other.

This continual development of atmospheric electricity and magnetism in points successively farther and farther west, may account for the earth's magnetism on electro-magnetic principles; as on these principles, a circulation of electricity from east to west will explain the existence of north and south poles. The aurora australis, which is frequently seen in the southern hemisphere, will produce a similar effect.

When we consider the influence of continents and other causes, on the production of snow, it is not impossible that the aurora borealis and aurora australis with their southwesterly and northwesterly motions, may explain the number, situation and progressive motion of the earth's magnetic poles.

We may be pardoned in making a remark on the existing theories of the aurora borealis. It will be generally admitted that they have an exceedingly slight foundation.

Professor Hansteen believes that "the polar lights are an expansible substance, which in regions surrounding the magnetic poles, is continually issuing from the surface of the earth." That this able philosopher should be compelled to make a supposition so gratuitous, shows the obscurity which rests upon the cause of this phenomenon. He refers the unusual coldness of the air before an aurora, the slight opacity which is apt to arise during its progress, and the polar fogs that are peculiarly prevalent where this meteor prevails, to the hypothetical refrigerating influence of these imaginary emissions.

The theory which I have proposed will explain, at least the connexion of these phenomena with the aurora by the known or probable properties of materials actually existing in the atmosphere. Before seeing his paper, (which was not till the day of the completion of this,) I had established its connexion with cold, but with cold that is most intense at the earth's surface one or two days before the appearance of the meteor.

I have seen no reason for attributing this meteor as some do, (and among others Captain Ross,) to the reflection of the sun's light from circumpolar ice and then from clouds "aloft" in the atmosphere. How is this consistent with the sound sometimes heard? This was distinctly heard many years since, by the venerable president Nott, as he first informed me, when we were observing an aurora which was very brilliant, and produced what he considered a similar, though less distinct sound. He compared the sound to the rustling of silk. I need not say, that he would not be likely to be deceived in regard to the existence or source of the sound. It seemed to me like that or the sound of a distant cataract.

I have considered the light as developed in the atmosphere and among crystals, generally too minute to constitute visible clouds, or sensibly impair the transparency of the atmosphere. That there exist at such times no clouds capable of bringing, by successive reflections, any sensible quantity of light from the circumpolar regions, is evident from the fact, that the brilliant matter of this meteor reflects no sensible proportion of the light of the stars, and often enfeebles their brightness only in the same degree that it would if situated beyond them; and on the same principle, i. e. by diminishing the relative vividness of the impression on the retina. It is well known that the stars are distinctly visible through the luminous matter. When the matter of the arch or of its columns consists of opake clouds, these we have called auroral or magnetic clouds, which are less luminous than the aurora borealis.

It may, however, be conceded, that though observations have not generally shown any sensible opacity in the auroral matter, yet it is possible that the crystals on which we suppose the phenomenon to depend, may reflect a portion of light too small to be detected by the methods hitherto employed. This would however be far from confirming the optical hypothesis above alluded to. I have referred to the light of the stars. Biot could not detect in the light of the meteor the least trace of those physical properties which characterize reflected light.* Yet the hypothesis given by that distinguished philosopher himself, in his *Précis Elementaire*, though generally received, is scarcely less objectionable.† He considers the aurora as depending on the transmission of electricity through metallic particles floating in the air, though for the explanation of some of the phenomena he is compelled to invoke the aid of actual combustion.

When we consider all the meteorological facts which have been above stated, in connexion with the analogies alluded to, it would seem more probable that the aurora borealis depends upon crystals of snow, which are known to exist in the atmosphere, than upon metallic substances, whose existence requires to be assumed, for the purpose of accounting for this phenomenon.

Has any one observed that metallic particles are generally abundant in the atmosphere, or that they descend from it soon after an aurora, as they frequently should do if the hypothesis adopted by M. Biot were true? Metallic substances seldom fall from the atmosphere; and no one has pretended that they are oftener detected after an aurora than at other times. On the other hand, we have shown that crystals of snow are actually present in the air at the time of the meteor; and thus our hypothesis has, to a certain extent, the advantage of a *vera causa*. It is the result of induction, and if it shall prove erroneous, we believe it to be supported by a greater number of facts than those hypotheses which have preceded it.

In support of our hypothesis we might allude to the electrical light developed during the congelation of water by ether in a vacuum,

* *Précis Elementaire*, Tom 2, p. 100. † *Ib.* p. 108.

and during the crystallization of many substances; the electrical and magnetic properties of the tourmaline and many other crystals not ferruginous or even metallic; the influence of wheat in developing electricity and magnetism in these crystals, and the elevation of temperature which atmospheric vapor experiences during its crystallization. But it is perhaps time to quit this region of speculation. Our principal object has been to make some contributions to the store of actually observed facts. If some generalizations have been attempted, and some hypothesis proposed, it has been from a conviction that analogous and concomitant phenomena often indicate the route in which observation is most likely to be rewarded by discoveries, and that the sciences of observation will be more rapidly advanced when observers are oftener reminded of their desiderata.

Since the foregoing article was chiefly written, I have been induced to examine several authors, to ascertain whether there are any existing opinions of respectable philosophers, which would appear to countenance the idea of any kind of magnetism in the molecules and simple nascent crystals of ice, a property which seemed to be inferrable by induction from the meteorological observations above related, and to which there was something analogous in the above experiment on crystallization.

I am happy to find something which appears to give countenance to this hypothesis, in the Bridgewater Treatise of Dr. Wm. Prout. He believes cohesion in general to depend upon the magnetic polarities of molecules and affinity upon the electrical polarities; and remarks that the electrical and magnetic "energies, as we are acquainted with them, are probably merely accidental and peculiar modifications of the real energies, which in their elementary form may be something altogether different and quite unknown to us."* This answers the objection that magnetism, as we are acquainted with it, is inadequate to the explanation of the phenomena of crystallization, or of any other modification of cohesion. But Dr. Prout adduces no evidence of the magnetism of molecules from any observed rotation either in them or the solids which they compose. Now molecules themselves must, from their minuteness, be invisible; and if any magnetic phenomena are ever actually observed, it must be in groups of molecules. Such phenomena, if I mistake not, I have above described. For if we admit that the cohesive force with which one molecule unites with another to form the most simple crystalline nucleus of which we can conceive, is identical with magnetism, and that the molecules are actually small magnets, then the cohesive force with which the more compounded groups unite to form larger crystals, must also be identical with magnetism, and these groups must also be real magnets. This inference appears to me inevitable, provided any such union of complicated groups is actually observed to take place; and this fact I have established. Moreover the rotation of the groups evinces polarity; and how can this polarity differ from that of the molecules, if the latter actually possess any?

* Bridgewater Treatise, p. 47.

To assume two distinct kinds of forces, one for the molecules and another for the groups, would be unphilosophical. Now as small crystals have been proved to manifest not only polarity but induction, an induction augmenting with the mass, like that of iron magnets, the tendency of my observations is to confirm the hypothesis of Dr. Prout in regard to the magnetism of invisible molecules. Another remark of Dr. Prout's will tend, in some degree, to remove the improbability that snow, when forming, may possess properties very different from common ice, and may even be susceptible of proper magnetism. Its chemical constitution may even be different. Snow is known to contain much oxygen. Dr. Prout believes that the oxygen of atmospheric vapour is chemically combined, and that this combination of aqueous vapour with oxygen, more than any other cause whatever, is in some way concerned with the phenomena of atmospheric electricity.*

It appears to me that there is one cause, which is more likely than any other, to produce ordinary magnetism in the crystals of ice, viz: great and sudden changes of temperature: This is sufficient to develop magnetism in the tourmaline; and indeed in many crystallized substances. Now great and sudden changes of temperature must actually take place during and after the formation of these atmospheric crystals. Can any one determine what may not be the magnetizing influence produced in microscopic crystals of ice by such a great and instantaneous elevation and depression of temperature as must take place at the altitudes and latitudes of the aurora? During crystallization the temperature of the crystal might rise to 32° by the evolution of latent heat, and soon afterwards sink 100° , more or less, to the original temperature of the vapour. Thirty-eight observations on the temperatures at different altitudes give a mean variation of 1° for every 300 feet or 17.6° for every mile. Hence, according to the mean rate of decrease, at the height of $\frac{1}{17.6} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly, the air must have been at zero during the warmest weather in which the aurora has been seen here during the last five years. Although it might require a latitude rather high, especially in summer, to reduce the temperature at any altitude to -58° , which is that of the interplanetary spaces, yet a still greater cold must frequently exist in the region of the aurora, whose height, in the temperate zone, has seldom been estimated at less than 6 miles, and sometimes at 100 or more:

When we consider, then, that many crystals are magnetized by an elevation of temperature, and that in some cases bodies, independently of their position with respect to magnets, receive magnetism by cooling, it is not incredible that the astonishing changes of temperature which aqueous vapor must undergo in the elevated regions of the atmosphere, either in being instantly heated to 32° during crystallization, or cooled at the next instant down to the temperature of the surrounding vapor, may develop magnetism.

Whether aqueous vapor may pass directly to the solid state by crystallization, is a question which appears not to have been an-

* Bridgewater Treatise, p. 192.

swered, perhaps not proposed. The delicacy and regularity of many crystals, especially those which produce halos and coronæ, seem to favor the affirmative, or at least to show, that drops of water, if they previously exist, must be inconceivably minute; yet it is to the drops of liquid water that meteorologists have chiefly directed their attention. If then, in the scantiness of our data on this subject, we neglect the latent heat of vapor, ($= 1,000^{\circ}$), we have still the latent heat of ice, $= 140^{\circ}$, which would be sufficient to elevate, for an instant, the temperature of the minute isolated crystal from -108° to $+ 32^{\circ}$. That immense electrical effects must result, is unquestionable; that magnetical ones may, is not improbable.

But a different question may be proposed. Is it possible for aqueous vapor to exist at such temperatures? That is not improbable, when we reflect, that under the ordinary pressure, a cubic foot of air at zero may contain nearly a grain of vapor. I have occasionally obtained a deposit of frost on Daniell's hygrometer at 16° , and I have seen a coat of frost within 15 minutes wholly evaporate and disappear from a painted bar of metal in a shaded situation, when the surrounding air was twelve degrees below zero, and the temperature of the metal sensibly the same. This air at -12° must have been still far from the point of saturation, or, in other words, the atmosphere of vapor was far from its maximum tension at the existing temperature.

In this paper, we have considered the solar and lunar columns, the aurora borealis and auroral clouds and halos. Between these phenomena a connexion more or less intimate has been shown to subsist. Several of these phenomena unquestionably depend upon the optical properties of crystals. As the others may depend upon the magnetic properties of the same class of bodies, in their nascent and microscopic state, the observations on some of those microscopic phenomena of crystallization which are analogous to those of magnetism may not be considered irrelevant. The time may perhaps arrive, when the meteorologist will regard, with no less interest than the mineralogist and the optical philosopher, "those wonderful structures which," (to use the language of Sir John Herschell,) "nature builds up by her refined and invisible architecture, with a delicacy eluding our conception, yet with a symmetry and beauty which we are never weary of admiring."

SECTION VI.—Comparison of Vertical Columns, Halos, the Aurora Borealis and Auroral clouds, in regard to the changes of atmospheric pressure and temperature which precede, and the storm which succeeds them.

The first column of each of the following tables shows the time of the aurora, &c., none being omitted between the first and last in each table unless I had observed these at a distance from this place, or unless some of the observations of the barometer, &c., were wanting, so as to preclude a comparison. The second column shows how many hundredths of an inch, the barometer at the observation made 2 days before the aurora, &c., was found to have fallen during the preceeding 24 hours. Twelve hours was avoided on account of the diurnal variations of the barometer and especially of the thermometer. The next column shows the same in regard to the observation 1½ days before, compared with that 2½ before. A similar explanation applies to the other columns of pressure and temperature. In the column adjoining the last column of temperature, we have expressed by R. or F. (i. e. rising or falling,) the prevalent variations during the 2½ days immediately preceding the meteor, regard being had to the amount of change. The next column expresses the same with regard to the thermometer. The next two columns express, in days, the length of time before the meteor when the barometer began to rise, or the thermometer to fall, asterisks being placed where the opposite changes were experienced. The next three columns express the number of days which elapsed between the first appearance of the meteor, and the commencement of snow or rain, and the number by which the meteor had been preceded by the commencement of the changes in the barometer and thermometer. The last column shows the temperature at 9 P. M., on the day of the meteor, as all the meteors except the auroral clouds were seen in the evening.* At the bottom of the columns are shown the mean temperatures on different evenings and other mean results, as well as the number of times in which the barometer or thermometer was rising, falling, or stationary.

* The solar column was seen at sunset; one lunar column is omitted for want of complete observations in temperature, &c.

AURORA BOREALIS.

[illegible]

October 5,94	.35	.23	.24	.11	—	2	—	7	—	6	—	4	4	R	—	3.50	2.50	3.00	6.50	5.50	48
October 14,	— .38	— .75	— .23	.52	.52	10	9	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	F	—	1.50	1.50	2.00	—	—	46
November 3,	— .43	— .35	.12	.22	.19	13	10	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	F	1.50	1.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	28	
January 10,20	.29	.05	— .04	.14	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	0	0	R	—	2.50	.50	3.00	—	—	18
March 3,	— .14	— .23	.17	.61	.22	2	2	—	2	—	8	—	2	2	R	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	24	
March 4, .....	.47	.61	.22	— .12	— .09	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	16	R	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	—	40
March 10,	— .32	.50	.51	.34	— .09	—	2	—	—	—	14	—	3	2	R	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	6.50	28	
May 3, .....	.15	.17	.14	.18	.14	0	1	—	0	—	6	—	3	—	R	3.50	2.00	1.50	5.00	—	54
October 6,	— .25	.08	.34	.32	.20	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	R	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	51	
November 2,	— .01	— .01	— .01	.0	.0	0	6	—	0	—	1	—	0	0	F	—	3.00	—	—	—	42	
December 21,	— .03	— .18	— .22	— .02	.22	7	6	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	F	—	1.00	2.50	—	3.50	25	
Mean,.....	R 18 F 21	R 25 F 15	R 28 F 12	R 23 F 13	R 27 F 12	R 18 F 20	R 18 F 20	R 17 F 22	R 16 F 21	R 19 F 21	R 12 F 23	R 19 F 21	R 12 F 23	R 12 F 23	R 9 F 23	2.16	1.95	2.27	4.49	3.81	42.47	

40.8°

40.8°

42.5°

Temperature at 9 P. M.

NOTE.—Where the sign is omitted in the tables, it is to be considered as positive.

AURORAL CLOUDS.

Times of 22 Auroral Clouds.	PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.					Bar. risen or fallen.	Ther. risen or fallen.	Bar. rose bef. clouds.	Ther. fell bef. clouds.	Snow, &c. af. clouds.	Bar. rose bef. snow.	Ther. fell bef. snow.	Temperature.
	Days before.					Days before.												
	2.	14.	1.	1.	0.	2.	14.	1.	1.	0.								
1832. October 30, .....	.22	.14	.05	0	-.07	-3°	-1	-1°	-1°	0°	R	F	2.50	2.00	4.75	7.25	6.75	35°
November 29, .....	.04	.16	.03	-.10	.20	-2	3	-1	-1	-14	R	F	2.00	1.50	0.30	2.30	1.80	30
December 1,	-.20	-.06	.37	.05	.30	-14	-11	3	4	-11	R	F	1.50	2.50	1.20	2.70	3.70	22
December 11,	-.09	.43	.36	.08	-.22	-1	-1	-4	-9	1	R	F	1.50	2.50	0.50	2.00	3.00	34
1833. March 25, .....	.17	-.04	-.21	-.27	-.02	2	5	4	-1	-11	F	F	1.00	1.00	*	2.50	*	37
September 30, .....	.09	-.18	-.10	.24	.33	0	14	10	2	-14	R	R	1.50	2.00	1.50	3.50	3.00	55
1834. May 13,	-.37	-.25	.13	.21	.21	2	5	-10	-10	-6	R	F	1.50	1.50	.50	1.50	2.00	36
August 13, .....	.02	.15	-.16	.12	.26	8	-5	-1	-14	-10	R	F	1.00	1.50	1.75	5.75	5.75	68
February 4, .....	.50	.33	.11	-.17	-.23	-12	6	-11	-8	1	R	F	4.00	4.00	1.50	*	2.50	3
1835. March 14,	-.19	-.59	-.08	.41	-.03	3	0	0	-2	-3	F	F	3.00	3.00	1.50	*	2.50	35
August 3, .....	.20	.20	.07	-.16	-.04	-9	6	-1	-1	-2	R	R	1.00	*	.50	2.00	*	58
August 11,	-.06	-.10	-.09	-.01	.05	4	0	-2	-4	4	F	R	1.00	*	1.00	*	*	75
August 17, .....	.07	-.28	-.10	.28	.10	3	5	-2	-1	2	R	R	1.00	*	2.00	2.00	*	71
November 5,	-.08	.05	.01	-.17	-.07	7	-11	-2	2	4	F	R	2.00	2.00	.75	2.75	2.75	55
November 18,	-.20	.18	.08	.02	.08	3	-11	-18	-5	1	R	F	2.00	2.00	.60	2.10	2.60	37
November 26,	-.27	.10	.21	.05	.01	-6	5	-2	-2	1	R	F	1.50	2.00	.75	2.75	3.25	23
December 11,	-.34	.36	.66	-.31	-.07	-3	-4	-11	-13	1	R	F	2.00	2.50	.75	2.75	3.25	12
December 12, .....	.66	-.31	-.07	-.19	-.23	-11	-13	1	14	12	F	R	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	24
December 17,	-.15	.13	.60	.35	.14	-17	23	-28	4	-4	R	F	1.50	1.50	1.50	*	3.00	-7
December 21, .....	.06	-.09	-.33	-.28	-.13	17	16	12	1	-12	F	R	*	1.50	1.80	*	2.50	25
December 22,	-.33	-.28	-.13	-.03	.15	13	01	-12	-12	-3	F	F	3.50	3.50	.50	4.00	4.00	22
December 24, .....	.15	.32	.29	.07	-.19	-3	-1	-8	-15	11	R	F	*	3.50	*	*	*	25
Mean,	R 11 F 11	R 12 F 10	R 13 F 9	R 11 F 10 S 1	R 12 F 10	R 11 F 9 S 1	R 8 F 12 S 1	R 8 F 13	7 -15	R 11 F 10 S 1	R 15 F 7	R 6 F 16	1.90	2.12	1.22	3.15	3.32	35.2°

41.1° 33.6° 35.2° Temp. at 9 P. M.

41.1° 32.8° 35.2° Temp. at 9 P. M.

HALOS.

Time of 17 Halos.	FALLING.					TEMPERATURE.					Ref. risen or fallen.	Ther. risen or fallen.	Dep. rose bet. Halos.	Ther. fell bet. Halos.	Snow, &c. at Halos.	Dep. rose bet. snow.	Ther. fell bet. snow.	Temperature at time of Halos.
	Days before.					Days before.												
	2.	14.	1.	4.	6.	2.	14.	1.	4.	6.								
1833. February 21,	-.12	.23	.55	.40	.02	5	-6	-16	-8	0	R 10	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1833. June 22,	0	-.02	-.09	-.02	-.02	3	11	1	0	-1	R 12	2.00	2.00	1.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1833. September 25,	-.09	-.20	-.23	-.05	-.03	9	2	5	4	6	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1834. February 16,	-.06	.18	-.26	-.21	-.23	7	15	11	-10	-13	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1834. February 22, .....	.06	-.02	-.16	-.03	.02	3	1	2	-2	10	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1834. April 12,	-.09	-.02	.34	.46	.10	4	0	-15	-16	3	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1834. November 15,	-.10	.44	.10	.53	.61	4	6	-1	-24	-21	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1834. December 5, .....	.25	.40	.22	-.06	-.04	10	-6	-1	-1	1	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835. ....	.19	.43	.24	.06	.50	6	-6	-3	-12	-11	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835. ....	.14	.32	.50	.23	.30	6	-17	-28	-14	-11	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835.	-.08	.10	.37	.01	.11	10	-14	-15	-7	-1	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835.	-.03	.23	.04	-.05	-.10	6	2	4	6	2	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835. ....	.24	.23	.08	.03	.01	7	8	7	5	2	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1835. December 3, .....	.04	.16	.45	.33	.30	4	-5	-18	-8	3	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1836. February 2,	-.20	-.07	.18	.13	.06	5	-18	-25	-13	4	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
1836. February 5, .....	.16	.19	.23	.02	-.07	4	-5	-8	-15	0	R 12	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	00
Mean,	R 6 F 10 S 1	R 11 F 9 S 1	R 8 F 9 S 1	R 10 F 7 S 1	R 10 F 6 S 1	R 10 F 6 S 1	R 3 F 7 S 2	R 3 F 9 S 1	R 4 F 12 S 1	R 9 F 6 S 1	R 12 F 6 S 1	R 3 F 10 S 1	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.13	3.15	20.37
	133.5°					27.7°					28.3° Temp. at 9 P. M.							

The evening temperatures are given in this line, though the days in this table are reckoned from evening or morning, according to the time the clouds appeared. The other notations having occurred not far from 9 P. M., no such change was necessary in the other tables.

VERTICAL, SOLAR AND LUNAR COLUMNS.

Time of 4 columns.	TEMPERATURE.									
	PREVAIL.					TEMPERATURE.				
	Days before.					Days before.				
	2.	14.	1.	1.	0.	2.	14.	1.	1.	0.
1833. December 27,	-.18	.19	.39	.03	.63	1	0	-6	-7	-7
1834. January 5, .....	.16	.74	.34	.16	-.09	-1	-18	-13	-6	-1
1835. March 4, ...	-.19	-.59	-.08	.41	.63	3	0	0	-2	-3
1836. February 5, .....	.16	.19	.22	.02	-.07	4	-5	-2	-15	0
Mean,.....	R 2 F 3	R 3 F 1	R 3 F 1	R 4	R 2 F 2	R 3 F 1	F 2 S 2	F 3 S 1	F 4	R 1 F 2 S 1
Temperature at 9 P. M.										
14.2°										
6.2°										
19.2°										
Temperature at 9 P. M.										
14.5°										
Ther. risen or fallen.										
Ther. risen or fallen.										
Ther. rise def. column.										
Ther. fall def. column.										
Snow, dec. of column.										
Ther. rise def. snow.										
Ther. fall def. snow.										
21°										
6										
35										
-1										

RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS

On some of the results in the tables.

Snow or rain fell in three instances out of four soon after lunar and solar columns; in 15 instances out of 16 after coronæ and other halos; in 20 instances out of 22 after auroral or magnetic clouds, and in 31 out of 40 instances after auroras. In some instances, the rain or snow may have fallen without being observed; in others, it may have been re-dissolved in the atmosphere in passing through inferior strata. This would be more likely to take place when crystals formed at a great height, as in the case of the aurora; and when not formed throughout a stratum of great extent, they might be wafted to another region.

The average number of days from the columns to the time of the commencement of snow or rain was 1.66; from halos (including coronæ,) to snow, &c. 1.03; from auroral clouds to snow, &c. 1.22; from the aurora borealis to snow, &c. 2.27 days.

The temperature within the 24 days immediately preceding the aurora, was generally falling 23, and generally rising 17 times; before the auroral clouds, falling 16, rising 6 times; before halos, falling 10, rising 8 times; before the luminous columns always falling.

The atmospheric pressure within the same time, previous to the aurora, was generally increasing in 30 instances, generally diminishing in only 9; before auroral clouds, increasing 15, diminishing 7; before halos, increasing in 12 instances, diminishing in 6; before the columns, increasing in 3 instances, and diminishing in 1.

Although a portion of water can remain in the æriform state at the elevation of any of these meteors, it is evident, from the moderate elevation at which the air must have been at the freezing point during any of them, that water could not there remain in the state of liquid drops; whether it might in vesicles, it may be impossible to decide. When meteorologists have represented all coronæ as produced by liquid drops, and all clouds as being masses of condensed vapor, and snow as resulting from its subsequent congelation, have not their imaginations been influenced by the warmth of their own temperate climes and moderate altitudes.

Cirrus clouds have been seen above the highest mountains; and the foregoing observations and considerations show, that at least these cirri and cirro-cumuli which have been called magnetic and compound (or composite) magnetic, are all essentially crystallized.

When clouds are near the horizon, their apparent narrowness is often the effect of obliquity to the visual ray; but those slender arched bands of cloud that span the sky, have generally, at this place at least, one of the two magnetic positions, and may be regarded as groups of crystals, more or less regular. It may be less generally the case in some countries farther east, where the magnetic latitude is less; and with us, the irregularities of position may result from a loss of magnetism on the completion of crystallization and the descent near the earth.

It would be interesting to determine whether there is not a correspondence between the epochs of the prevalence of these clouds and auroras on the one hand, and intense cold and deep snows on the other. Last November was distinguished by an aurora remarkable at first for its redness, and afterwards by the completeness of its colonnade, whose arched columns seemed as it were, to sustain the entire dome of the sky. A few days afterwards, commenced the snows and cold of a winter, which for depth of snow and protracted intensity of cold, has had no parallel since that of 1780, which was preceded immediately, it is believed, though there may be no exact records, by auroras which were of unprecedented brilliancy, and which produced a distinct sound. Till within a few years, auroras, in this country, had been for many years rare and slight, and there had been little snow for many years during the winter. Did not the snows and auroras return at the same time? It is probably about 20 years since the snows began to increase; and the auroral arch which I described as having come to the zenith in 1820, is probably the first of the kind on record (and that not on record till now,) since the commencement of the present century.* If we retrace the history of snows and auroras from 1780, the first epoch that strikes us as remarkable, for either, is between 1707 and 1719. Previous to that, no remarkable ones had been recorded since Nov. 15, 1574. The aurora recommenced in 1707. In March, 1716, the aurora was more remarkable throughout Europe than it had been for 142 years. The appearances for three successive nights were such as were pronounced "wondrous."† Within a year, "in February, 1717, fell the greatest snow ever known in this country, or perhaps any other; the people stepped out of their chamber windows on snow shoes."‡ Such was the snow in N. England, which, according to tradition, was 10 feet deep. In 1719, the aurora spread such terror throughout N. England, as to suspend "all amusements, all business, and even sleep, there being a general apprehension of the approach of the final judgment."§ The auroras of last Nov. were accompanied by magnetic, or (if the term is preferred) cirrus clouds. These clouds have continued to be unusually frequent during January, February and till at least the 17th of March, i. e. four months from the time of their commencement. During all this time, the winter has scarcely relented; the snow covering the ground during one-third of the time to the depth of 5 or 6 feet. Measured as it fell, it was 10 feet.|| The mean temperature

* 1827 verifies the rule. † Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary. Art. Aurora.

‡ "Interesting events," &c. p. 71. § Ib. p. 72.

|| The last fact I learn from Mr. C. H. Tomlinson.

during the four months, commencing at the middle of November, has been only 19.2° , December was 19° , January 20.8° , February 16.1° , the latter half of November 20° , and the first half of March 20.2° . Previous to January 1st, the observations were made at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. The mean for the other months is that of the temperatures at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. These last results have, for February, been verified by observations with the same instrument at sunrise, 3 P. M. and one hour after sunset. The close correspondence of the results is interesting; the mean by the latter method being 15.7° , i. e. only .4 lower.

The barometric changes which precede thunder-showers, and which precede those rains and snows which are not obviously connected with any of the above described meteors, have also been examined.

In addition to such as were thus connected, there were at Schenectady in the first half of the year 1834, 30 rains and snows, within the 5 days immediately preceding which no aurora borealis, auroral cloud, halo or luminous column had been observed here, or (so far as the returns to the Regents show) in any part of the State of New-York.

The barometer between 0 and 1 day before, had been falling 19 times, rising 10, stationary 3; between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, falling 19, rising 11 times; between 1 and 2 days, the barometer was oftener rising than falling; but the greatest difference was between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ days, when it was rising 21 times and falling 9. Now if we compare the changes for $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ days on each side of this time of maximum difference, we find that the pressure was generally increasing only 16 out of 30 times; and that in those instances in which it increased, the average time at which it began to increase was 5.9 days before the storm.

By examining in the same way, the 19 thunder showers that were observed by me at Schenectady, in the years 1834 and 5, it may shown that the pressure between 4 and 5 days before, was increasing 11 and diminishing 7 times, and stationary once; and that during the $2\frac{1}{2}$ days of maximum difference, it was generally increasing only 11 out of 19 times; and that in those instances in which it was increased, the average time at which it began to increase was $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. With the above exception, there were no $2\frac{1}{2}$ days in which it was generally rising; but in those instances in which it was, the mean time of the commencement of the rising before the rains and snows was 3.4 days, and before the showers 3.6 days.

These tables, as well as other results in relation to changes in pressure, temperature and clearness of the sky, that succeed the above mentioned meteors, are here omitted for want of room.

The observations given in the above tables, and those alluded to are sufficiently numerous (with the exception of those on luminous columns) to justify some generalizations. We shall conclude by stating several,

PROPOSITIONS,

Which may be regarded as approximately and generally true, in relation to mean results, though not universally, or in relation to each particular instance.

Proposition 1st. *in relation to the relative time of greatest depression of temperature before different meteors.*

The greatest depression of temperature takes place between 1 and 2 days previous to the aurora borealis, auroral clouds and halos.

Proposition 2d. *Relative order of the thermometric and barometric changes before different meteors.*

Previous to the clouds, halos and luminous columns, the temperature changes, either earlier than the pressure or nearly at the same time; previous to the aurora, the pressure changes more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day before the temperature.

Proposition 3d. *Length of time before the storm when its indications appear in case of different meteors.*

When the snow or rain is preceded by an aurora borealis or by luminous columns, the thermometer begins to fall and the barometer to rise between three and five days before the storm; and when the storm is preceded by auroral clouds or halos the same indications are presented between three and three and a half days before it.

Proposition 4th. *Increase of pressure before rain or snow not preceded by these meteors.*

Previous to a thunder shower, or a rain or snow not preceded by an aurora borealis, a halo or auroral clouds or luminous columns, the increase of atmospheric pressure for several successive days is less general, but when it does occur, it commences either earlier or later than when the storm is preceded by either of those meteors; more generally between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 days before the shower or storm.

Proposition 5th. *Time from different meteors to snow or rain.*

The snow or rain descends sooner after a halo than after an auroral cirrus cloud, earlier after this than after a vertical lunar column, and earlier after a lunar column than after an aurora borealis.

Proposition 6th. *Theoretical inference in relation to the nature of these meteors.*

As they are all preceded by a depression of atmospheric temperature below the mean, and by an augmentation of pressure greater than that which precedes the fall of snow or rain at times when none of these meteors have recently appeared, there is additional evidence of the similarity of their origin.

Proposition 7th. *Theoretical inference in relation to their altitude.*

We may infer from the last two propositions that a magnetic cirrus cloud is higher than a halo, but lower than a lunar column, and the latter lower than the aurora borealis.

Proposition 8th. *Practical inference with regard to the prognostication of storms.*

The foregoing propositions which relate to pressure and temperature may suggest a rule for predicting storms much earlier than by other methods; inasmuch as these changes, and especially that

of the barometer, take place even more generally than those opposite changes which often occur within the twenty-four hours immediately preceding the storm, and which have been observed by others, and generally regarded as among the surest indications.

One probable cause of these changes.

It is not improbable that one frequent cause of these changes in the pressure, temperature and vapour of the atmosphere, is the mutual influence of the two great aerial currents, which are produced by inter-tropical heat and modified in direction by the difference of velocity in the terrestrial parallels. These currents flow, in our latitude, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, the superior one from the equator toward the pole, the inferior one from the pole toward the equator. They pass each other and partially intermingle at an elevation which is believed to be not very different from that at which the aurora borealis or auroral clouds frequently appear. Near their plane of contact vapour must be condensed and crystallized. Is it improbable that an occasional change in the relative elevation of these opposite currents may occasion a kind of collision, such as to produce an accumulation of air and an increase of atmospheric pressure, which will be subsequently diminished during the precipitation that must result from their extensive intermixture? The prevalence of the polar current may contribute to the southwesterly motion of the luminous matter.

Concluding Remarks.

The present article not having been commenced with reference to any comprehensive theory, presents some miscellaneous facts, which are thrown into the common stock for the use of others.— Even among the relevant facts, there are, undoubtedly, interesting relations yet to be traced. 2d. The article contains some generalizations whose results, whilst they may suggest to others a more correct theory, cannot be thereby invalidated. 3d. There are inferences of another class which may be modified, but probably not overthrown, by the progress of discovery. For example: that the aurora is an electrical phenomenon; that it is intimately connected with the elements of clouds, and with these elements only when they are generated in air intensely cold as well as nearly saturated; and that cirrus clouds of a certain class are intimately connected with auroral action, and that both these phenomena, and also coronæ, do, for some reason or other, require a cold adequate to the crystallization of aqueous vapour, are propositions which will not lose all their interest nor any of their truth, even if the discovery should be made that the elements of clouds are essentially globular or vesicular, and that the vapour is not yet crystallized at the time of the phenomenon. It may be necessary to remark, that we have not intimated that all snow is not crystallized. On this subject, crude notions have prevailed. 4th. As to the

views which belong to a more hypothetical class, the author will cheerfully renounce them when a more plausible theory shall appear, as they are designed to facilitate, not to limit the investigation. This theory may contain much that is novel, valuable and true, without being in the highest sense the truth.

ARTICLE II.

MISCELLANEOUS* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS FOR 1835.

By PROFESSOR JOSLIN.

January.—Extreme Cold.

The interest attached to the almost unprecedented severity of the cold, during some parts of this month, will justify the publication of thermometrical observations more numerous than usual.

January 3. At 11 P. M. -24° .

" 4. At sunrise, -32° .

" 5. At sunrise, -4° ; 11 P. M. -20° .

" 7. At sunrise, -22 ; 11 P. M. -25° .

" 8. At sunrise, -28 ; 11 P. M. -21.5 .

" 9. At sunrise, -22° .

" 10. At sunrise, -16.5 .

" 11. At sunrise, -7° .

" 12. At sunrise, -6° .

The greatest depression was on the morning of the 4th; the thermometer standing at 32° below zero, at sunrise. On the windows, this morning, in addition to the confused mass of crystals forming extensive icy coats, there were seen many isolated starlike crystals, nearly as perfect as those which occasionally fall from the atmosphere. As I had never seen, on any window, those isolated stellate crystals so regular or perfect, it was natural to infer that intensity of cold promotes regularity of crystallization under such circumstances. Some confirmation of this was afforded three or four days afterwards, when the cold was nearly as intense, and the isolated crystals nearly as perfect. Thus the three coldest nights produced the most regular crystals. Moreover, I have observed that the thermometer is low and falling when stellate crystals form in the atmosphere.

7th. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, A. M. sky clear; ther. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 -20° . This was one of the mornings on which were seen the regular crystals above mentioned; the thermometer at sunrise was -22° . Breeze at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 westerly and very gentle; none perceptible except by smoke, &c. In the evening it was N. W., but continued equally slight, as it did, indeed, during most of this intensely cold weather. This beneficent provision, in such cases, prevents the rapid abstraction of animal heat, and the loss of many lives. At 6 P. M. temp. -8° , 10 P. M. -21° , the same as at 9 P. M., and the same by two thermometers, which, under similar circumstances, were found to correspond, one of which was at this time about four feet from the middle of the north side of the colonnade of the north college, and the other about 60 feet from the middle of the south side, and both opposite to a part of the building in which no fire is

* I shall, however, confine myself to a single topic for each month.

kept, and six feet from the ground. All the preceding observations had been made at the former place, with the exception of one at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 that evening. At that time, the thermometer was removed to a greater distance both from the colonnade and the main building; but instead of sinking, as was expected, in consequence of a less obstructed radiation, (or, more strictly speaking, in consequence of a less counter radiation from the buildings) it rose 3° . This was probably attributable to eddies of warm air descending from the chimneys. I say eddies, for without them the warm air could not have descended. It might seem from this, that at a certain distance from a building, on the leeward side of it, a thermometer may be more influenced by its heat, than at a less distance. Many experiments were made to determine the influence of these currents, and the results showed that the difference of temperature at three localities above mentioned, depended chiefly upon that cause, as the difference was little or nothing when the breeze was very slight or imperceptible. From nine experiments, made with reference to this point, on some of the coldest days, it resulted that the location 60 feet south of the building was on an average 2.3° colder than one four feet north of it, and the latter $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ colder than the one 20 feet north. Mere distance from a building containing no fire, seems to have had little influence.

9th. The breeze varied from W. to N. W. At sunset the sun was deeply reddened by vapors, and remarkably flattened by the great atmospherical refraction. It appeared as an ellipse, with its longer axis horizontal, as might be expected from the greater obliquity of the rays coming from its lower limb.

31st. The Mohawk river breaks up opposite to Schenectady. The ground, during the month, till within a day or two past, covered with snow.

I am indebted to the politeness of Mr. Holland, the treasurer of the college, and of Mr. Charles H. Tomlinson, of Schenectady, for the privilege of comparing my thermometrical observations with theirs, which were made in the city, with great care and in situations judiciously selected.

From a comparison of the observations made at sunrise, and of those at 9 P. M., it appears that at evening the air at the college was, on an average, more than half a-degree colder than that in the city, whilst in the morning that in the city was two-thirds of a degree colder than that at the N. College, on the hill. The evening observations here compared, included most of those made during the month, whilst the morning ones were those of unusually cold days. By comparing the evening observations of eight cold days, which corresponded nearly with these last, it appears, that during that extreme cold weather, it was at 9 P. M. nearly two degrees colder at the college than in the city. Any one would have anticipated some difference in consequence of fires kept burning during the day. Inspection of the table will show that the average proportion of the sky clear was nearly one-half, which is nearly twice as great as during the preceding month; that the average height of the barometer was 29 inches 70 hundredths,

which is one-fiftieth of an inch lower; and that the average temperature of January was $17\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, which is only about five degrees colder than December, and not a degree different from January of last year, as could be shown by observations made by me at the same hours of the day. Thus, whilst there is nothing more fickle than the weather, if we compare short periods, there are few things more constant, if we compare the mean results obtained from monthly and annual periods, and in general, from those of considerable length. And notwithstanding the transient oscillations between wide extremes, every thing in meteorology, as well as in astronomy, is so wisely and beneficently arranged, as to produce that ultimate equilibrium, which is essential to the stability of the present order of nature, and to the consequent preservation and welfare of organized, sentient, and intelligent beings. Thus, every thing conspires to fulfil the promise, that whilst the world shall stand, not only day and night, but summer and winter, and seed time and harvest, shall not cease.

February.—Temperature.

The mean temperature of February was nearly as low as that of January, the difference being only one degree and a half. The barometer, in February, was six hundredths of an inch lower; and the proportion of clouds was the same, not differing by a one-hundredth part.

On the 10th, at sunrise, the thermometer was 8 degrees below zero. About that time and a few days before, intense cold was experienced in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States; the coldest time in the winter there having been about a month later than here. At St. Louis on the 8th, the thermometer is said to have been 22° below zero.

March.—Solar spots.

On the 4th of March, I perceived with the telescope, about a dozen spots on the sun. It may be advisable to record these phenomena in connexion with others more properly meteorological, in order to determine, in time, whether the former have any meteorological influence. Three of the larger spots were distinctly seen to be surrounded by a penumbra, whose width on each side of the spot was observed to be nearly if not exactly equal to that of the spot itself. This relation of widths I have before observed, in the case of other spots on the sun. The penumbras of the two largest spots coalesced; thus darkening the sun more or less, over a space larger than the earth would cover, if it were laid upon the sun. These spots would appear still greater were it not for irradiation.

On the 21st and 25th, I viewed the sun with a telescope, without detecting any spots. Yet by the sun's revolution on its axis, they must have been made to reappear had they remained upon its surface. Similar spots were seen at other times in the year, especially in November; but I have no regular series of observations on the subject.

April.—Connexion between storms and atmospheric pressure.

On the 28th, it snowed and rained; the snow fell to the depth of about 5 inches. During 12 hours of the preceding night, the barometer fell more than half an inch; so that the pressure on every square inch of this part of the earth's surface was diminished about 7½ lbs. The barometer here usually falls before storms, so as to enable one to predict them. This has been observed in many other places. Much valuable information might be gained in relation to the progress and causes of storms by a more general attention to barometrical observations; even with imperfect instruments; for the changes, as shown by the relative daily results, are more important than the monthly or annual means.

May.

Possible connexion between the exciting cause of epilepsy and that state of the air which precedes a storm.

One case on the 4th A. M.: Barometer low and falling; wind S. E.; rain in the afternoon. The last fit had been on February 28th, barometer at that time, low in the morning; snow in the afternoon. On the next day, another individual by whom I was consulted, had a fit of epilepsy at 2 or 3 o'clock A. M., barometer still lower and falling at the time; rain, A. M. and P. M. A greater number of facts is wanted.

June.

Interesting connexion between the exciting causes of hemorrhages in general, and that state of the atmospheric pressure, &c., which precedes a storm.

Medical meteorology, as a distinct and important science, has been scarcely thought of, much less cultivated. It may be proper, even in a work which is not professional, but which will be examined by many scientific physicians, to invite their attention to this rich and unexplored field of inquiry, in the hope that some may be induced to make comparative records of medical and meteorological facts. Many of the details would of course only be appropriate in communications for professional transactions and journals; but I deem this a proper place to allude to the subject, inasmuch as the experienced physicians of this State would find in the voluminous returns made to the Regents of the University, and in the valuable meteorological work annually published under their superintendence, a rich store of meteorological facts, to compare with the medical ones which they may have been for many years recording.

The correspondence alluded to at the commencement of this paragraph, I have repeatedly observed in all kinds of hemorrhages, but only hæmoptysis will be here noticed, and only one case of it, and that because it happened to occur in this month. It commenced June 25th, 1835, about 3 o'clock A. M. There was a great and sudden aggravation of it on the 26th at 2 A. M., and on the 27th at 1 A. M. Barometer all this time low, and generally falling slowly. Air humid. Rain on the 25th, 27th, 28th and

29th.* This case is cited only for illustration. A sufficient number of cases for proof could be given.† It readily occurs to one, that nothing is a priori more probable, than that the blood-vessels are more liable to be ruptured when deprived of part of that mechanical support afforded by atmospheric pressure. . But it is not improbable that the advancement of meteorology will disclose some electrical or other change which is not detected by the instruments now in general use, and which contributes more to this effect than that diminution of atmospheric pressure, with which the obscure but real cause is usually associated. One reason for this opinion is, that I have, in many instances of hemorrhage, observed that the barometer was above the mean, though falling; in some cases high and falling. But in either case, rain or snow fell in a day or two, and was usually preceded by those other changes, (as those in the wind and dew point,) which usually precede a storm. I am disposed to attribute the effect in a great measure to deficiency of oxygenation of the blood. In asphyxia from all causes, its coagulability is diminished; and hence it might be expected, that diminished oxygenation, which is but the inceptive stage of asphyxia, would diminish the coagulability of this fluid, and in this way conduce to hemorrhages. I might here adduce as evidence the influence of time of night and state of weather on certain functions and certain diseases,‡ and the effect of astringents in increasing the solidity of sanguineous coagula and the quantity of fibrine;§ but I forbear to dwell longer on a topic so professional, and especially on the pathology. For what has been already said, there will, I hope, be considered a sufficient apology in the novelty and importance of the general fact above stated. The novelty and importance refer rather to the *amount* than to the *existence* of this influence. The fact alluded to, is not, that spontaneous hemorrhages are *cæteris paribus*, more likely to occur when the barometer is low and falling, (which might naturally have been suspected,) but that the instances in which they commence *at any other time* than when the barometer is falling, are comparatively *rare*. At least in the cases for which I have been consulted, there have been as yet but few exceptions as to the falling of the barometer, or even the subsequent rain, &c. There have been several cases when the dew point was not high, though usually in such cases it is above the mean.|| An elevated temperature diminishes the aëration, and consequently the coagulability of the blood, and thus predisposes to this affection.

July.—Protracted thunder.

On the 10th there were two thunder showers, one about 3 P. M., and the other about 9 P. M. About the former hour, after several

* The daily changes of the barometer and the times of rain, may be seen in the table.

† Not to refer to other months, I was consulted in June of last year by three individuals, attacked by hæmoptysis, and all the attacks conformed to the rule.

‡ See my essay on the physiology of respiration applied to cholera, in the Transactions of the New-York State Medical Society, vol. ii, p. 177.

§ See Copland's Medical Dictionary, art. blood.

|| A case in June, 1833, conformed to the rule as to the barometer, although the air was unusually dry, and rain did not occur within 4 days. There was a difference of 26° between the temperature of the air and the dew point.

sharp peals from explosions in the vicinity, the distant thunder kept up a faint roar, which was strictly continuous, apparently without a second's interruption, for more than a quarter of an hour. This sound, when mingled with that produced by the falling of large drops of rain, was at first hardly recognized as thunder, but closely resembled the sound of a distant cataract. The continuity must have been preserved by reverberation.

August.

Indications that auroras may possibly have appeared elsewhere.

The following were the days on which either the aurora appeared here, or on which there were some of the usual concomitants, whilst others were wanting, viz.—1st, 2d, 3d, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22d, 26th, and 31st. By the accompanying account of this meteor, it will be seen, that it actually appeared here on the 19th, and rather ambiguously on the 22d and 25th.

September.

Connexion between the depression of the barometer, and the occurrence of hæmoptysis and other hemorrhages.

1st case on the 12th; hour not recorded. Barometer falling that day, but only .05 below the monthly mean. The mean difference between the dew point and the temperature of the air 10° , which is 2° more than the mean. Rain A. M. also next day.

2d case, 18th. Barometer falling, but still .14 above the monthly mean. Difference between the temperature and dew point 6° , which is 2° less than the mean for the month. Rain on the next day A. M.

3d case, 30th. Barometer .31 below the mean for the month. Difference between temperature of air and dew point 9° , which is 1° more than the mean. Air rather drier than usual all day. Rain next day, P. M.

The cases above given, have not been selected; but in order to complete the series, those months have been taken, for which I happen not to have prepared any other miscellaneous remarks or observations.

October, November and December.

Data for determining the extent of the aurora borealis.

During a visit which I received some months since, from Mr. James P. Espy, a gentleman distinguished for his activity and originality in meteorological investigations, he expressed the opinion, that the aurora is sometimes seen at one place, whilst it is not seen at another at which the sky is clear, and the distance of which is so moderate as to preclude the possibility that the meteor is at as great a height as is generally believed.

For obtaining data which may aid in deciding upon the identity and extent of these appearances, it has occurred to me, to make a record not only of its actual appearances, but of the nights when its existence at this place is or is not possible at a certain hour in each evening. The following are the results for October, November and December, 1835. It should, however, be remarked, that

some auroras are transient, and a slight difference of time would occasion uncertainty.

October.

Aurora not seen during the month.

The following are the days on which the sky was clear in the north at 9 P. M., and on which the aurora would have been seen at that hour if it had existed there, viz.—1st, 3d, 4th, 8th to 19th inclusive, 22d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st.

On every other evening of the month, clouds, in the north at least, rendered its presence doubtful.

November.

17th. Brilliant aurora, red and white.

18th. Brilliant aurora, white.

The following are the days when the aurora must have been absent here at 9 P. M., viz.—1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 28th and 29th. During the rest of the month, its existence at 9 P. M. was rendered doubtful by the presence of clouds.

December.

Aurora present on the 10th at 9 P. M., absent on the 2d, 6th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 23d and 31st, at 9 P. M.; doubtful on the other evenings of the month, at 9 o'clock. A kind of auroral action appeared to be manifested by the presence of auroral clouds on the 12th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th.

Explanation of the tables.—The regular observations were made at 9 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M. All the numerical results in the following tables, in relation to the mean atmospheric temperature and pressure, and the proportion of clear sky, were obtained by taking the half sum of the temperatures, &c., observed at 9 in the afternoon and 9 in the forenoon. Full tables of daily observations thus made at corresponding hours, were for many years published by Mr. Adie, in the Edinburgh Journal of Science, and the thermometrical results were found to correspond nearly with those obtained from the daily maxima and minima; and thus to afford a near approximation to the mean temperature. His observations were made at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.; but it is a curious fact, that observations at other hours of the same name, give mean results not far different. The annual mean is probably somewhat less than that deduced from observations made at sunrise, 2 P. M., and an hour after sunset; but it is believed, from some comparative observations, that the discrepancy between these results and those obtained from the Schenectady academy, are partly owing to a difference in the location of the thermometers. My thermometer has been kept suspended near a pillar, but at a distance from any wall heated by fires, and any reflecting body exposed to the sun. The average proportion of the sky clear at the times of observation, is given in tenth parts of the whole visible celestial hemisphere. The barometer was not of a superior kind, but the amount of variation, and especially the time and sign of it, are indicated with sufficient exactness, and these, for the purposes I have in view,

and for the advancement of meteorology generally, are of more importance than the absolute heights. The table will facilitate the verification or refutation of many remarks in this paper in relation to the connexion between different phenomena. Before the middle of August, 1835, the observations were made at the north college, and since that time in Union-street, about 45 feet lower, and 235 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson river.

Lat. $42^{\circ} 47'$ }
Lon. 78 45 } approx.

TEMPERATURE, &c. FOR 1885.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Snow and Rain.	Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Snow and Rain.	Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Snow and Rain.
1	6°	29.70	.5	Snow P. M.	1	20°	29.23	.7	Snow A. M.	1	19	29.82	.9	
2	15	29.67	.5	Snow A. M.	2	12	29.64	.7	Snow P. M.	2	18	29.84	.9	
3	-10	29.98	.5	Snow A. M.	3	4	29.85	.9		3	7	29.98	1.0	
4	-16	30.02	.6		4	0	29.06	.7		4	14	30.12	1.0	
5	3	29.94	0	Snow A. M. and P. M.	5	15	29.54	.7	Snow P. M.	5	17	30.08	1.0	
6	-11	30.03	1.0	Snow A. M.	6	15	29.51	0	Snow P. M.	6	21	29.95	1.0	
7	-20	30.01	1.0		7	15	29.34	.5		7	29	29.78	0	Snow P. M.
8	-17	29.99	.6		8	5	29.39	.4	Snow P. M.	8	34	29.70	.1	Snow A. M. and P. M.
9	-13	30.02	1.0		9	6	29.77	.9		9	33	29.73	0	Snow A. M. and P. M.
10	-3	29.93	1.0		10	4	29.76	.8		10	33	29.50	.5	
11	2	29.75	.6		11	15	29.43	.2	Snow P. M.	11	36	29.70	.5	
12	5	29.62	.2		12	14	29.51	.4		12	40	29.60	.5	
13	23	29.45	0	Rain A. M. and P. M.	13	27	29.35	0	Snow P. M.	13	40	29.36	.5	Rain A. M.
14	36	29.45	0		14	17	29.31	.3		14	37	29.58	.6	
15	37	29.53	0		15	10	30.00	0	Snow A. M. and P. M.	15	38	29.45	.7	
16	37	29.33	0		16	23	29.93	0	Snow A. M. and P. M.	16	40	29.23	.6	Rain A. M.
17	34	29.70	0	Rain P. M.	17	25	29.67	0	Rain A. M. and P. M.	17	28	29.49	.8	Snow A. M.
18	25	29.74	.6		18	32	29.49	0		18	25	29.30	.5	
19	20	29.63	.4		19	31	29.63	0	Snow A. M.	19	23	29.30	.5	
20	30	29.62	0	Snow A. M.	20	25	29.93	.8	Snow A. M. and P. M.	20	26	29.62	1.0	
21	27	29.40	0	Snow A. M.; rain P. M.	21	34	29.66	.5	Rain A. M.	21	26	29.59	.2	Snow A. M. and P. M.
22	38	29.55	.3	Snow A. M.	22	33	29.45	.5		22	26	29.60	0	
23	37	29.60	0	Snow A. M. and P. M.	23	31	29.83	.3		23	28	29.38	.7	
24	33	29.39	.8	Hail A. M.; rain P. M.	24	27	29.95	.5		24	28	29.80	1.0	
25	33	29.70	0		25	32	29.61	.5		25	28	30.11	1.0	
26	37	29.36	.4		26	19	29.69	.9		26	26	29.91	0	
27	35	29.43	.8	Rain A. M.	27	14	29.55	.2	Snow P. M.	27	36	29.52	.5	Rain A. M. and P. M.
28	37	29.43	.5		28	13	29.57	.9		28	40	29.45	.1	
29	31	29.87	.9	Hail A. M.; rain P. M.	29					29	36	29.50	0	
30	33	29.55	0		30					30	36	29.43	.6	
31	37	29.43	.5		31					31	38	29.39	.5	Snow A. M.
	1.75	29.70	.43	Mean for the month.		19°	29.64	.43	Mean for the month.		29.9	29.65	.54	Mean for the month.

TEMPERATURE, &c. FOR 1835.

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[SENATE

APRIL.						MAY						JUNE.					
Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain, &c.	Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain.	Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain.	Day.	Ther.	Bar. In.
1	45°	29.48	1.0	Rain A. M.	1	47°	29.56	.5		1	65°	29.70	1.0	A. M.	1	65°	29.70
2	45	29.49	.1		2	50	29.62	.7		2	72	29.72	1.0		2	72	29.72
3	44	29.49	.4		3	55	29.77	.5		3	71	29.80	.7		3	71	29.80
4	41	29.42	.1	Rain A. M.; snow P. M.	4	53	29.52	0	P. M. and P. M.	4	73	29.86	.3	P. M. (with lightning.)	4	73	29.86
5	38	29.34	0	Rain and hail A. M.; rain, snow & hail P. M.	5	52	29.43	0	A. M.	5	70	29.48	.1	P. M. (with thunder.)	5	70	29.48
6	39	29.68	.1	Rain A. M. and P. M.	6	50	29.51	.5		6	64	29.78	.9		6	64	29.78
7	39	29.92	.3		7	51	29.62	.5	A. M. and P. M.	7	64	29.04	.8		7	64	29.04
8	41	29.36	.5		8	43	29.48	.2		8	65	29.04	.8		8	65	29.04
9	52	29.49	.7		9	43	29.50	.5		9	67	29.82	.4		9	67	29.82
10	49	29.67	1.0		10	51	29.50	.9		10	73	29.77	.1	P. M. (with lightning.)	10	73	29.77
11	54	29.81	1.0		11	53	29.59	.2		11	68	29.79	0	P. M. (light'g & thun.)	11	68	29.79
12	53	29.73	.5		12	59	29.63	.9		12	71	29.71	.4	A. M.	12	71	29.71
13	42	29.39	0	Rain A. M.	13	59	29.67	.7		13	74	29.65	.3	A. M.	13	74	29.65
14	38	29.46	.4	Snow A. M. and P. M.	14	42	29.58	0	A. M. and P. M.	14	66	29.70	.8	P. M.	14	66	29.70
15	36	29.69	.8		15	38	29.50	.3	P. M. (with thunder.)	15	62	29.84	.8		15	62	29.84
16	36	29.96	0		16	43	29.25	0		16	64	29.59	.2		16	64	29.59
17	38	29.50	.5	Snow and rain A. M.	17	55	29.47	.8		17	61	29.64	.7		17	61	29.64
18	32	29.82	.9	Snow A. M. and P. M.	18	59	29.59	.5		18	61	29.55	.9		18	61	29.55
19	40	29.54	0	Snow A. M.	19	63	29.66	.9		19	62	29.29	.2	A. M. (P. M. th' r sh'r.)	19	62	29.29
20	46	29.18	.3	Rain A. M.	20	60	29.51	.2	P. M.	20	57	29.45	.6	A. M. & P. M.	20	57	29.45
21	44	29.51	.4	Rain A. M. and P. M.	21	50	29.70	.4		21	50	29.61	.5	P. M.	21	50	29.61
22	43	29.41	.1		22	54	29.89	.9		22	60	29.60	.9		22	60	29.60
23	46	29.63	.5	Rain A. M. and P. M.	23	53	29.98	1.0		23	66	29.66	.9		23	66	29.66
24	36	29.72	.5	Rain P. M.	24	61	29.99	.8		24	69	29.53	.9		24	69	29.53
25	35	30.61	0	Snow A. M.; rain P. M.	25	71	30.58	.9		25	66	29.55	.2	P. M.	25	66	29.55
26	49	29.65	.5		26	70	29.53	1.0		26	68	29.50	.2		26	68	29.50
27	49	29.67	.5		27	65	29.62	.7		27	67	29.43	0	A. M. (P. M. with ligh.)	27	67	29.43
28	36	29.42	0	Snow and rain A. M.	28	70	29.50	.4	A. M. (with thunder.)	28	68	29.30	.3	P. M. (with lightning.)	28	68	29.30
29	44	29.54	.4	Rain P. M. [rain P. M.	29	66	29.59	.6		29	65	29.31	.5	A. M.	29	65	29.31
30	43	29.66	.4		30	70	29.65	.1	P. M.	30	57	29.44	.6		30	57	29.44
	49.4	29.50	.4	Mean for the month.		56.3	29.57	2.51	Mean for the month.		65.6	29.63	.53	Mean for the month.			

TEMPERATURE, &c. FOR 1885.

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JULY.						AUGUST.						SEPTEMBER.					
Day.	Ther.	D. Pt.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain.	Day.	Ther.	D. Pt.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain.	Day.	Ther.	D. Pt.	Bar. In.	Clear.	Rain.
1	86°	45°	29.50	.6		1	68°	62°	29.55	.1		1	58°	48°	29.92	.1	A. M.
2	88	53	29.37	.4		2	64	49	29.68	.9		2	59	53	29.94	.6	
3	78	60	29.34	.9		3	63	46	29.59	.6		3	59	54	29.99	.9	
4	74	64	29.45	.1	P. M. and P. M.	4	62	47	29.73	1.0		4	63	58	29.98	1.0	
5	70	66	29.49	.0	A. M. and P. M.	5	63	49	29.74	.4		5	66	60	29.83	1.0	P. M.
6	67	53	29.64	.7		6	66	54	29.70	.9		6	69	64	29.61	.7	
7	74	65	29.60	.9	A. M.	7	67	54	29.81	.9		7	57	45	29.73	.1	
8	64	54	29.67	.2		8	70	56	29.86	.4		8	55	49	29.69	.9	
9	66	60	29.73	.0		9	72	59	29.82	.3		9	57	49	29.74	.7	
10	63	57	29.72	.5	A. M.	10	74	60	29.73	.8		10	59	50	29.64	.5	
11	69	55	29.84	.9		11	73	67	29.74	.6		11	54	46	29.76	.6	
12	69	54	29.69	.0	A. M. (thu. & lig.)	12	75	69	29.75	.2	A. M. and P. M.	12	53	48	29.71	.0	A. M. and P. M.
13	75	70	29.57	.2	P. M. (thu. & lig.)	13	74	72	29.58	.8	P. M.	13	59	57	29.67	.0	A. M. and P. M.
14	72	69	29.55	.2	P. M.	14	71	67	29.61	.2	A. M. com. 9 o'clock	14	53	45	29.83	.0	A. M.
15	68	68	29.53	.0	A. M. and P. M.	15	71	62	29.84	.3		15	50	41	30.07	.6	
16	68	63	29.60	.4		16	69	65	29.64	.6	A. M.	16	59	44	30.13	1.0	
17	71	62	29.75	1.0		17	70	64	29.84	.9		17	52	45	30.05	.9	
18	72	65	29.75	.9		18	73	65	29.51	.5	8 P. M. with lig.	18	60	45	29.99	.6	
19	74	67	29.64	.5	P. M. (thu. & lig.)	19	64	51	29.63	.9	A. M.	19	60	54	29.58	.8	
20	71	65	29.67	.6		20	66	57	29.79	.2	P. M. [& P. M.	20	55	55	29.58	.1	A. M. and P. M.
21	72	67	29.79	.5	P. M. (thu. show)	21	61	50	29.52	.2	A. M. (thu. & lig.)	21	56	48	29.35	.4	A. M. and P. M.
22	72	60	29.85	.9		22	60	53	29.65	.6	A. M. and P. M.	22	54	45	29.71	.6	
23	74	63	29.78	.9		23	60	49	29.99	1.0		23	49	42	29.87	.6	
24	74	66	29.74	.9	P. M. (thu. show)	24	60	54	29.94	.8		24	50	42	29.92	.2	
25	75	70	29.60	.6		25	65	61	29.76	.0	A. M. and P. M.	25	51	45	29.99	.0	
26	67	60	29.79	.6		26	65	60	29.68	.5	A. M.	26	51	44	29.99	.5	
27	68	53	29.90	.8		27	65	61	29.76	.7	P. M.	27	48	42	29.64	.7	
28	65	57	29.78	.1		28	69	65	29.72	.4		28	53	44	29.45	.1	A. M.
29	70	65	29.60	.5	P. M. [& P. M.	29	63	63	29.75	1.0	A. M. (thu. & lig.)	29	46	34	29.69	.6	
30	73	66	29.56	.9		30	65	56	29.63	.6		30	44	35	29.45	.3	
31	73	68	29.42	.5	A. M. (thunder)	31	56	59	29.74	.5							
	70	62	29.64	.46	Mean for month.		67	53	29.71	.5	Mean for month.		55	47	29.76	.5	Mean for month.

